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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

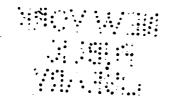


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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of:

- I. The Weather and the Crops;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary;
- III. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages;
- IV. Labor, Wages and Cost of Living; and
- V. Loan and Investment Companies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

TORONTO.



PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The chief agencies which influence the growth and condition of plant life, apart from the nature and cultivation of the soil, are temperature, precipitation and sunshine. Experience and observation enable us to know with some degree of certainty what to expect from the soils under different kinds of cultivation, for the conditions are constant. But within certain ranges the weather is changing almost daily, and although we now possess for Ontario the data of fifty years, we cannot foretell the weather of a single season, or even of a single week. Records of temperature, rainfall and sunshine are of great interest to the agriculturist and horticulturist, however, in so far as they show causes of success or failure in any direction, and an accurate knowledge of them is valuable, especially in testing new varieties of seeds, fruits and plants. The history of a crop may be read in the weather tables.

TEMPERATURE.—The growing period for the greater part of the crops of the province is found in the six months April-September. The ten stations appearing in the following table (some of them being at extreme points of the province) are well distributed geographically, and the average for the province which they show may be regarded as a fairly representative one:

Months.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Greek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province average.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April {1889	40.1	43.4	45.8	43.8	45.4	43.5	42.2	41.6	45.0	40.0	43.1
1882-9	38.3	41.8	42.3	41.4	42.0	40.4	38.7	37.3	39.3	36.3	39.8
May { 1889 1882-9	50.9 49.6	54.1 54.5	57.0 54.9	55.4 53.7	57.4 53.6	54.0 52.2	54.8 52.8	54.8 52.1	57.8 56.0	53.3	54.9 53.1
June {1889	55.0	61.3	63.7	62.3	62.2	59.7	59.4	58.8	63.1	57.5	60.3
1882-9	59.0	63.5	64.1	64.0	64.2	62.3	62.6	62.0	65.5	60.5	62.7
July {1889	65.2	67.2	71.0	68.8	71.5	68.9	67.1	68.0	69.6	65.3	68.2
1882-9	63.6	67.7	68.4		70.0	67.5	66.4	66.3	69.0	64.5	67.1
August { 1889 1882-9	62.8	66.3	68.7	65.9	68.8	65.0	62.2	62.8	65.2	59.4	64.5
	62.6	65.7	65.3	64.8	67.9	65.4	63.4	63.3	65.5	61.3	64.5
Sept'r . { 1889 1882-9	57.3 56.5	60.5 59.5	62.5 58.6	59.9 58.4	61.8	60.0 58.4	58.0 55.9	59.3 56.1	59.6 57.0	54.1 53.3	59.3 57.4
Av. for {1889	55.2	58.8	61.4	59.3	61.2	58.5	57.3	57.6	60.1	54.9	58.4
6 m'ths. {1882-9	54.9	58.8	58.9	58.4	59.7	57.7	56.6	56.2	58.7	54.5	57.4

The average of the province for the six months shows an increase in temperature of 1° compared with the average for the eight years 1882-9, an increase being observed at

every station excepting Birnam, where the temperature was the same as the average of eight years. The greatest difference, 2.5°, was registered at London, which station had the highest average for the six months, the lowest being at Rockliffe. The temperature of the province for the month of August was exactly the same as that of its average for the eight years, but the month of June fell 2.4° below its own average. An increase took place in the other four months as follows: April 3.3°, May 1.8°, July 2.1°, September 1.9°. The comparatively high temperature of April was general throughout the province, every station showing an increase over its average for the eight years. Image was the same thing prevailed, except at Birnam, where the temperature failed by .4° reach its average. In June not a single station rose to its average record, and there was a difference of 4° in the figures for Saugeen for the year and for the eight years. The highest average temperature for any month is credited to Stoney Creek, being 71.5° im-The lowest temperature for that month is seen at Saugeen, in the northwestwhere the figures read 65.2°, and at Rockliffe, in the northeast, where the temperature was only .1° higher. Every station recorded an increase in September, that at London amounting to 3.9°. The highest average temperature for each month was noted as follows: April at London, May at Ottawa, June at London, July at Stoney Creek. August at Stoney Creek and September at London.

PRECIPITATION.—The snowfall has an important bearing upon agriculture in thisprovince, inasmuch as fall wheat, winter rye and clover depend greatly upon the shelter which it affords. In the following table the precipitation of rain and snow during the five winter months is given for 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the same months in the eight years 1882-9:

Months.	West and southwest.		Northwest and north.		Centre.		East and northeast.		Province averages.		
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	
·	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
November $$ $\begin{cases} 1888 \\ 1887 \\ 1882-8 \end{cases}$	2.79	1.7	2.87	8.3	2.70	2.0	3.25	3.5	2.90	3.9	
	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7	1.98	9.8	
	2.29	6.3	2.13	15.0	2.11	5.3	1.93	9.3	2.12	9.0	
December $\begin{cases} 1888 \\ 1887 \\ 1882-8 \end{cases}$	1.24	5.4	1.14	8.5	0.95	3.2	1.00	5.6	1.08	5.7	
	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1	1.82	14.8	
	1.25	16.3	1.09	23.1	1.17	13.1	0.97	15.6	1.12	17.0	
January { 1889 1888 1882-9	1.78	16.0	0.90	26.6	1.53	20.7	1.52	24.4	1.43	21.9	
	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2	0.57	16.9	
	1.12	18.3	1.00	30.5	1.16	19.6	0.92	23.7	1.05	23.0	
February { 1889 1888 1882-9	0.41	19.8	0.18	30.6	0.31	16.8	0.15	27.1	0.26	23.6	
	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7	0.77	9.3	
	1.67	11.9	0.71	22.6	1.27	12.1	0.72	19.3	1.09	16.5	
$\mathbf{March} \ \dots \ \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1988 \\ 1882 - 9 \end{cases}$	0.29	6.2	R	6.9	R	8.3	R	4.5	0.08	6.5	
	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2	1.68	13.4	
	1.28	10.7	0.88	14.0	1.12	9.9	0.86	14.4	1.04	12.2	
Total \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1882-9 \end{cases}	6.51	49.1	5.09	80.9	5.49	51.0	5.92	65.1	5.75	61.5	
	8.70	50.7	5.25	93.5	8.14	51.7	5.17	60.9	6.82	64.2	
	7.61	63.5	5.80	105.0	6.83	60.0	5.40	82.3	6.41	77.7	

Both the rain and snowfall for the five months are below that of the previous year, and there are .66 inch of rain and 16.2 inches of snow less than the average for the eight years 1882-9. On the basis of an inch of rain being the equivalent of ten inches of snow, the combined precipitation was equal to 2.28 inches of rain less than the average of the province for the eight years. All the districts show a decrease both in rain and snowfall compared with the previous year and with the eight years, excepting the east and

northeast district, where the rain exceeds that of both periods and the snow that of 1888, although the latter falls short of the average precipitation of snow for the eight years by 16.2 inches. The greatest snowfall for the year is noted in the northwest and north district, a very common occurrence, although it is less than in the previous year and less still than the average for the eight years. The greatest total precipitation also occurred in that district. The snowfall in the latter part of 1888 was very light. In November only 3.9 inches fell, against an average for the eight years of 9 inches, and in December but 5.7 inches were recorded, compared with an average of 17 for the eight years. The previous year's snowfall was exceeded by 5 inches in January, yet the average of the month for 1882-9 was not equalled by 1,1 inches. In February 23.6. inches fell, compared with 9.3 inches in the previous year and 16.5 inches for the eight years. In March the snowfall was but little more than half its usual record. Rain prevailed to an unusual extent in November and January, but in February there was a considerable decrease compared with the average for that month. The light rainfall of March was something extraordinary, reaching only an average of .8 inch for the province. In three districts the fall was so light that measurement was not practicable. The greatest fall of snow in any month was recorded in the northwest and north district in February, amounting to 11.6 inches, and exceeding the average of any other month for the eight years.

The question of rainfall, however, is of much more importance during the six months forming the growing season. The following table affords an interesting comparison of the precipitation during the period April-September, compared with the average of the eight years 1882-9:

Months.		st and hwest.	Northwest and north.		Cer	ntre.		t and theast.	Province averages.	
	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9	1889	1882-9
	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
April	1.62	1.61	1.11	1.31	1.87	1.54	1.31	1.35	1.48	1,45
May	4.62	3.23	3.68	2.61	3.86	2.69	3.33	2.48	3.87	2.75
June	3.57	3.29	3.77	2.87	3.60	3.03	3.86	2.83	3.70	3.01
July	1.50	2.57	2.49	2.37	2.23	2.30	3.11	2.82	2.33	2.51
August	0.58	2.65	1.60	2.49	0.75	2.22	1.60	2.51	1.13	2.47
September.	2.03	2.42	3.26	3.07	1.63	2.47	2.07	2.62	2.25	2.65
Totals	13.92	15.77	15.91	14.72	13.94	14.25	15.28	14.61	14.76	14.84

The rainfall for the province is .08 inch less than the average for the eight years. A decrease is observed in the west and southwest and the centre districts, while the other two districts exceed their averages for the eight years. May was the wettest month, there being 3.87 inches of rain, while June came next with 3.70 inches. April, May and June went over their respective averages, while the other three months were under theirs. The greatest precipitation for the six months is seen in the northwest and north district, and the lightest is noted in the west and southwest district. The heaviest fall of rain in any month was observed in the west and southwest district in May, when 4.62 inches were registered, and the lightest fall was experienced in the same district in August, when only .58 inch of rain came down.

SUNSHINE.—In studying the following table it is well to remember that the possible duration of sunshine for the six months (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) is

2,614.9 hours, being divided as follows: April 406.4, May 461.1, June 465.7, July, 470.9, August 434.5, September 376.3.

Months.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Barrie,	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province averages,	Sun above horizon in latitude of Toronto.
April { 1889	hrs. 178.9 194.5 191.3	hrs. 189.8 229.1 192.3	hrs. 170.1 216.4 165.6	hrs. 209.5 217.2 202.9	brs. 197.1 206.2 189.7	hrs, 189.1 210.4 188.4	hrs. } 406.4
May { 1889	197.1	202.3	197.6	198,3	204.1	199.9	} 461.1
1888	183.0	189.7	158.1	195,9	212.5	191.3	
1883-9	205.1	225.0	202.3	224,9	219.7	215.4	
June { 1889	169.3	181.3	111.7	171.9	187.9	164.4	} 465.7
1888	256.6	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	279.9	
1883-9	237.6	263.0	224.5	258.0	242.1	245.0	
July { 1889	274.1	303.2	271.2	298.4	274.6	284 3	} 470.9
1888	269.5	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	281.9	
1883.9	265.5	287.7	257.6	282.1	266.2	271.8	
August { 1889	240.7	229.8	215.6	229.3	222.9	227.7	} 434.5
1888	245.8	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	245.9	
1883-9	229.4	254.2	214.2	236.9	250.1	237.0	
Sept { 1889	189.8	203.9	159.2	198.9	177.6	185.9	376 3
1888	219.8	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	209.4	
1883-9	198.4	212.8	139.8	204.6	200.1	191.1	
Totals { 1889 1888 1883-9	1,249.9 1,369.2 1,327.3	1,810.3 1,476.5 1,435.0	1,125.4 1,329.2 1,204.0	1,306.3 1,433.2 1,409.4	1,264.2 1,479.5 1,367.9	1,251.3 1,418.8 1,348.7	}2614.9

The number of hours of sunshine in the province for the six months is barely 48 per cent. of the possible. It will be seen that there is a considerable falling off compared with the previous year and with the average of the seven years 1883-9, the difference in the latter case amounting to 97 hours. None of the five stations registered as much sunshine as in the preceding year, or equalled their average for the seven years period. The least amount of sunshine for the whole six months was noted at Barrie and the greatest at Toronto. July was the brightest month, exceeding its figures for the previous year and the average for the seven years. April also surpassed its average for the seven years, but had less sunshine than in 1888. May was brighter than in the preceding year, but did not reach its average for the term of years. Absence of sunshine was experienced to an unusual degree in June, when the hours registered amounted to only 164.4, compared with 279.9 in the previous year and an average of 245.0 for the seven years. During that month only 111.7 hours were registered at Barrie, and the highest record (that of Kingston) was greatly below the average of the province for the previous year or for the seven years. August and September each fell behind their record for the previous year and the average for the seven years. The greatest number of hours of sunshine in each of the various months was registered at the following stations: April at Lindsay, May at Kingston, June at Kingston, July at Toronto, August at Woodstock, September at Toronto.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RUBAL AREAS ASSESSED.—The statistics in the table following are for townships which are municipally organised, and are compiled from the assessors' returns. The acreage assessed, and that of woodland, swamp and waste land are for 1889, and the

leared are given	for	1888	and	1889,	the whole	being	shown	by	county	groups	and
province:				-							

Acres de la constitución de la c	Ac	res assesse	d.	Acres	cleared.	Acres	Acres	Per
stricts.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total.	1889,	1888.	woodland,	marsh or waste.	cent.
Erie	2,281,632	61,630	2,343,262	1,366,784	1,334,460	866,679	109,799	58.3
Huron	2,197,982	72,106	2,270,088	1,301,764	1,258,315	771,591	196,733	57.3
an Bay	1,937,597	86,624	2,024,221	1,027,155	1,008,510	787,759	209,307	50.7
Midland	3,204,151	46,379	3,250,530	2,271,604	2,234,655	663,350	315,576	69.9
Ontario	3,008,240	41,297	3,049,537	2,270,818	2,273,085	538,657	240,062	74.5
w.& Ottawa	4,997,318	279,709	5,277,027	2,284,429	2,245,912	2,189,722	802,876	43.3
fidland	2,463,163	193,501	2,656,664	824,450	826,626	1,512,670	319,544	31.0
n Districts.	1,203,936	203,373	1,407,309	138,104	129,714	1,120,753	148,452	9.8
1889 . ice. {1888	21,294,019 20,871,342	984,619 1,236,849	22,278,638 22,108,181	11,485,108	11,311,277	8,451,181 8,663,293	2,342,349 2,233,611	51.5 51.2

tal rural area assessed is 22,278,638 acres, being 170,457 more than in the preyear, a number of new municipalities in the Northern districts having been sed. The acreage of non-resident land has decreased by 252,230, but this is chiefly to the fact that an extensive area in Haliburton owned by a land company has assessed as resident, while in the previous year it was scheduled as non-resident. crease in the acreage of cleared land is noticed in all but the Lake Ontario and East and groups, but in those latter groups the decrease is evidently a result of errors in sessment rolls. The highest percentage of cleared land is found in the Lake Ontario, es, the West Midland group coming next.

REA IN CROPS.—The number of acres under staple field crops is given in the ded table for each of the five years 1885-9, together with the averages for the last id eight years respectively:

Field Crops.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1885-9.	1882-9.
heat	Acres, 822,115	Acres, 826,537	Acres. 897,743	Acres. 886,402	Acres. 875,136	Acres. 861,587	Acres. 932,300
wheat	398,610	367,850	484,821	577,465	799,463	525,642	565,385
	875,286	895,432	767,346	735,778	597,873	774,343	772,243
	1,923,444	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,724,284	1,613,631
	90,106	84,087	68,362	67,779	78,293	77,725	108,179
	708,068	696,653	726,756	703,936	646,081	696,299	644, 498
***************************************	187,116	222,971	163,893	156,494	167,831	179,661	186,733
heat	56,398	57,528	64,143	70,792	61,776	62,127	61,789
	21,830	22,700	20,275	21,072	24,651	22,106	22,63
es	145,812	153,915	140,283	140,143	159,741	147,979	154,52
l-wurzels	21,211	21,459	17,924	18,170	16,435	19,040	18,319
	11,261	11,524	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,037	10,300
8	111,103	113,188	105,322	98,931	102,303	106,169	101,53
d clover	2,386,223	2,292,638	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,304,549	2,236,62
Totals	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,511,548	7,428,693

tal area under crop is 7,758,583 acres, being 142,230 more than in 1888, and more an in any other period in the table. A decrease, however, is observed in the

acreage of fall wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, mangel-wurzels, carrots and turnips compared with the previous year. Spring wheat makes its first increase in four years. The area of hay and clover has been increased by 93,585 acres, and is now nearly 31 per cent. of the whole area devoted to field crops.

The area covered by the crops named in the preceding table (and for similar average

periods), is here presented by groups of counties:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districta.	The Province.
	Acres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889	949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1,450,920	582,343	93,962	7,758,583
1888	958,486	801,218	690,243	1,489,263	1,635,315	1,402,502	551,102	88,221	7,616,350
1887	932,076	781,833	656,184	1,455,376	1,609,981	1,371,322	539,460	82,852	7,429,084
1886	920,626	772,120	647,156	1,426,069	1,597,507	1,396,090	562,249	81,464	7,403,281
1885	919,395	762,718	646,713	1,447,747	1,577,546	1,368,026	545,180	83,118	7,350,443
Average-	.			,	!		i i	1 '	
1885-9	936,088	786,129	671,954	1,459,953	1,617,662	1,397,772	556,067	85,923	7,511 548
1882-9	918,820	771,833	662,301	1,450,294	1,607,816	1,380,039	555,058	82,532	7,428,693

Every group excepting the Lake Erie and West Midland Districts shows an increase compared with the previous year, and all go over their own figures in both the five and eight year periods.

AREA IN PASTURE.—The area given to pasture appears in the following table by county groups and for the province for each of the six years 1884-9; also the rate of pasture land per 1,000 acres of cleared land in 1889:

Districts.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie	249,623	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	182.6
Lake Huron	319,428	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	245.7
Georgian Bay	221,087	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	215.2
West Midland	511,618	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.2
Lake Ontario	410,416	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	180.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	685,401	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	300.0
East Midland	191,194	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	231.9
Northern Districts	19,195	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	150.7
The Province	2,607,962	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	227.3

An increase has taken place in every group compared with 1888, and the total acreage of pasture in the province, viz., 2,607,962, is 72,358 more than that of the previous year. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties show the highest proportion of pasture per 1,000 acres cleared, the figures being exactly 300, or 30 per cent. The rate for the province was 227.3, being an increase of 3.1 over the ratio of the previous year. It should be stated that down to 1886 it was the practice of many farmers to include in their returns of pasture land all land used for grazing, whether cleared in part or whole, but since that year the schedule has called for area of pasture in cleared land only; hence the reduced acreage in subsequent years.

PROPORTIONAL AREA UNDER OROP.—The relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land is given in the following table by county groups for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for the eight years 1882-9:

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Barley.	Oats,	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat,	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total,
Lake Erie 1889 1888 1882-9	153.3 4.3 164.7 4.4 174.9 8.6	29,3 30.3 29.6	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2 72.8	6.9	11.0 11.7 11.4	217.0 203.1 211.9	11.5	1.3	.6 .7	2.2	694.8 718.3 714.5
Lake Huron \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1882-9 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	97.7 9.2 106.5 8.9 128.0 31.4 79.4 52.6	53.7 55.5 52.0 58.8	148.6	.8	68.1 69.9 65.9 83.8	9.5 8.2	.6 .6 .8	.5	193.6	10.3 10.8	2.1	.8	9.9 10.5 10.6 12.7	624.4 636.7 653.8 700.5
Georgian Bay. 1888 1882 9 (1889	72.5 49.7 84.4 78.3 93.4 14.2	62.6 56.4 69.1	181.3 155.1	2.8	82.5 79.4	1.9	.5	.2	201,9 195.0	13.6 14.0	.8 1.0 3.2	1.0 1.2 1.0	13.1 12.6	684.4 682.5 652.1
West Midland 1888 1882-9 1889 Lake Ontario. 1888	105.8 13.2 121.4 36.5 64.4 54.0 57.5 48.5	1000042	152.5 143.1	2.3 13.4	60.4 71.7	14.0	7.8	.8	181.9 186.2 178.2 170.0	12.2 13.4	2.7 2.5	1.0	16.5 15.9 14.5	666.4 666.6 734.5 716.9
8t. Lawrence 1889 and Ottawa. 1888	73.7 72.8 5.5 46.6 3.6 44.8	184.2 44.4 44.1	125.9 191.5 185.6	14.9 9.7 8.4	66.1 36.1 36.0	13.1 9.5 10.2	6.8 9.7 10.0	1.0 1.3 1.4	181,4 260.7 260.2	14.1 16.6 16.7	2.3 0.8 .7	1.3 0.7 .8	12.9 2.0 2.0	720.5 635.1 624.5
(1882-9 (1889) 1888 1882-9	8.1 54.2 39.2 71.4 28.2 65.4 35.3 93.1	45.4 111.9 116.3 108.9	168.7 154.3	17.1 15.4	63.2 59.1	10.2 10.3	5.5	1.4	.253.5 190.6 184.9 191.3	16.1 15.1	1.8 1.8	1.2	1.8 8.9 8.6 7.1	640.5 706.3 666.7 702.7
Northern Districts \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1882-9 \end{cases}	5.3 50.7 7.6 50.2 4.9 85.5	11.7 12.6 16.6	187.3 178.7	7.4		2.9 3.4	2.9 3.0 4.5	.8	348.6	25.0 25.2	.6 .6	1.1	18.0 17.4 19.7	737.6 748.3 787.7
The Province. \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1882-9 \end{cases}	71.634.7 73.232.5 85.651.9	76.3 79.2 70.9		7.4	61.6		4.9 5.1 5.7	1.9 2.0 2.1	208.0 202.8 205.3	13.6	1.9	1.0	9.7 10.0 9.3	676.1 673.6 681.9

Taking the whole province it will be seen that 676.1 acres per 1,000 cleared are under the crops comprising the table, being 2.5 more than in 1888, although not up to the average for the eight years. There is a decrease, however, in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland groups, and also in the Northern districts, compared with the previous year. For the province, an increase is observed in the ratios of spring wheat, oats, rye, pease and hay and clover, but every other crop has declined in the rate per 1,000 acres, excepting carrots, which have not changed figures. The Lake Erie group exceeds all the others in fall wheat, although its rate is not as high as in 1888. The East Midland counties lead in spring wheat, and at an increased figure. The Lake Ontario district continues the pre-eminence in barley culture, although there is a shrinkage in the rate per 1,000 acres. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa district surpasses its own record and that of every other group in the proportion of oats grown, the Georgian Bay group and the Northern districts being well after. The Georgian Bay group shows the highest rate of pease per 1,000 acres cleared. Hay and clover and potatoes find their largest ratios in the Northern districts, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties ranking second for both crops. The West Midland counties make the best showing in roots.

FALL WHEAT.

The fall of 1888 was a most favorable one for wheat and the winter proved to bemild, but the spring was rather trying, owing to the alternate freezing and thawing weather of March and April. The May reports were on the whole hopeful, as there had been very little winter killing and but a small area had been plowed up. One striking feature of the reports was the strong testimony from every part of the province on the benefits resulting from drainage, under-drained fields in every case being described as away ahead of those which had been neglected in this respect. The crop did not suffer greatly from insects. The wire-worm was the commonest enemy, but it was not as bad as in other years; the Hessian fly was named but once or twice, and the weevil appeared in Northumberland, but not to a serious extent. A new comer, the grain aphis, was reported in the west, a full description of which is given on another page. The frosts of the latter part of May, and the cold and wet weather following, had the effect of setting the crop back a week or so in harvesting. The July returns were most encouraging. On uplands the crop gave promise of a magnificent return; in fact the growth was so generous that early complaints were made of lodging. Rust was the rule later on, and complaints were also numerous that the lowest kernels of the head failed to fill out. Some correspondents attributed this to the effects of the frost, while others thought it was the result of the long-continued wet weather. The yield as shown at the threshing caused surprise and disappointment, for instead of the crop going over the average, as was confidently predicted just before cutting, the yield was much below the average. The quality of the grain was also inferior as a rule, a great deal being small and shrunken. The following table gives the acreage and vield by county groups for 1888 and 1889, and the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9:

	1889.				1888.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	209,474	3,155,221	15.1	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	224,978	4,140,297	18.4
Lake Huron	127,201	1,811,876	14.2	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	151,059	2,898,112	19.2
Georgian Bay	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	81,922	1,674,819	20.4
West Midland	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	264,047	5,151,952	19.5
Lake Ontario	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	164,534	3,318,090	20.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	12,521	231,359	18.5	8,036	151,412	18.8	17,367	313,092	18.0
East Midland	32,329	504,664	15.6	23,304	479,113	20.6	27,883	550,380	19.7
Northern Districts	677	10,420	15.4	899	13,231	14.7	510	9,818	19.3
Totals	822,115	13,001,865	15.8	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	932,300	18,056,560	19.4

The total area of 822,115 acres in the province in 1889 is 4,422 less than in the previous year (the smallest recorded during the term of years covered by the Bureau's operations), and 110,185 acres below the average for the eight years 1882-9. The decline as compared with 1888 is confined to four of the eight groups, viz, the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and the Northern districts, but a considerable increase is noted in the other groups. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the area was more than 50 per cent. above that of the preceding year. The East Midland counties and the Northern districts are the only groups in which the acreage of fall wheat surpasses their respective averages for the eight years. Not only in acreage but also in yield fall wheat drops below its record. The average for the province is 15.8 bushels per acre, against 16.7 in 1888 and 19.4 for the eight years. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Lake Ontario groups give the highest average yields for the year, but neither of them touch the average f the province for the 1882-89 period. The Lake Huron counties show the poorest yield, the average being only 14.2 bushels. The Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa

and East Midland districts have each a larger total yield than in the previous year, but none of the groups excepting the newly settled Northern districts equal their average total yield for 1882-9.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—The greatest injury sustained by fall wheat in the Lake Erie counties was from the lack of snow, which enabled the frost to do its work, latesown fields suffering considerably from winter-killing, although there was very little plowed up. On well-drained soils there was but small loss from any cause, and the crop came through the winter in the most promising condition. The wire-worm was reported in Essex and Haldimand. The heavy frosts of the latter part of May did very little injury to the fall wheat in this group. Rust was reported in Kent, Elgin and Norfolk, and considerable damage was done to the growing crop by rain. The straw was unusually heavy, but in several counties, more especially in Haldimand, some of the heads failed to fill out at the base. The grain aphis appeared in several counties and swarmed over the heads of the growing wheat, but very little injury resulted. The crop did not turn out very satisfactorily in the threshing. The berry was more or less shrunken, and the yield was a varying one.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—In this group the crop looked promising on well-drained soils in the spring, but on low or undrained land it was in poor condition. A good deal of injury was caused in Huron and Bruce by smothering where the snow lay deep near the fences, but only an insignificant area was plowed up. The wire-worm was reported in Lambton, but there was not much harm done by it. Rain and frost in the spring did more damage in that county. In some places in Huron the wheat was badly lodged by the rain, but the crop generally was in a fair condition for cutting at harvest. Owing to the heavy rains complaints were made from Bruce of the water lying on low fields. According to the September reports the quality of the grain in Lambton was fair, but somewhat shrunken, and it was claimed that the crop had suffered from rust, mildew and the grain aphis. In Huron the berry was described as shrunken and small, and rust was general. An abundance of straw was reported in Bruce, but it was much rusted, and while the general condition of the crop was returned as fair, there were some poor fields.

Georgian Bay Counties.—With the exception of smothering by snow in places in the county of Grey, there was not much injury to fall wheat reported in the Georgian Bay district, and very little was plowed up. The wire-worm did slight damage, but no other insect was seriously complained of, although some mention was made of the Hessian fly. Late spring frosts did harm in Simcoe, but not sufficiently to render necessary the plowing up of any considerable area. As in the neighboring county, the greatest injury was from smothering by snow in spots. According to the July reports the fall wheat in this group suffered but little from frost, and to only a small extent from wet weather. It was much affected by rust, however, and when threshed the grain was found to be a rather small and shrunken sample.

West Midland Counties.—The spring found the fall wheat crop rather backward in Middlesex, and considerable damage was done by the wire-worm, especially on newly plowed sod. On summer fallowed land and well manured fields the crop was at its best. In Oxford the crop was a very fair one to the eye, except on poorly drained fields, where the fall wheat had a sickly appearance. Spring frosts were injurious, but very little harm was reported by insects. The other counties of the group had a similar experience. The straw was long, in some places quite rank and soft, and easily lodged. Rust was general, and the berry was shrunken and small. The crop was cut and housed in good condition.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.—The fall wheat in this group came out of the winter in very good condition, although there was more or less injury on low and undrained land by ice. No mention was made of insect pests except in Northumberland, where the weevil appeared, but only to a slight extent. The frequent rains of early summer forced the growth of the straw, which resulted in a good deal of lodging, but in other

respects the crop promised to be a superior one before cutting. The threshing, however, did not bear out the expectations. The berry was small and shrunken as a rule, and some Peel correspondents reported it as deficient in weight. There was a heavy yield of straw, but it was considerably rusted, although harvested in good order otherwise.

East Midland Counties.—There is not a great deal of fall wheat grown in this group, although the area reported is 9,025 acres greater than that of the previous year. Some winter killing was reported, but only to a slight extent. Rust was quite general, particularly on low lands. As a consequence much shrinkage in the berry was reported, and many correspondents complained of the grain being below weight. The yield per acre was very light, being only 15.6 bushels, or 5 bushels less than in 1888, and 4 bushels below the average of the eight years 1882-9.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.—The area of fall wheat is small in this group. What little was sown looked well in the spring, although reports came from Lanark that the fields had a rather patchy appearance. The July reports were favorable, but later statements showed that the great growth of straw was much rusted and that the grain was shrunken, although a few correspondents spoke of a good sample.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—Fall wheat is merely an experimental crop in the northern districts, and correspondents had little or nothing to say about its condition.

THE GRAIN APHIS.—A head of wheat infected with the grain aphis, sent to the Bureau by a correspondent, was forwarded to Prof. Panton of the Agricultural College, with a request that he should report upon it. Prof. Panton reported as follows, under date of July 5: "The insects sent belong to the family Aphide. The species infecting the ear is Siphonophora avenæ, or Grain Aphis. It must not be confounded with the so-called wheat weevil, which is an entirely different insect, belonging to the order Diptera. These tiny aphidæ live upon the sap of the plant, and unless in large numbers they are not likely to prove very injurious. They have many enemies, and are usually kept under by parasites. I think the wheat is too far advanced now to be much affected, for they cannot obtain sustenance much longer. Some species of this family affect plants in the green-house, but are easily kept under by smoking them from time to time. Some affect turnips, and in that case the application of a coal oil emulsion proves successful; but a remedy for grain fields I think has not yet been discovered. Some have dusted the young plants with lime, in case of an early attack, and obtained satisfactory results. Any dressing which is likely to increase the vigor of the plant will prove beneficial by enabling it to overcome the attack upon its vital forces. But where this insect has not appeared until late in the season I am inclined to think the attack will not be followed by serious results. Some of the principal characteristics of the plant lice are as follows: - They are found upon almost all parts of plants, and there is scarcely a plant which does not harbor some peculiar to itself. They are exceedingly prolific, and it often happens that a plant will be covered with them. They are usually wingless, consisting of the young and the females only. The winged forms appear only at particular seasons, usually autumn, but sometimes in the spring, and these are small males and larger females. After pairing, the latter lay eggs upon or near the parts likely to be affected, and then together with the males they die. The body of the insect is about the size of a pinhead, oval, soft, usually greenish, and furnished at the hinder extremity with two little tubes, knobs or pores, from which exude almost constantly minute drops of a sweet fluid. Their beaks are long and tubular, and are used to suck the juice from plants affected by them. The winged forms, usually seen at the close of the season, provide for a succession of the race by laying eggs in the autumn, from which arise a series of generations that give birth to living young, all of which are wingless females and all in a condition to perpetuate the species. Here you observe a strange phase in insect life, -young produced from eggs, and these producing living young several generations until the season advances, when eggs are laid again. They have many enemies, among others the little beetles known as Lady Birds and the Lace-winged Flies, and hence are pretty well kept down."

SPRING WHEAT.

In the first reports regarding spring wheat it was stated that the only injury worth mentioning had been done by water on low land. The rain and the accompanying cold weather were too much for it in such places, and the crop where so situated had a yellow and sickly look. On high and rolling land, however, spring wheat presented a fine appearance in the early part of July, and a good yield was then looked for, an expectation that was disappointed. In some quarters the straw was described as rather spongy, and there were signs of rust. Later reports verified the fears regarding an attack of rust, as the crop became badly affected by it. The Hessian fly was spoken of in the Georgian Bay district, and in a few instances mention was made of the midge, but very little actual injury was done by insects. Although the yield per acre is less than that of fall wheat, the sample is superior as a rule. An interesting comparison is afforded by the following table of acreages and yields:

1	1889.				1888.	-	Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	5,911	85,803	14,5	5,822	102,558	17.6	11,030	165,194	15.0
Lake Huron	11,966	149,081	12.5	11,210	173,648	15.5	37,014	505,613	13.7
Georgian Bay	54,014	737,749	13.7	50,128	837,469	16.7	76,019	1,112,116	14.6
West Midland	32,206	426,573	13.2	29,478	485,812	16.5	79,488	1,160,478	14.6
Lake Ontario	122,676	1,841,946	15.0	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	162,483	2,677,886	16.5
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	106,498	1,559,737	14.6	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	116,847	1,943,630	16.6
East Midland	58,882	782,276	13.3	54,092	741,597	13.7	73,543	1,075,493	14.6
Northern Districts	6,457	114,542	17.7	5,916	104,640	17.7	8,961	163,908	18.3
Totals	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	565,385	8,804,318	15.6

Whilst the area of spring wheat in the province is 30,760 acres greater than in 1888, it is less than in 1887, and is 166,775 acres below the average of the province for the eight years 1882-9. Every group shows an increase of acreage compared with the previous year, but not one has reached its average for the eight years period. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland counties, more particularly in the second named group, the ratio of decrease is most surprising. The yield per acre is very small for the province, being 3.2 bushels less than in the preceding year, and 1.3 bushels lower than the average for the eight years 1882-9. Only the northern districts exceed the average of the province for the eight years, that group having repeated its record of the previous year of 17.7 bushels per acre. The total yield of the province, as might be expected, is much smaller than usual, being 755,852 bushels less than in 1888 and 3,106,611 less than the average for the eight years.

BARLEY.

In the reports made under date of July 1st, barley was said to have suffered more than any other cereal from frost, although even in the case of this crop the injury was not serious. It was more badly affected by the wet weather than the other grains, much of it on low, undrained lands having been "drowned out." In the county of Grey some fields were plowed up and resown to oats. On high, well-drained soils the crop was reported to be in good condition, and there was a promise of an abundance of straw. While there was a remarkable unanimity in the reports, the least favorable returns came from the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay districts. The September returns were to the effect that the yield was fair, and that the sample was generally plump and of a good color, although in the eastern part of the province, where the bulk of our merchantable barley is grown, correspondents claimed that it was more or less stained by rains during harvesting. The November bulletin summed up the state of the crop as follows: "Barley has turned out a fair crop only, and is varied in quality, although the yield is a good one.

In the southwest it is reported as a light crop of a good, bright color. In the northern and midland counties the yield was large and the sample plump, but it was badly discolored owing to the heavy dews and rains that occurred about the time of harvest. Some consider that it was allowed to stand too long in the field, on account of the wheat maturing about the same time." The acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for different periods is given in the subjoined table:

	1889.			1888.			Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	40,070	964,925	24.1	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	38,041	958,515	25.2
Lake Huron	69,908	1,734,729	24.8	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	61,339	1,647,297	26.9
Georgian Bay	60,443	1,535,281	25.4	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	54,756	1,388,209	25.4
West Midland	156,880	4,533,985	28.9	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,991	3,788,903	28.5
Lake Ontario	352,678	9,760,205	27.7	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	299,530	7,933,071	26.5
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	97,836	2,382,379	24.4
East Midland	92,272	2,361,746	25.6	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	86,008	2,079,084	24.2
Northern Districts	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,744	41,472	23.8
Totals	875,286	23,386,388	26.7	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	772,245	20,218,930	26.2

The crop makes a most creditable showing so far as yield is concerned. The total yield of the province is 19,819 bushels more than in 1888, and exceeds the average for the eight years 1882-9 by 3,167,458 bushels. Compared with the previous year this total increase is due entirely to the improved yield, but both acreage and yield are in favor of 1889 as compared with the average for the eight years. There is only a slight difference in the acreage of any of the groups compared with the previous year, but the net result is a decrease of 20,146 acres. The average yield per acre for the province is 26.7 bushels, being .6 more than in the previous year and half a bushel more than the average for the eight years. The average of the province for the year is exceeded in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, where most of the barley of the province is grown, and with the exception of the Northern districts every other group gives over 24 bushels per acre. The West Midland, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups surpass and the Georgian Bay counties equal their respective average yields for the eight years.

THE BARLEY MARKET.—The ruling quotations for barley in Ontario last year were lower than for any year of the present decade, and in many quarters a fear is entertained that the United States market for this cereal has ceased to be remunerative for our farmers. For the last eight years the average of the provincial quotations for the second half of the year has ranged from 65 cents in 1882 to 44 cents in 1889, and the average for the eight years has been $55\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Yet although the price fell to a very low figure for the crop of 1889, it does not appear that the quantity exported to the United States has fallen off to any serious extent. The following statement, furnished by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, shows the quantity and value of imports of barley into the United States for the six months ending December 31, for the years named*.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	8
1887	7,689,091	5,796,901
1888	6,396,158	4,728,213
1889	6,146,494	3,263,283

^{*}The imports of 1888 and 1889 are of Canadian barley only, while those of 1887 are from all countries. But practically the whole amount is received from Canada, as the statistics for the eight years 1882-show that only one-half of one per cent. of the total imports came from other countries.

The imports for the second six months of 1888 are thus seen to be 1,292,933 bushels less than for the corresponding period of 1887, and the entered value less by \$1,068,688, the average value per bushel being less by 1½ cents. But while for the six months of 1889 the imports were less than in 1887 by 1,542,597 bushels, the entered value was less by \$2,533,618, and the average value per bushel less by nearly 22½ cents.

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Year.	Bar	·ley.	Barley malt.			
	bushels.	value.	bushels.	value.		
1882	12,164,393	\$10,849,425	1,128,732	\$1,098,867		
1883	10,021,116	7,707,915	1,354,836	1,122,336		
1884	8,593,902	5,919,965	155,338	111,926		
1885	9,984,870	6,520,827	378,806	267,796		
1886	10,194,107	7,175,397	319,005	233,751		
1887	10,351,895	6,170,660	206,203	149,444		
1888	10,445,751	7.812,814	200,915	151,788		
1889	11,365,881	7,721,475	136,256	100,314		
Totals	83,121,915	59,878,478	3,880,091	3, 236, 222		

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The average values of grain and malt imports for the eight years was \$7,969,821, which is very close to the values for 1888 and 1889, but \$4,008,336 less than the value for 1882. The total imports from all countries for the same period of eight years was \$3,568,622 bushels of barley valued at \$60,599,863, and 3,928,779 bushels of barley malt valued at \$3,281,726, so that of total imports of barley and barley malt imported by the United States in those years valued at \$63,481,589, Canada supplied to the value of \$63,114,700, or an average of \$7,889,337 yearly.

The following table presents the averages of market quotations of barley per bushe for the province of Ontario and of declared values as entered in the United States, with the difference between each for the eight years 1882-9.*

Year.	Ontario quotations.	U.S. de- clared value.	Difference
	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.
1882	\$0 65	\$0 89.2	80 24.2
1883	0 57	0 76.9	0 19.9
1884	0 53.6	0 69.1	0 15.5
1885.,	0 55.2	0 71.8	0 16.6
1886	0 51.3	0 70.4	0 19.1
1887	0 56.7	0 59.6	0 2.9
1888	0 60.1	0 76.7	0 16.6
1889	0 44	0 67.9	0 23.9
Averages	0 55.5	0 72	0 16.5

^{*}There is no constant uniformity in the relation of Ontario quotations and United States declared entry values, but obviously there is a mistake in the United States entry for 1887, which is only 2.9 center per bushel above the average of Ontario market quotations for the same year against an average of Montario for the eight years.

The average of the quotations for those eight years has been very irregular, responding no doubt to the conditions of supply, demand and quality. The lowest prices were touched in the years 1884, 1886 and 1889, and the highest were reached in 1882 and 1888; and although there is a difference of 21 cents per bushel between the quotations of the first and last years, that fact of itself would not justify the conclusion that the price had fallen permanently, more especially as it appears that the difference in the quotations of 1882 and 1888 is less than 5 cents per bushel. There is a strongly grounded belief, however, that the recent fall in price is due to the use of cheap substitutes for barley malt in the production of beer, and if it is proved that these substitutes answer the purpose satisfactorily the depreciation of Canadian barley is likely to be permanent. In answer to enquiries made of a number of the leading barley dealers and commission merchants of New York state respecting the reduced imports of Ontario barley of the crop of 1889 and the drop in prices, the following statements have been received in reply:

W. H. Irwin, 124 Produce Exchange, New York:

While the manufacture and consumption of beer have increased steadily at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and is now 27,000,000 barrels, the consumption of malt has steadily increased owing to the use of substitutes. Formerly brewers used 2½ bushels of malt to a barrel of beer, and now only I to 1½ bushels; in other words they are using 33½ to 50 per cent. of substitutes. This accounts for the falling off in the demand for Canadian or better qualities of malt, as with the use of corn and other substitutes they can get the required color and consequently can use a cheap and low grade of malt. In most cases it is a question of price and not of quality.

Evan Thomas, Produce Exchange, New York:

All cereals are very low, and there is no reason why your barley should not be likewise. Most of it is dark this year, and many brewers who formerly used Canada malt have proved to their satisfaction that American malt will do as well, especially for lager; and the consumption of lager is increasing each year at the expense of ale and spirits, and will, I think, so continue.

S. P. Knapp, 19 Whitehall street, New York:

The only cause I know of is the large quantity of corn that is used for brewing purposes. As near as I can ascertain there is from $33\frac{1}{3}$ to 60 per cent, cornmeal used as a substitute for malt, and the brewers say the yield is larger and costs considerably less. The decrease in consumption of New York State two-rowed barley this season has been very large; I should say one-fourth to one-third less than in previous years. We are expecting our Government to look into this substitute business very soon.

Franklin Elson, 435 Produce Exchange, New York:

You make enquiry as to the cause of the low prices of barley and the falling off in the demand for Canadian barley in the United States. In reply I have to say that the principal cause for the condition of things suggested by your inquiry is the extensive and increasing use of substitutes for barley malt in making ale and beer in the United States. The very low price of corn has greatly stimulated the use of it as a substitute for malt. I am informed, and I believe, that whereas malt was used almost exclusively a few years ago by brewers in the United States, there is now used from 30 to 50 per cent. of cornmeal. Another reason is that the barley crop of the west, especially in Minnesota, is of much greater value in quality as well as quantity than it was five years back, and the East is therefore applied very largely from that source with very satisfactory malt, as well as with the raw barley. There are other minor reasons which might be mentioned, but they would be, perhaps, rather results of the reasons I have already given than causes of any value in themselves.

W. H. Story & Co., Commission Merchants, New York :

One of the causes of the falling off in the demand for Canada barley is that brewers are using a much arger percentage of substitutes in the manufacture of beer than ever before. Another cause is the low price of State and Western barley and malt. Barley grown in Iowa and Wisconsin of equal color and weight has sold in this market during the entire malting season at an average of ten cents per bushel below Canadian. We have sold since January 1st 100,000 bushels of State barley at 45c. to 48c., while Canadian has been selling at say 58c. to 60c. Of course your product has the advantage in color, but the State barley makes a malt yielding fully as much extract as your barley. We think the large falling off in the demand for Canadian barley is summed up in a few words. Substitues and cheap Western barley. We know of one malster who formerly used Canadian entirely, who has this year malted 300,000 bushels of barley, only 75,000 of which has come across the line. It seems to us that the proposed increase in the duty, if the McKinley bill passes, will close up our trade in Canada barley. It has certainly been poor conugh for the past three years, and it can stand no increased burden.

These statements of well known produce merchants appear to be conclusive as to the fact that cheaper substances are taking the place of barley malt in the production of beer. It may be premature, however, to express a positive opinion on the ultimate effect of the use of substitutes upon the barley trade; some who have studied the question care-

Ily maintain that sales and prices will continue as heretofore, subject to the usual actuations of trade. But in other industries there are numerous instances in which bod or cheap materials have been substituted for poor or dear ones. Steel, for instance, as to a very large extent taken the place of iron; some of the aniline dyes have taken as place of vegetable dyes, and shoddy has largely taken the place of wool fibre. Irewers also will naturally seek to procure the cheapest raw materials for the production fibeer, so long as the quality of the beverage is not greatly deteriorated in the opinion of their patrons.

The market of Great Britain is the largest in the world for barley, the average annual imports for the twelve years 1877-88 having been about 28,300,000 bushels, but tis chiefly for the two-rowed variety. The following table gives the imports from

oreign countries and British possessions for the seven years 1882-8:

Countries whence exported.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	ewt.	owt.	ewt.	ewt.	ewt.	cwt.	ewt.
Algeria	26,160	32,876	343,859	819,723	336,198	249,296	66,413
Austria	132,135	367,705	392,361	744,040	481,287	366,500	655,903
Bulgaria	97,498	79,730	43,617	124,496	37,314		29,285
Canada		36,901	400	8,870	344	2,816	
Chili	6,851	52,859	291,777	152,583	165,338	73,081	326,792
Denmark	1,062,914	750,034	226,874	612,119	973,306	822,305	1,005,402
Egypt	48,467	95,945	225,340	62,516		44,493	64,771
France	909,685	1,475,713	1,281,262	1,424,600	1,033,323	624,552	410,014
Germany	2,175,536	1,794,914	724,532	609,142	1,205,750	931,951	2,427,669
Holland	78,846	7,049	118,087	57,592	67,633	55,525	39,727
India, British	********				*201,060	69,211	539
New Zealand	52,899	1,737	4,606	12,313	12,010	10,844	
Roumania	5,719,985	4,460,601	1,401,211	2,377,519	2,346,287	2,309,276	3,207,205
Russia:							
Northern ports.	f.	503-511	2000	22312	139,393	186,843	461,712
Southern ports.	4,097,344	5,517,049	4,965,593	6,524,542	5,401,648	7.276.790	11,068,691
Sweden	556,685	397,502	176,088	169,648			
Turkey	513,344	1,183,051	2,403,631	1,288,738	648,793	175,884	1000
United States :	4000	-	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,		41.7	300,000
Atlantic ports	0				42,687	18,804	20
	47,578	118,756	226,659	135,913			-
Pacific ports	*****	00.000	100 110	011 000	7,122	350,365	50000
Other Countries	14,185	88,906	127,118	241,806	73,888	68,794	63,498
Totals	15,540,112	16,461,328	12,953,015	15,366,160	13,713,637	14,239,566	21,305,350

The total British imports of barley in those seven years was 219,158,336 bushels, being an average of 31,308,334 bushels yearly. Of this amount Russia, Roumania, Germany, France and Denmark supplied 179,884,772 bushels, or 25,697,824 bushels per annum, the average yearly imports from each of these counties being as follows: Russia, 13,039,887 bushels; Roumania, 6,234,881; Germany, 2,819,598; France, 2,045,471; and Denmark, 1,557,987. The Russian supply has increased almost steadily from 5,194,685 bushels in 1882 to 23,060,806 bushels in 1888. The total Canadian supply for the seven years has been only 98,662 bushels, and three-fourths of this quantity was received in a single year, 1883. There is apparently, therefore, no likelihood of our Canadian barley growing in favor for British consumption, unless a quality can be produced which will suit the requirements of that market. The standard weight of our

^{*}British India was included with "Other Countries" prior to 1886.

six-rowed barley is only 48 lb. per bushel, whereas the two-rowed variety, with a standard of 56 lb. per bushel, is the one in chief demand by British malsters; and it remains to be proven whether in our comparatively dry and quick-maturing season the two-rowed barley can be grown to reach the British standard. The market is a large and important one, and should our farmers succeed in growing a grain to suit it the loss of the American market might not be seriously felt. But there is no assurance that the substitutes now so largely used by American brewers might not find favor with British brewers also, and in that case a change from the six-rowed to the two-rowed variety might result in no advantage to the Ontario farmer.

OATS.

This crop stood the weather better than any other grain, although it was considerably injured on heavy undrained soils. Early in the season the prospects were good for a large yield, and there was an extraordinary growth of straw. In the July returns there were reports of injury by wire-worm in Middlesex, Perth and Simcoe, and also in Victoria, Peterborough and Muskoka, but the general tenor of the reports was cheerful. According to the September returns the crop was rank in straw, but it was housed in good condition. The November reports confirmed fears expressed earlier as to the grain being light in weight, and also repeated the statement that the crop had suffered extensively from rust. Taken all together, however, oats may be regarded as one of the best grain crops of the year. The yield and acreage by county groups and for the province for 1889, 1888 and the average of the eight years 1882-9 is given below:

		1889.		1888. Yearly average eight years 1					882-9.
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.
Lake Erie	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	163,272	6,058,362	37.
Lake Huron	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	175,437	6,259,380	35,
Georgian Bay	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	182,853	5,316,724	29,1	150,480	4,956,686	32.
West Midland	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	331,742	12,773,160	38.
Lake Ontario	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	280,997	10,409,257	37
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	437,487	13,171,243	30.1	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	379,180	12,406,998	32
East Midland	139,070	4,730,060	34.0	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	114,983	3,620,836	31
Northern Districts	23,857	735,329	30.8	21,069	612,668	29.1	17,540	556,356	31
Totals	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	1,849,868	65, 466, 911	35.4	1,613,631	57,041,035	35

The area in oats for the whole province is 1,923,444 acres, being 73,576 more than in 1888 and 309,813 more than the average for the eight years 1882-9. Compared with the previous year an increase in acreage is noticeable in every group. The yield per acre for the province is only 33.5 bushels, being 1.9 bushels less than in 1888, and 1.8 bushels lower than the average yield for the eight years. The best yields for the year are observed in the West Midland and Lake Ontario counties, the average for these groups being 37.2 and 36.5 bushels respectively, and the poorest returns are given in the St. Lawrence and Ottawaand Lake Huron groups and the Northern districts. Notwithstanding the increase of acreage all around, only four of the groups exceed their total yield of the previous year, viz., the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the East Midland counties and the Northern districts. The total yield for the province is 1,120,610 bushels less than in 1888, but 7,305,266 bushels more than the average for the eight years 1882-9.

RYE.

Winter rye is an important crop in Northumberland, Durham, Prince Edward and a few other counties, and the May reports regarding its condition were very encouraging. There was but little mention made of rye in the July reports, as the total area given to the crop, both fall and spring sown, is limited. The rain did very little hurt to the crop. Frost did injury in Haldimand, and an insect in Lennox threatened harm, but the returns generally were hopeful. The September and November reports concerning rye were each favorable. The heads were described as well filled, and the straw as long and of good quality. The table following gives the acreage and yield by districts:

1		1889.			1888.	Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	13,142	161,139	12.3	13,694	241,768	17.7	11,763	183,692	15.
Lake Huron	981	17,758	18.1	1,008	20,470	20.3	885	15,378	17.
Georgian Bay	2,903	52,181	18.0	2,826	47,851	16.9	2,807	51,449	18.3
West Midland	5,449	78,643	14.4	5,597	107,691	19.2	5,043	82,713	16.
Lake Ontario	30,548	458,854	15.0	28,380	412,476	14.5	33,278	495,146	14.
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	22,072	425,818	19.3	18,986	270,337	14.2	34,805	628,506	18.
East Midland	14,074	220,020	15.6	12,697	180,530	14.2	18,659	291,666	15.
Northern Districts	937	17,266	18.4	899	14,179	15.8	939	18,217	19.
Totals	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	84,087	1,295,302	15,4	108,179	1,766,767	16.

While the area for the province is 6,019 acres more than in 1888, it falls 18,073 acres below that of the average for the eight years 1882-9. A decrease in the acreage of this crop, compared with the previous year, is observed in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland groups. The average yield per acre for the province is .5 bushel more than in 1888, but is .4 bushel less than the average for the eight years. The yield in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is very high, averaging 19.3 bushels to the acre, and the Northern districts, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay groups give 18 bushels or over; but in the Lake Erie counties the average yield is only 12.3 bushels per acre. The total rield for the province is 136,377 bushels more than in 1888, but is less by 335,088 than the average for the eight years.

PEASE.

Frost injured pease slightly in some western counties, but more serious damage was done by flooding on low spots and on undrained level fields. In many places the crop was bleached from excessive rain, and in some cases the fields were "drowned out" and ruined. In high and well-drained lands, however, the crop presented a magnificent appearance then correspondents wrote in the beginning of July. When the September returns were received it was found that the reports varied considerably, according to the situation and nature of the land. On high land or well drained fields the crop was a splendid ne, but on low fields, as already stated, it had been greatly injured by the heavy rains I the early summer months, and the pea was generally shrivelled. The most unfavorable accounts were received from the eastern portion of the province, where the rains were more injurious than in the west. The bug was again slightly troublesome in the

Lake Erie counties. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888 and 1889, together with the average acreage and yield for the eight years 1882-9:

Districts.		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for eight years 1882-			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	71,837	1,243,765	17.3	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	58,620	1,119,057	19.1	
Lake Huron	88,652	1,629,066	18 4	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	77,743	1,705,786	21.9	
Georgian Bay	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	77,014	1,643,287	21.3	
West Midland	154,671	2,697,323	17.4	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	131,445	2,840,518	21.6	
Lake Ontario	162,758	3,029,343	18.6	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	147,536	2,929,785	19.9	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	82,426	1,677,185	20.3	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	93,868	1,813,391	19.3	
East Midland	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	48,909	600,731	12.3	50,600	942,540	18.	
Northern Districts	9,592	219,749	22.9	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,669	177,361	23.	
Totals	708,968	13,509,237	19.1	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	644,495	13,171,725	20.	

There is an increase in the acreage and a decrease in the yield of pease in the province compared with the previous year, the net result being a falling off of 760,626 bushels in the total yield. An increase in the acreage is noted in every district except the Lake Ontario group compared with 1888, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is the only one falling behind its average acreage for the eight years 1882-9. The average yield per acre for the province is 1.4 bushels less than in 1888, and 1.3 lower than the average for the eight years term. The Northern districts and the Georgian Bay and East Midland groups exceed the average yield of the province for the eight years, but the Lake Eric counties average only 17.3 bushels per acre, and the West Midland district, with the second largest area in pease, gives but 17.4 bushels per acre. Although in 1888 the Lake Ontario group had the largest acreage in pease, the greatest total yield was credited to the West Midland group, which had a very high yield per acre. This year, however, both the largest area and largest total yield are seen in the Lake Ontario district, although that yield falls below its own record in the previous year.

INDIAN CORN.

The accounts concerning the condition of corn received up to the 1st of July were described as monotonously doleful. The frost was injurious to the tender blade, while the rain rotted much of the seed. Some correspondents reported a total failure and all the rest a partial failure on account of frost, rain and cold weather. Cultivating was almost an impossibility except on high land. The September bulletin referred to corn as still unpromising. Owing to the seed rotting in the ground some of the fields had to be replanted once, twice and even three times. As a consequence the crop got a very late start, and being overtaken by the drouth in August it had a struggle for life. The November returns, however, showed that the corn which survived the heavy rains early in the season was harvested in very fair condition, but it could be considered only a little more than a half crop in the southwest, where it is chiefly grown. In the eastern part of the province it turned out a good crop, greatly surpassing the expectations of early summer. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province:

Districts.		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre,	
rie	85,284	3,899,376	45.7	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	92,981	6,491,092	69.8	
uron	9,877	402,988	40.8	11,975	949,259	79.3	9,294	569,452	61.	
n Bay	2,003	96,414	48.1	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,281	67,306	52.	
idland	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	26,557	1,730,138	65.1	
ntario	31,842	1,733,524	54.4	35, 297	2,529,582	71.7	27,935	1,652,722	59.	
rence & Ottawa.	21,679	1,326,955	61.2	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	17,828	994,912	55.	
dland	8,404	433,625	51.6	8,480	* 497,165	58.6	6,611	337,632	51.	
n Districts	370	16,736	45.2	395	14,649	37.1	316	12,887	40.	
ds	187,116	9,248,199	49.4	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	182,803	11,856,141	64.	

a devoted to corn shrank greatly in 1889, being 35,855 acres less than in the syear, although slightly above the average for the eight years 1882-9. The falling off in acreage is noticeable in the Lake Erie counties, where about half nof the province is usually grown. The average yield per acre for the province eight years was 64.9 bushels. This was greatly exceeded in 1888, when 78.2 per acre were recorded, but it falls to the very low average of 49.4 bushels in Not one district touches the average of the province for the eight years, and the luron group gives only 40.8 bushels per acre. Excepting the Northern districts, he crop is merely a nominal one, none of the groups reach their own total yield previous year. In the Lake Erie counties alone the falling off compared with nounts to 5,504,723 bushels. The total yield of the province is but little more of that of the preceding year, and is 2,607,942 bushels below the average for the years.

BUCKWHEAT.

e sowing of buckwheat was delayed in many sections of the province owing to juent rains and generally backward state of the weather up to July. Some corrects claim that the crop was injured in the blossoming stage by the intense heat un. In the eastern portion of the province buckwheat matured in good conditry favorable reports being received concerning both the yield and sample. The and yield by county groups and for the province for 1888, 1889 and the averages eight years 1882-9 are given in the following table:

Districts.		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882.9.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
rie	8,773	164,100	18.7	9,243	190,411	20.6	9,717	194,719	20.0	
uron	720	13,008	18.1	739	11,107	15.0	946	18,598	19.7	
n Bay	464	7,581	16.3	487	7,685	15.8	636	10,800	17.0	
idland	1,743	32,473	18.6	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,227	43,426	19.5	
atario	17,614	344,931	19.6	18,037	445,646	24.7	15,582	340,709	21.9	
rence & Ottawa.	22,149	596,859	26.9	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,450	624,456	23.6	
dland	4,569	104,831	22.9	4,440	93,595	21.1	4,941	110,093	22.3	
n Districts	366	8,795	24.0	352	5,992	17.0	431	11,076	25.7	
als	56,398	1,272,578	22.6	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	60,930	1,353,87	1/ 22	

The number of acres of buckwheat in the province in 1889 falls 1,130 below the area of the preceding year and is 4,532 less than the average for the eight years '1882-9. The East Midland counties and the Northern districts are the only groups showing a larger acreage than in 1888, and the Lake Ontario is the only group surpassing its own average for the eight years. The average yield per acre of the province is 1.4 bushels ahead of that of the preceding year and .4 more than the average for the eight years. The total yield of the province is greater than in 1888, owing to the increased yield per acre, but is less than the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9 on account of the decrease in the acreage. The best average yield per acre, 26.9 bushels, is observed in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district, where the largest acreage is also found, and the smallest average yield is to be seen in the Georgian Bay group, where only 16.3 bushels per acre were realized.

BEANS.

Early beans were killed by frost, and the crop was greatly injured by rains. Owing to the wet and backward weather planting had to be delayed in some places until it was almost too late for a crop. A considerable area had to be replanted in Kent, the great bean-producing county of the province. Many correspondents mentioned rotting of the seed from the excessive rain. A little later on the crop was arrested in its growth by drouth, but although the yield was much below the average, the quality was said to be very good. The acreage and yield by groups for 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the eight years 1882-9, are given in the following table:

		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-9.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre,	
Lake Erie	15,069	232,362	15.4	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,550	281,689	19.4	
Lake Huron	473	8,662	18.3	478	13,098	27.4	556	11,855	21.3	
Georgian Bay	215	4,300	20.0	230	3,436	14.9	212	3,855	18.2	
West Midland	695	13,297	19.1	692	17,481	25.3	1,093	22,804	20.9	
Lake Ontario	1,741	32,632	18.7	1,882	43,576	23.2	2,020	43,976	21.8	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	2,999	70,656	23.6	3,129	66,860	21.4	3,142	76,321	24.3	
East Midland	533	7,914	14.8	580	11,862	20.5	528	9,927	18.8	
Northern Districts	105	2,070	19.7	109	1,796	16.5	69	1,428	20.7	
Totals	21,830	371,893	17.0	22,700	534,526	23.5	22,170	451,855	20.4	

There is a falling off in the acreage of beans compared with 1888 and the average for the eight years 1882-9. The West Midland district is the only group showing an increased area compared with its record in the previous year. The average yield per acre for the province is only 17 bushels, being 3.4 bushels lower than the average of the province for the eight years period and 6.5 bushels per acre less than the generous yield of 1888. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties give 23.6 bushels per acre, and one or two other groups closely approach the average for the eight years, but in the Lake Erie group, where over 69 per cent. of the entire acreage of the province is found, the average yield per acre is only 15.4 bushels, the decrease in the total yield in that group alone being 144,055 bushels compared with the previous year. The total yield for the province is 162,633 bushels less than in 1883, and is 79,962 below the average for the eight years 1882-9.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The spring reports concerning clover fields were very unfavorable. There was a very poor "catch" in the previous year owing to the drouth, and what little had germinated stood a poor chance against the long-continued dry weather. The early spring was also against the plant, which was reported as being greatly injured by heaving in different sections of the province. Still there were a number of returns describing the condition of the crop as excellent. In the counties of Kent, Norfolk, Wellington and Waterloo especially clover passed through the winter and early spring with splendid prospects. Throughout the returns received in the early part of the season there was an absence of complaints about injury from insects to this crop, although later a mention was made of the midge. In the bulletin of July 1st it was said that the frosts of the last week of May had given a decided set-back to the crop, both timothy and clover having been nipped in several counties, although timely rains saved the fields. But there was too much rain even for hay, and some correspondents reported clover as rotting at the roots from excessive moisture. Clover was in a more prosperous condition than timothy, and while old meadows were rather poor, new ones were in first-class condition where not injured by too much water. The cold, wet weather delayed mowing a week or two later than usual. According to the July returns no part of the province seemed to be specially favored, as the returns were of a very even character. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888, 1889 and the average of the eight years 1882-9:

	1	1889.		9	1888.			erage for ears 1882-9	
Districts.	Acres.	Tons.	Tonsper acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tonsper acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tonsper
Lake Erie	296,596	508,450	1.71	270,972	263,322	0.97	272,464	387,696	1.4
Lake Huron	257,147	399,795	1.55	243,207	243,616	1.00	228,512	310,936	1.3
Georgian Bay	211,275	309,338	1.46	203,618	172,659	0.85	189,210	235,955	1.2
West Midland	419,362	681,957	1.63	406,550	425,435	1.05	405,100	599,917	1.4
Lake Ontario	404,637	649,232	1.60	387,871	264,906	0.68	404,767	553,707	1.3
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	595,669	918,604	1.54	584,413	498,935	0.85	546,171	728,568	1.3
East Midland	157,131	206,714	1.32	152,869	98,468	0.64	151,151	178,378	1.1
Northern Districts	44,406	54,223	1.22	43,138	41,676	0.97	39,247	45,920	1.1
Totals	2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56	2,292,638	2,009,017	0.88	2,236,622	3,041,077	1.3

In this crop there is an increase in yield per acre to be observed in every district compared either with their respective records in 1888 or their averages for the eight years 1882-9, and the same may be said of the area, except in the case of the Lake Ontario group where the acreage falls slightly below that of the eight years period. There is an increase of 93,585 acres in the area of the province over that of the preceding year, but the average yield for 1888 was so low, being only .88 ton, that the total yield for 1889 is 1,719,276 tons more than in the previous year, while it exceeds the average total yield of the province for the eight years by 687,236 tons. The Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups exceed the average yield of the province for the year, and the poorest yields are returned by the Northern districts and the East Midland groups.

CLOVER SEED.—The returns were somewhat conflicting with regard to seed cloverSome reported the yield as particularly good, while others declared it to be almost a complete
failure. Many farmers did not reserve their fields for seed, but turned them to pasture
on account of the drouth. The reports were generally favorable from Norfolk and
Middlesex and several other southwestern counties, but there the midge was again
troublesome. Frost and drouth also combined against this crop, as is more fully detailed.

in the paragraph relating to hay and clover. The general opinion respecting clover was that while it was light on the ground, the heads were well filled and of good quality. The total yield was small.

FIELD ROOTS.

None of the root crops have made anything like an average showing. The conditions at seed time were greatly against them, the season being very wet and backward, and the poor start handicapped them all the way through. The most encouraging statement made regarding all the root crops was that they were secured under favorable conditions and had been safely housed for the winter.

Potatoes.—Potatoes suffered greatly in the early part of the year. Early planted fields were cut down by frost and much of the seed rotted, which necessitated a good deal of replanting. The crop was very much injured in low places. The September bulletin stated that growth had been arrested in August by the drouth, and except in some of the northwestern counties, which were more favored with rain than elsewhere, the tubers were "small and few in a hill" throughout the western part of the province. Dry rot was reported from two places in Oxford. In the counties along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers the wet season continued down to the middle of August, and the rot did serious injury. The November reports were to the effect that potatoes, though small, had turned out to be of very good quality on high light soils, but on heavy clay lands the crop was generally a failure. Rot was so bad in the eastern part of the province that some fields were found to be almost destroyed by it. The acreage and yield are given by county groups in the following table:

		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.			
Districts	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	
Lake Erie	13,295	836,971	63.0	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	16,280	1,768,078	108.	
Lake Huron	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	12,791	1,468,087	114.	
Georgian Bay	12,974	1,397,613	107.7	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	13,622	1,706,924	125	
West Midland	23,228	1,958,035	84.3	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	26,612	3,102,129	116.	
Lake Ontario	30,545	2,928,942	95.9	\$2,686	5,082,761	155.5	31,404	3,515,844	112.	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	37,938	3,870,337	102.0	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	38,787	4,853,440	125.	
East Midland	13,225	1,781,113	134.7	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	12,260	1,519,729	124.	
Northern Districts	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,766	414,497	149.	
Totals	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	154,522	18,348,728	118.	

The area of the potato crop is 8,103 acres less than that of the preceding year, and 8,710 acres less than the average for the eight years 1882-9. An increase in acreage is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups and in the Northern districts, compared with the previous year. The average yield per acre for the province is 20.2 bushels below that of the eight years, and is 46.2 bushels per acre less than in 1888. The consequence is that the total yield of the province is 3,993,199 bushels less than the average for the eight years period, and 7,918,078 bushels less than in 1888. The East Midland group and the Northern districts record an increased total yield, but in the West Midland counties the total yield is only 1,958,035 bushels as against 4,264,170 bushels in 1888, and an even greater proportionate decrease is observed in the Lake Erie district. The yield per acre in the Northern districts is the best of any group in the two years.

MANGEL - WUBZELS.—Correspondents reported in July that it was difficult to sow mangels at the proper time owing to frequent rains, and that consequently the crop got a backward start. There was a slow growth until the beginning of September, when the crop picked up to a considerable extent, but not sufficiently to make anything like an

average yield. It was reported in November that the roots were well housed. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888, 1889 and the average for the eight years 1882-9:

		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.			
Districts,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre,	
Lake Erie	1,666	491,490	295	1,764	797,932	452	1,287	490,732	381	
Lake Huron	2,638	945,326	358	2,644	1,133,801	429	2,273	971,266	427	
Georgian Bay	770	321,398	417	788	280,984	357	979	409,496	418	
West Midland	7,223	2,200,121	305	7,342	3,681,673	502	5,889	2,616,213	444	
Lake Ontario	5,594	2,036,926	364	5,754	2,947,341	512	5,075	2,209,482	435	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1,735	619,419	357	1,610	518,005	322	1,624	596,859	368	
East Midland	1,513	590,423	390	1,485	646,523	435	1,108	435,132	393	
Northern Districts	72	18,375	255	72	14,400	200	84	21,694	258	
Totals	21,211	7,223,478	341	21,459	10,020,659	467	18,319	7,750,874	423	

The total acreage is slightly below that of the previous year, although an increase is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. The yield per acre for the province is 126 bushels less than in 1888 and 82 bushels less than the average for the eight years 1882-9, a fact which accounts for a decrease of 2,797,181 bushels in the total yield compared with the previous year and of 527,396 bushels compared with the average of the province for the eight years. In the West Midland group alone the total yield is 1,481,552 bushels below that of 1888. An increased total yield is observed in the Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and in the Northern districts. The largest average yield per acre for the year is seen in the Georgian Bay group, yet the figures do not reach the average of the province for the eight years.

Carrots were sown later than usual on account of the continued rains, but in the earlier stages of growth there were good reports sent regarding the crop. The September returns were also favorable. Although not a full yield, the November bulletin described carrots as being in a better condition than the other roots. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for various periods:

		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.	
Lake Erie	882	204,078	231	932	295,100	317	684	188,430	275	
Lake Huron	1,047	286,000	273	1,083	359,847	332	997	348,945	350	
Georgian Bay	1,015	347,028	342	1,042	324,408	311	1,128	409,800	363	
West Midland	2,355	664,267	282	2,437	857,836	352	2,235	817,007	366	
Lake Ontario	3,157	1,055,037	334	3,224	1,281,328	397	2,853	1,063,612	373	
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	1,723	496,109	288	1,702	418,532	246	1,472	447,399	304	
East Midland	935	331,296	354	961	331,553	345	801	262,087	327	
Northern Districts	147	48,144	328	143	29,980	210	130	33,834	260	
Totals	11,261	3,431,959	305	11,524	3,898,584	338	10,300	3,571,114	347	

A decrease of 263 acres is noticed in the total area of carrots compared with the preceding year, although there are 961 acres more than the average for the eight years. The only groups

showing an increased acreage are the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern districts. The average yield per acre of the province is 33 bushels lower than that of the previous year, and 42 bushels less than the average for the eight years. The East Midland group goes seven bushels over the average of the province for the term of years, but no other district reaches it. The total yield of the province falls below the average for the eight years, and is 466,625 bushels less than in 1888. The Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern districts exceed their respective total yields of 1888, and the two groups last named surpass their respective averages for the eight years.

TURNIPS.—The sowing of turnips was very much delayed by the wet weather, and the backward start could not be overtaken. Some Muskoka correspondents stated that the crop had to be let go altogether, as owing to the wet weather prevailing in the early part of the summer the seed could not be placed in the ground. The fly put in an appearance in some of the eastern counties, but in the sections where the crop is most largely grown the reports were most encouraging. According to the November returns turnips were not only low in yield, but also small in size. The acreage and yield are shown in the following table:

		1889.			1888.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-9.				
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.		
Lake Erie	2,896	779,100	269	2,998	1,196,468	399	2,131	736,121	345		
Lake Huron	12,948	3,978,598	307	13,197	5,161,444	391	12,540	4,737,328	378		
Georgian Bay	13,038	4,536,222	348	13,270	4,867,595	367	12,194	4,788,640	393		
West Midland	35,065	10,440,234	2 98	36,882	16,398,159	445	34,494	13,772,119	399		
Lake Ontario	33,037	12,202,146	369	33,295	15,437,295	464	28,706	11,385,450	397		
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	4,479	1,601,906	358	4,400	1,342,117	305	3,832	1,258,861	329		
East Midland	7,339	2,662,901	363	7,091	2,643,262	373	5,575	1,917,807	344		
Northern Districts	2,301	820,153	356	2,055	593,897	2 89	2,065	643,523	312		
Totals	111,103	37,021,260	333	113,188	47,640,237	421	101,537	39,239,849	386		

Although the area in turnips in the province execeeds its average for the eight years 1882-9, it is 2,085 acres below the area of 1888. Compared with the previous year there is a falling off in the area of the first five groups in the table. The yield per acre for the province is 53 bushels lower than the average for the eight years, and 88 bushels less than that of 1888. Not one group reaches the average of the province for the eight years. The total yields of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties and the Northern districts are above their respective records in 1888, but the other groups fall far behind their last year's figures. The total yield of the province is 10,618,977 bushels short of that of the previous year, and is less by 2,218,589 bushels than the average for the eight years.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF CROPS.—Two elements, the acreage under crop and the yield per acre, enter into the comparison afforded by the following table. These variables lend a shifting character to the aggregate yield of crops, and are dealt with more particularly elsewhere. The total yield of the staple crops of the province are here-

presented by county groups for each of the five years 1885-9, together with their averages for the five years and for the eight years 1882-9:

Field Crops.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885,	1885 -9.	1882-9.
Fall wheat	Bush. 13,001,865	Bush. 13,830,787	Bush. 14,440,611	Bush. 18 071 142	Bush. 21,478,281	Bush. 16,164,537	Bush. 18,056,56
Spring wheat	5,697,707	6,453.559					
Barley	23,386,388		17,134,830			19,986,730	
Oats	64,346,301					58,711,333	
Rye	1,431,679	1,295,302	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,199,967	1,766,76
Pease	13,509,237	14,269,863	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	14,000,472	13,171,72
Corn	9,248,199	17,436,780	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	11,327,286	11,856,14
Buckwheat	1,272,578	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,345,919	1,353,87
Beans	371,893	534,526	275,975	482,072	496,564	432,206	451,85
Potatoes	14,355,529	22,273,607	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	16,882,128	18,348,72
Mangel-wurzels	7,223,478	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	7,877,674	7,750,87
Carrots	3,431,959	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	3,275,460	3,571,11
Turnips	37,021,260	47,640,237	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	40,854,748	39,239,84
Hay and clover	Tons. 3,728,313	Tons. 2,009,017	Tons. 3,093,610	Tons. 2,994,446	Tons. 3,252,155	Tons. 3,015,508	Tons, 3,041,07

The aggregate of fall wheat has steadily fallen every year, and the yield of spring wheat has been less than in any year of the five excepting 1887. Barley surpasses any year of the table in total yield, but oats fall behind the figures for 1888. Both of these crops are ahead of their averages for the two series of years. Rye never gave so heavy a yield before, but pease is behind every year excepting 1887. Corn is but little more than half of its total yield of the previous year, and is also greatly below its average for the series of years. Buckwheat has slightly increased its figures over the previous year, but does not reach the yields of 1885 and 1886. Beans are much below the yield of any year save 1887, and the same may be said of potatoes, mangel-wurzels, carrots and turnips. Haymakes a better showing than in any other year.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE PRODUCTION.—In the table which follows is shown the ratios of aggregate production of the several crops in 1889, by county groups and for the province, as compared with the eight years 1882-9.

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat,	Beans,	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	76	52	101	98	88	111	60	84	82	131	47	100	108	106
Lake Huron	63	30	105	106	115	96	71	70	73	129	71	97	82	84
Georgian Bay	80	66	111	127	101	115	143	70	112	131	82	78	85	95
West Midland	63	37	120	117	95	95	77	75	58	114	63	84	81	76
Lake Ontario	81	69	123	114	93	103	105	101	74	117	83	92	99	107
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	74	80	103	106	68	92	133	96	93	126	80	104	111	127
East Midland	92	73	114	131	75	119	128	95	80	116	117	136	126	139
Northern Districts	106	70	81	132	95	124	130	79	145	118	129	85	142	127
The Province	72	65	116	113	81	103	78	94	82	122	78	93	96	94

The Northern districts are highest in fall wheat, oats, pease, beans, potatoes and carrots, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties in spring wheat, the Lake Ontario counties

in barley and buckwheat, the Lake Huron counties in rye, the Georgian Bay counties in corn and equal with the Lake Erie counties in hay and clover, and the East Midland in mangel-wurzels and turnips.

YIELD PER ACRE.—The following table gives the yield per acre by county groups and for the province for each of the field crops for the years 1888 and 1889, with the average for the eight years 1882-9:

	Erie.		g g	jq.	·	.w.	ģ	E 3		The	Province	
Field Crops.	Lake]	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1882-9.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	15.1	14 2	16.4	15.4	18.4	18.5	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.7	18.8	19.4
Spring wheat	14.5	12.5	13.7	13.2	15.0	14.6	13.3	17.7	14.3	17.5	13.9	15.6
Barley	24.1	24.8	25.4	28.9	27.7	24.2	25.6	22.5	26.7	26.1	25.8	26.2
Oats	32.0	30.5	32.6	37.2	36.5	30.1	34.0	30.8	33.5	35.4	34.0	35.3
Rye	12.3	18.1	18.0	14.4	15.0	19.3	15.6	18.4	15.9	15.4	15.4	16.3
Pease	17.3	18.4	22.0	17.4	18.6	20.3	21.6	22.9	19.1	20.5	20.1	20.4
Corn	45.7	40.8	48.1	48.4	54.4	61.2	51.6	45.2	49.4	78.2	63.0	64.9
Buckwheat	18.7	18.1	16.3	18.6	19.6	26.9	22.9	24.0	22.6	21.2	21.7	22.2
Beans	15.4	18.3	20.0	19.1	18.7	23.6	14.8	19.7	17.0	23.5	19.6	20.4
Potatoes	63.0	91.8	107.7	84.3	95.9	102.0	134.7	167.6	98.5	144.7	114.1	118.7
Mangel-wurzels	295	358	417	305	364	357	390	255	341	467	414	423
Carrots	231	273	342	282	334	288	354	328	305	338	326	347
Turnips	269	307	348	298	369	358	363	356	333	421	385	386
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.
Hay and Clover	1.71	1.55	1.46	1.63	1.60	1.54	1.32	1.22	1.56	0.88	1.31	1.36

Barley, rye, buckwheat, turnips and hay are the only crops which have increased their yield per acre compared with the previous year, and barley, buckwheat and hay are the ones exceeding their average for the eight years 1882-9. The greatest decrease in yield is to be seen in corn, beans and mangel-wurzels, and the largest increase is observed in hay.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE.—The per cent. ratios of the average yield per acre of the leading field crops compared with the average yield of the eight years 1882-9 are given by county groups and for the province in the following table, each group, of course, being compared with its own average:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	82	97	96	86	79	91	65	94	79	120	58	77	84	78
Lake Huron	74	91	92	85	104	84	67	92	86	114	80	84	78	100
Georgian Bay	80	94	100	99	98	103	92	96	110	117	86	100	94	89
West Midland	79	90	101	97	88	81	74	95	91	110	72	69	77	75
Lake Ontario	91	91	105	99	101	93	92	89	86	117	86	84	90	93
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	103	88	99	92	107	105	110	114	97	116	82	97	95	109
East Midland	79	91	106	108	100	116	101	103	79	112	109	99	108	106
Northern Districts	80	97	95	97	95	99	111	93	95	104	112	99	126	114
The Province	81	92	102	95	98	94	76	102	83	115	.83	81	88	86

For the province barley and buckwheat each show 102, and hay rises to 115, but the other eleven crops are more or less below the line of average, dipping in the case of corn to 76. Fall wheat, however, shows a higher percentage than the average in one group, oats in one, rye had 100 or more in four districts, pease in three, corn in three, beans in one, potatoes in two, mangels in one, carrots in one, and turnips in three.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—The following table affords an interesting comparison of the average yield per acre in bushels of the principal cereals in Ontario and the best of the grain-growing states of the American Union, the figures being given for 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for the five years 1885-9, and the eight years 1882-9:

- Crops.	Ontario.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa,	Missouri.	Kansas.	Nebraska,	California.	Dakota.
Fall Wheat.									1						
1889	15.8	13.8	12.3	14.6	14.7	14.7	16.0				13.0	18.4		13.3	
1888	16.7	14.1	13.5	10.8	14.6	10.4	13.7				12.0	15.2		12.1	
1885-9	18.8	15.0	11.6	12.7	15.6	12.8	13.4			****	12.4	13.0		11.5	
1882-9	19.4	14.7	12.3	13.0	15.6	12.9	13.3				11.9	14.9		12.1	
Spring Wheat.			1			1									1
1889	14.3							14.2	14.6	13.1			12.0		9.
1888	17.5							11.5	9.0	9.8			9.3		9.
1885-9	13.9							11.8	12.1	11.3			10.7		11.
1882-9	15 6		were.					12.5	14.7	11.3			11.8		13.
Barley,	199				1000										1
1889	26.7	21.1	18.3	21.5		21.3	21.6	24.5	25.6	22.4	21.0	24.0	22.7	20.3	
1888	26.1	21.8	18.2	22.4	22.5	18.7	22.4	22.5	18.5	21.0	18.4	20.5	22.5	20.0	20.
1885 -9	25.8	21.4	18.2	22.4	22.0	19.3	21.7	22.8	21.8	21.6	20.5	21.4	22.3	20.2	17.
1882-9	26.2	22.3	19.8	22.0	21.6	20.0	22.3	23.3	22.4	21.8	21.0	21.5	22.2	19.7	24.
Oats.											-				
1889	33.5	24.5	26.2	32.3	33.7	27.7	37.5	35.5	28.0	34.5	25.5	31.5	31.6	25.0	15.
1888	35.4	28.1	26.5	31.8	33.2	26.5	35.8	29.4	28.7	26.2	25.2	25.3	25.8	28.8	27.
1885-9	34.0	26.5	26.6	32.8	32.3	27.7	33.5	30.3	31.2	31.8	25.1	28.3	29.7	27.3	27.
1882-9	35.3	28.0	27.4	31.6	32.6	28.2	34.6	30.6	33.1	32.6	26.4	30.4	30.7	26.9	31.

In studying this table of comparison it should be remembered that Ontario is pitted against those states only in which the cereals named in the table are staple crops. In fall wheat Ontario comes behind Kansas and Illinois in 1889, but in the averages for the series of years it is 3.8 bushels ahead of the highest state. Minnesota alone leads the province in spring wheat for the year, but the averages for the five and eight years are in favor of Ontario, which exceeds Minnesota, the highest state, by .9 bushel per acre. The province sweeps the field in barley, the average yield of 26.7 bushels for the year being 1.1 more than that of the best state, and this yield is fully maintained in the averages for the series of years. Four out of fourteen states surpass Ontario in the average yield.

of oats in 1889, but as in the case of the other cereals the province leads in the averages for the five and eight years terms. Briefly stated, Ontario continues to head the list in the yields of each of the four grains for the five and eight years periods.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The May bulletin, which was based on returns received up to the 1st of that month, stated that vegetation was a week or two in advance of the previous year. Orchards were very little injured during the winter, but in the case of peaches the blossoms were nipped by the early spring frosts. The usual chorus was heard regarding the destructive work of the black-knot among plum and cherry trees, but not a single note was uttered concerning any injury to trees from mice or other field vermin during the winter.

Correspondents next reported on July 1st, when the accounts received of injury to orchard and garden were alarming. Frosts in the later part of May caught the orchards in the height of their blossoming, and the result was destruction of the most extensive character. Apples suffered terribly. In many orchards it was hard to find a single specimen of fruit, in others there was perhaps half a yield, but nowhere was there anything like the ordinary bearing of fruit. It was pointed out by some correspondents that the Northern Spy escaped the frost better than any other variety. The tent caterpillar was reported in Carleton. Pears, plums, cherries and peaches were also injured in blossom. Grapes fell an easy prey to the frost, for while in a few favored situations the vines escaped harm, the general record was one of complete loss of the first bud. In some instances the wood was killed to the earth. Small fruits generally were more or less injured, strawberries being only about half a crop, while currants also gave a light yield.

Raspberries, however, did remarkably well.

The summing up of the latest returns, given in the November bulletin, is as follows: "Fruit trees generally are reported to be in good condition. Here and there drouth appears to have affected them, and a sleet storm in October did damage in several western counties, but taken altogether the orchards are in a promising condition for next year's yield. Insect pests were not very bad, although the codlin moth was operating in Kent. York and some of the eastern counties, and the tent caterpillar showed itself in various portions of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. in the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton, whence a considerable ship. ment of apples has been made, and in those portions of other towns skirting the lakesthe general product of fruit tree, bush and vine was light. The frost is accredited with causing the greater part of the damage. The quality of apples is below the standard. While some splendid specimens were shown at the fall fairs, the bulk of this fruit was small, deficient in flavor, and, in the case of the popular Fameuse (Snow apple) very scabby. In the county of Huron, where usually it is difficult to find buyers for the immense yield of apples, a considerable quantity had to be imported to supply the local demand. Pears turned out well in the western counties, and are steadily growing in favor with Ontario orchardists. In the county of Grey plums are said to have borne generously, and a scattering favorable report was heard regarding the cherry, but the majority of the reports were most discouraging regarding these fruits. Small fruits shared in the injury wrought by the heavy frost in the latter part of May; good yields were exceptional. In the Northern districts, where wild fruits are usually depended upon, the yield was fair, with the exception of cranberries. In Kent and one or two other counties complaints are made that nuts were also hurt by the frosts taking them when beginning to form,"

AREA IN ORCHARD AND GARDEN.—The following table shows the area in orchard and garden by county groups and for the province for each of the years

1882-9, together with the average for the eight years, and the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889	Acres. 39,699	Acres. 21,105	Acres. 11,729	Acres. 37,256	Acres. 52,242	Acres. 12,079	Acres. 8,130	Acres. 526	Acres. 182,766
1888	38,015	20,342	11,620	36,524	53,881	11,733	7,839	603	180,557
1887	37,067	19,874	11,129	37,402	54,080	12,401	8,911	578	181,442
1886	39,028	19,946	11,097	38,304	56,622	12,375	8,635	609	186,616
1885	39,844	19,925	11,555	40,593	56,796	13,145	8,838	570	191,266
1884	39,952	19,952	11,577	41,628	55,112	14,320	9,780	516	192,837
1883	40,084	19,907	12,228	42,800	57,358	14,760	9,950	363	197,450
1882	42,700	21,478	14,347	44,987	58,559	19,028	12,285	462	213,846
1882-9	39,549	20,316	11,910	39,937	55,581	13,730	9,296	528	190,847
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1889	29.0	16.2	11.4	16.4	23.0	5.3	9.9	4.1	15.9

The figures for the province show an increase of 2,209 acres over the previous year although a decrease is observed in the Lake Ontario group and the Northern districts. The ratio in orchard and garden per 1,000 acres cleared varies from 4.1 in the Northern districts to 29.0 in the Lake Erie group, but the average rate for the province is only 15.9.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the general remarks of correspondents of the Bureau:

James Srigley, Pelee Island, Essex: We have grown some sweet potatoes and tobacco, and both have done very fairly.

Henry Davis, Mersea, Essex: I may say here that Hungarian grass is a paying thing to sow for feed for young cattle or old horses and colts. It may be sown any time in June or even into the first part of July. I have had it yield over three tons per acre, and it is better than timothy hay. It is splendid if the hay crop fails, and may be sown to great advantage even if the hay crop is good. Pumpkins are better than turnips for cows giving milk.

Denis J. Janisse, Sandwich E., Essex: A good many farmers have devoted their attention to grape growing in this locality, and a large number of vines have been planted.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: Grape culture is being carried on on a large scale already, as this county is said by some old French vine growers to be one of the most favorable sections in the Dominion for the grape.

George Robinson, Romney, Kent: Tobacco is sometimes grown here, but the plants were very nearly all killed this year by June freshets. We are of the opinion that more money could be made in these townships by growing tobacco than by raising any other crop.

John Crawford, Howard, Kent: I have known orchards in Howard not more than five or six acres in extent which have commanded \$1,000 or \$1,200 for the apple crop.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: Flax is grown to a considerable extent in the vicinity of Belmont, and has been for the last twenty years. Where the business was managed with care it has proved remunerative. It pays the farmer well, as he is at no expense; he gets the money for his labor and the use of his land.

James Stitt, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Poultry are commanding more interest than formerly. Eggs find a ready sale and good prices in cash. They are taken right from the door and the cash paid for them.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: It has been a favorable season for flax altogether, though the fibre was a long time spread before the rains came. The seed is not so heavy as usual nor the fibre quite so long.

B. A. Howland, Bosanquet, Lambton: Flax is grown to the extent of about 500 acres, and has been this year a very fair crop. The dry weather during the curing season has been unfavorable, and as a natural consequence will be considerably more difficult to manufacture.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Considerable millet is sown upon new land for winter feed. Some get the ripe seed ground, and find that it makes fattening feed.

John Watson, Morris, Huron: I may mention under this head that flax is sown to quite an extent here, and yields heavy crops at remunerative prices.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: One very valuable crop for the feeding of sheep or lambs for the Buffalo market is rape. I have tried it with most excellent results. Any farmer fattening a bunch of lambs for the Christmas market should make a trial of this valuable plant.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: I have found sheep the best paying investment on the place.

John Nicholls, Kinloss, Bruce: With us, bees are of more profit than all the rest—both farm and stock combined. A great many thousands of pounds of honey have been consumed in the locality. The demand has exceeded the supply, and prices have risen.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Corn fodder wherever sown has done well, and it would pay to grow it on a larger scale than heretofore, even, for feeding to cows in the fall when the pastures fail

Samuel Taylor, Medonte, Simcoe: Farmers spend too much money in implements. The advantages of these machines are pressed upon them by agents, so they buy; then they put in a larger area of grain to pay for them, and not manuring more than previously they are beggaring their farms.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: I think it would greatly improve our roads, and enable us to more easily take our produce to market, to abolish the antiquated system of statute labor and to have the road tax expended by commissioners, under either township or county councils, who would have trained men and proper tools and teams always employed on the highways.

John Dickson, Nissouri W., Middlesex: One farmer around here has raised hemp this year, and it has turned out splendidly.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The pork industry is attracting rather more attention than formerly.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: Onions are largely grown in the neighborhood of Listowel.

Wm. Mountain, Downie, Perth: If farmers would patronise farmer's institutes to a greater extent it would be much to their advantage in the opportunity afforded to acquire knowledge from men who have made a particular line a life study.

Thomas Maguire, Wallace, Perth: Flax is a crop of considerable importance, and taking one season with another it appears to pay as well as other crops. The fibre with seed on sells at the mill for \$10 per ton.

J. H. Smith, Louth, Lincoln: This township is becoming famous for its vineyards. Our soil and climate seem well adapted for this industry, but this season has been an exception.

Samuel Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The farmers of this section are going largely into peach culture. Thousands of trees are being planted yearly, and where situated near the lake or river on suitable soil and properly taken care of they seem to be profitable. As much as \$500 has been got for the product of an acre during the past season. But the business may be overdone, and many are planting on soil that is in every way unsuitable.

Wm. Thompson, jr., Esquesing, Halton: Hops are grown to some extent in this locality. This year there is only about half the average yield of hops.

James Parnham, Gwillimbury E., York: A good deal of marsh hay is cut on the Holland river marsh near here, and is sold for upholstering purposes.

Wm. Clark, York, York: There are many farms in Ontario suitable only for sheep raising, and yet no sheep are found on them. The sheep industry is deserving of more attention.

C. B. Booth, Percy, Northumberland: Considerable golden millet is grown in this locality as a forage crop. It is good feed either green or cured. It is generally sown in low places, but this year was too wet for it. Those who chanced to sow on high land had splendid results. Drying fruit and corn is another industry that has paid well this last year.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: A very large and important branch of industry in this country is the growth of seed pease—chiefly the early varieties—together with what is required for canning purposes, such as late pease, beans, tomatoes and the various kinds of berries.

Wm. B. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Hops are an important crop. Many are gradually going out of grain raising and are growing small fruits for profit. Fancy pease are a specialty of this county. Several firms lend garden pease to farmers to be sown, and the product returned at a fixed price. These are then hand-picked and shipped to Southern growers who supply the large cities with early green pease, but who do not raise their own seed. About 5,000 acres in this county was given to the crop the present year. The county of Prince Edward is counted the best place in America for growing seed pease. The canning factories use a great deal of produce in the shape of green pease, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., and

factories use a great deal of produce in the shape of green pease, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., and many acres are given to raising these in this county.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Sparrows are very numerous, and are increasing rapidly. A premium should be offered for their destruction, as they consume a great deal of grain.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: The English sparrow is the greatest nusiance, destroying large quantities of grain, especially wheat.

Alex. Dow, jr., Osgoode, Carleton: This year will be remembered because there has been quite a few very fine young thoroughred Ayrshire cattle brought in by some of our leading men. In sheep some fine flocks of Downs and Shrops are already well established. Swine are receiving their share of attention; proximity to Ottawa market being an inducement to produce young pork, which is always in demand. There is a very large and profitable business done here in raising draft horses to supply the need of the Ottawa lumberment and the draymen of the city. lumbermen and the draymen of the city.

R. W. Payne, Dummer, Peterborough: Hundreds of tons of Mammoth Sweet Corn have been grown in this locality to profit this year. There has been as high as 40 tons per acre grown.

STATISTICS OF THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Table No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1889; also the annual mean for each station.

Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood- stock.	Stoney Oreek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven- hurst.	Ottawa.	Rookliffe.
Highest Lowest Mean highest Man lowest Monthly mean	32.7 21.3	0.0 31.9 20.5	3.9 33.5 20.4	0.1 32.8 17.2			43.8 -6.7 30.4 15.9 23.3	29.8	46.4 -5.8 27.1 14.1 21.2	45. S -19. S 25. S 8. S 16. S
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	-9.5 24.6	-24.1 23.7 7.6	-22.6 25.9 7.0	-18.6 25.2	43.0 -9.0 28.5 11.0 19.8	26.1 8.0	39.3 -17.4 20.9 -0.8 11.4	38.0 -33.0 22.3 -4.6 9.9	40.0 -31.6 19.0 -4.0 8.0	39. 1 -37. 4 17. 9 -10. 2 2. 4
Mean highest. 76.4 Mean lowest Monthly mean	38.9 23.2 28.9	11.2 40.3 25.4 32.7	15.0	59.6 13.4 40.8 24.9 33.4	63.0 17.0 40.3 29.1 34.4	11.1	51,4 4.7 38.1 21.2 29.0	51.0 -7.4 39.7 17.9 28.8	49.8 8.1 37.6 20.3 29.1	55.9 -5.6 39.6 15.5 26.2
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	24.1 50.0 33.1 40.1	15.0 53.0 33.9	54.0 33.5	76.4 21.6 53.1 32.4 43.8	81.0 25.0 54.8 37.3 45.4	67.3 25.5 51.7 34.9 43.5	74.8 19.8 54.0 32.4 42.2	71.0 21.0 53.0 30.0 41.6	79.9 22.1 54.9 33.2 45.0	78.7 16.9 54.6 29.2 40.0
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	28.3 62.4 42.1	27.9 65.0 43.2	28.9	85.2 26.0 65.4 43.1 55.4	89.0 31.0 67.2 47.4 57.4		87.6 28.7 66.0 42.6 54.8	88.0 26.0 66.0 42.4 54.8	91.3 31.2 68.9 44.9 57.8	95.1 27.1 67.2 40.6 53.3
Highest Lowest Mean highest Man lowest Monthly mean	41.6 65.7 47.9	38.6 70.9 51.7	83.5 40.0 70.6 52.9 63.7	82.5 39.0 70.9 50.7 62.3	83.0 44.0 70.9 53.4 62.2	78.3 44.2 68.5 52.0 59.7	83.5 39.6 69.4 50.4 59.4	84.0 39.0 68.9 48.4 58.8	89.3 36.5 72.2 52.0 63.1	87.8 32.1 71.2 47.1 57.5
Highest Lowest Mean lowest Monthly mean	42.1 74.7 56.3	40 5 78.9 55.5	89.0 46.1 78.0 57.7 71.0	90.0 45.0 79.7 55.5 68.8	96.0 47.0 81.8 61.2 71.5	88.7 47.7 78.4 59.9 68.9	90.6 43.0 78.8 55.8 67.1	91.0 45.0 78.3 55.3 68.0	91.7 48.4 79.2 58.6 69.6	89.7 41.8 77.8 54.6 65.3
Highest Lowest Mean highest Monthly mean	43.1 72.6 54.9	86.9 39.2 79.3 39.2 66.3	87.0 44.1 76.7 54.3 68.7	89.5 42.0 79.1 51.6 65.9	88.0 40.0 78.7 58.4 68.8	83.9 45.8 75.4 56.1 65.0	82.9 40.4 74.0 51.7 62.2	86.0 43.0 74.7 49.4 62.8	87.6 46.0 75.7 51.3 65.2	84.7 39.4 72.4 50.4 10.4
Highest Lowest Mean highest Monthly mean Monthly mean	86.8 36.5 70.2	90.4 33.7 71.7 49.4 60.5	86.8 34.1 70.7 50.0 62.5	91.3 31.0 71.4 47.8 59.9	91.0 34.0 70.8 52.1 61.8	81.9 35.3 68.2 52.0 60.0	84.8 30.2 69.2 48.2 58.0	85.0 30.0 71.4 50.1 30.3	85.0 35.0 70.0 60.0 80.0	88.7 31.5 88.8 6.3 04.1
Highest Lowest Mean highest Monthly mean	63.0 12.1 48.9	63,1 19.0 50.5 34.5 42.5	63.1 19.0 51.3 33.6 43.8	64.4 15.0 51.5 32.1 42.3	68.0 17.0 50.7 34.9 43.8	61.5 22.6 49.8 35.6 42.7	60.6 16.7 48.2 90-0	70.0 16.0 30.4	V	
Highest	57.5 8.9 43.9	59.0 11.0 42.5 33.2 37.9	59.0 14.5 44.1 32.9 39.0	61.0 14.5 42.9 31.4	63.0	BP .				
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	60,1 0.9 41,7	60.0 6.5 39.6 28.3 34.0	57.1 3.8 42.4 27.5 35.	5			-			
Annual mean		45.1	47				- 1			

THE WEATHER.

ch month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the eight years 1882-9; at each station for the same period.

	Saugeen.	Birnam,	London.	Wood- stock.	Stoney Greek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven- hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
1	$\frac{44.7}{-12.6}$	45.7 -13.5	$\frac{45.9}{-11.5}$	$\frac{46.1}{-17.6}$	51.0 -7.5	-12.2	-276	42.3 -30.8	39.7 -23.8	39.0 -38.1
ì	25.7	24.1	25.4	26.0		26.5	21.9	21.6	17.4	16
	9.9	11.0	10.6	7.5 18.1	20.8	11.3 19.4	13.1	12.8	-1.0	
	45.0	47.1	45.7	46.2	45.8	43.0	42.6	42		-4
1	-11.5 26.5	-19.6 26.1	-15.4 27.6	-14.5 28.4	-9.2	-10.2 28.2	- 19.4	1	_23 8	$\frac{41.8}{-34.6}$
	9.9	10.1	9.9	8.6	*****	11.	No.	25 U	20.1	20.6
1	18.3	18.1	19.4	19.8	21.1	20	9 1	24.7 2.7 14.6	0.1	-5.8
	49.4	55.2 -9.6	53.5 -6.6	$\frac{53.1}{-6.8}$	54.5	41			-12.6	16.9
	32.1	33.5	34.1	34.3	2.3	33.5	01.0	31.3	29 1	- 25.1 30.3
4	15.2	16.9	16.7	15.6		18.8	11.9	10.0	10.4	3.3
1	23.3	79.4	26.1	23.3	28.1 79.0	26 3	21.9	21.2	20.1	17.9
1	11.9	14.3	77.8 16.9	77.2 15.1	23.3	69.2	74.6 11.8	69.9	73.9	73.1
ı	47.7 29.5	51.9	51.9 31.5	52.2 30.1	Served	48.8	49.5	47.7 26.9	48.1	47.9
1	38.3	31.7	42.3	41.4	42.0	32.0 40.4	28.4 38.7	37.3	28.4 39.3	23.7 36.3
l	78.9	83.7	81.0	80.4	82.8	75.6	81.5	80.5	81.7	86.0
1	27.5	27.7 66.2	30.5 65.2	29.1 64.0	37.3	31.6	27.4 64.9	26.5	30.2	23.9
	60.1	42.8	43.9			61.3 43.0	41.0	63.5	66.0 43.8	64.5
۱	49.6	54.5	54.9	53.7	53.6	52 2	52.8		56.0	51.3
l	83.4 36.8	87.6 36.0	85.3 40.2	87.3 38.0	88.8 46.8	83.6 42.3	88.3	87.3 36.7	87.8	88.2
1	69.4	75.4	73.7	75.6	40.0	72.1	37.2 75.3	73.9	40.4 75.6	34.3
1	49.0	51.5	53.0	51.2 64.0		52.2	49.8	50.6	53.0	47.3
١	59.0 86.0	90.8	88.8	89.0	100	62.3 88.8	62.6 91.4	62.0 88.1	65.5	60.5
ı	40.2	41.4	46.2	44.9		48.4	43.1	43.4	47.7	90.4
1	73.6	80.2 55.2	78.0	79,4		77-2	79.7	77.8	78.6	77.3
ı	53.6 63.6	67.7	56.9 68.4	54.6 68.1	70.0	57.4 67.5	53.3 66.4	66.3	57.2 69.0	52.1 64.5
ı	85.7	89;5	85.9	89.1	91.0 48.2	86.1	89.8	88.0	87.9	88.4
ı	40.1	38.4 77.0	40.4	41.9 77.1	48.2	45.6	38.0	40.2	42.4	37.6
ı	72.5 53.2	52.8	75.2 53.8	52.4	See.	74.8 56.1	76.4 51.7	74.9 52.5	75.4 53.6	74.2 50.1
ı	62.6	65.7	65.3	64.8	67.9	65.4	63.4	63.3	65.5	61.3
	83.4	87.0	84.0	86.6 30.7	88.8	81.7 36.5	85.7 29.0	83.3 31.7	82.6	83.6
	66.7	31.8	68.7	70.0	01.1	67.4	69.0	67.9	30.8 67.1	29.1 66.6
Į		48.1	19.2	45.8 58.4	60.6	49.2	44.3	45.4 56.1	45.9	42.2
				74.3		58.4 69.7	55.9 73.3	200	67.0	53.3
	-			10.0	73.5	24.9	17.9	70.8	66.9	70.4
		2		1.6	-	53.8	53.7	53.6	50.8	50.1
		1		福	4	38.3 46.4	34.1 43.0	35.7 43.7	33.6	31.5
	-			74		59.8	61.5	61.3	58.4	57.3
	7			-		13.0	2.9	6.1	3.7	-3.4
	-			-		42.7	40.2 25.3	40.8 24.7	38.0 24.8	36.6
						36.7	32.4	33.1	32.1	29.3
						47.1	44.4	45.1	42.1	43.4
						-1.7 33.3	-15.7 28.7	-13.1 29.7	-16.5 24.8	-25.3 25.0
						20.7	13.2	13.9	8.8	4.9
						37.6	21.7	6 40	17.6	

Table No. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1889, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year; also the average derived for the eight years 1882-9.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June,	July.	August,	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year,
Lowest	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	brs.	hrs.
Mean lowest. Monthly mea	n		369.9 160.1 141.2	178.9	197.1	1	470.9 274.1 265.5	10000	189.8	128.4	286.9 62.3 68.4	86.7	4463.3 1835.7 1864.9
Toronto. \(\begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1882-9 \end{pmatrix}	76.4 78.7	99.0 96.9		189.8 192.3					203.9 212.8		67.9 77.6		1909.2 2026.7
Barrie., {1889 1882-9	57.0 52.8			170.1 165.6	197.6 202.3		271.2 257.6		159.2 139.8	119.5 90.2	60.3 45.1		1629,2 1616.8
Lindsay { 1889 1882-9	72.2 78.9	101.1 97.1		209.5 202.9	198.3 224.9	171.9 258.0	298.4 282.1	236.9	204.6	132.5	72.3 73.6		1880.3 2002.1
Kings- ton {1889 1882-9	63.9 71.2		156.9 151.7	197.1 189.7		187.9 242.1			177.6 200.1	100.5 122.8	55.8 71.9		1825.2 1947.3

^{*}The average possible sunshine for February derived for the eight years 1882-9 was 294.5 hours.

Table No. IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1889; also the average derived for the eight years 1882-9.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year,
West and south-west:	in.	in,	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	1.78 1.12	0.41	$0.29 \\ 1.28$	1.62 1.61				0.58	2.03	1.01 2.45	2.91 2.37	3.99 1.59	
Snow { 1889 1882.9	16.0 18.3	19.8 11.9	6.2	3.7	S. 0.1			****		0.1	9.1 6.6	0.3	55 2 66.3
North-west and north: \$1889 { 1882-9	0.90	0.18 0.71	R. 0.88	1.11				1.60 2.49		1.58 2.85	1.76 2.08	2.35 1.24	
Snow { 1889 1882-9	26,6 30.3	30.6 22.6	6.9 14.0	7.2 4.6	S. 0.3					3.4 1.5	13.6 14.8		101.5 109.9
Centre: - { 1889 { 1882-9	1.53 1.16	0.31 1.27	R. 1.12	1.87 1.54	3.86 2.69					1.97 2.13	2.53 2.17	4.01 1.53	
Snow { 1889 1882-9	20.7 19,6	16.8 12.1	8.3	3.9	S. 0.1					1.7	9.1 5.8	2.1	62.6 63.3
East and north east: Rain	1.52 0.92	0.15 0.72	R. 0.86	1.31 1.35	3.33 2.48					1.68 2.11	2.29 1.97	2.45 1.15	
Snow {1889 1882-9	24.4 23.7	27.1 19.3	4.5 14.4	3.0 5.8	S. 0.4					0.9	12.3 9.6	9.5 14.8	81.7 88.5

Table No. V.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain or Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1888 and 1889 at Stations reporting for the whole years and the averages for the province.

_	1		-	_			-	_	-
			Ra	ain.			Sn	ow.	
Stations.	Observers.	188	9.	188	8.	188	9.	188	8.
		Inches.	Days.	Inches,	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Essex — Cottam Maidstone	W. E. Wagstaff T. F. Kane	28.98 23.57	73 82	30.24 25.49	100 103	12.9 9.0	9 5	25.5	30
KENT— Blenheim Chatham Dealtown Ridgetown	W. R. Fellows W. D. A. Ross S. J. Pardo Thos. Scane	33.15 25.79 31.11 27.41	72 73 102 115	31.12 26.03 28.79 25.59	84 58 109 124	33.0 30.2 17.8 50.5	21 29 24 30	24.0 31.4 18.3 36.0	14 29 20 36
Cowal	S. Maccoll	23.06 25.11 30.38	86 87 142	23.67 25.90 27.18	85 82 143	51.0 50.3 64.7	18 24 65	20.0 16.7 36.2	17 14 68
NORFOLK— Port Dover Welland— Niagara Falls So	H. Morgan	22.43 31.23	122 93	31,03 28,22	132 102	41.8 46.0	46 24	16.0 25.3	40, 31
Lambton— Birnam Oil Springs Sarnia Thedford	J. S. Mellor A. Smyth Wm. Mowbray Martin Wattson	29.98 20.57 20.45 26.46	91 49 58 101	23.63 24.95 21.94 26.68	97 75 62 112	73.3 49.0 37.5 63.5	30 27 16 25	81.8 36.5 36.0 54.0	46 29 14 34
Watford	R. Campbell G. Hood G. Hess.	26.97 22.78 28.82 29.21	68 74 91 89	24.23 26.88 24.41 25.87	71 79 82 89	90.5 98.1 96.3	32 40 37	85.0 75.2 70.4	47 56 49
Becce— Lucknow Point Clark Saugeen Grey—	M. Macdonald J. Ray Mrs. J. R. Stewart	30.09 21.76 23.99	120 42 109	25.99 22,98 21,32	103 41 113	111.6 99.0 111.2	67 18 71	100.7 65.0 102.2	69 16 84
Bognor	C. H. Heming J. Gunn, M.D John McLean J. McKenzie	21.86 22.22 24.50 27.99	62 96 62 90	21,82 25,35 23,53 23,83	86 96 62 80	88.5 26.0 110.9 115.8	24 52 36 49	73.5 94.2 71.0 88.2	31 63 35 48
Simcos— Coldwater Orillia MIDDLESEX—	J. V. Lazonby H. A. Fitton	23.58 20.98	76 105	21.08 14.70	77 98	122.6 129.0	56 68	86.3 75.3	50 66
Wilton Grove Oxroad— Princeton	E. B. Reed H. Anderson D. Beamer	24.43 25.18 22.71	107 68 91	25.90 28.80 23.51	81 82 87	123.0 50.0	36 17 40	51.7 21.0 30.3	36 17 28
Woodstock BRANT— Paris St. George	John Kay E. E. Kitchen	22.77 27.76 25.98	100 107 105	20.63 25.60 20.70	95 97 109	93.9 49.3 62.1	40 22 40	58.4 28 1 31.0	44 29 43
PERTH— Listowel St. Marys WELLINGTON—	A. Kay	28.85	88	23.36	86	77.0	35	67.5	86
Ellows	T. Connor A. D. Ferrier C. A. Zavitz	28.62 24.20 23.15	69 112 85	21.28 20.49 19.31	63 107 93	54.0 98.4 83.9	29 53 38	40.1 81.9 37.5	30 63 49

TABLE No. V .- THE WEATHER-Continued.

	·		Ra	in.			Sno	₩.	
Stations.	Observers.	1889).	1888	s.	1889).	1886	3.
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WATEBLOO— Conestogo	G. A. McIntyre	24.76	102	21.57	99	68 8	50	40.7	60
Dufferin —				i					
Orangeville Wentworth—	N. Gordon	24.25	62	21.85	62	88.5	24	78.1	36
Stoney Creek	C. F. Van Wagner.	27.40	94	30.25	92	66.3	29	31.0	27
Halton Georgetown	Jas. Barber, jr	24.94	117	20.50	127	78.3	56	37.5	71
York— Aurora	R. W. Amos	22.76	79	18.91	74	62.2	25	39.1	42
Scarborough	R. Martin	25.42	118	23.95	108	42.8	51	24.1	55
Toronto	Observatory	24.58	127	22.82	133	66.5	60	34.6	83
Oshawa	Rev. J. Middleton.	27.41	80	24.05	73	46.4	18	44.2	31
Len'x & Addington Denbigh	J. Lane	25.96	61	19.09	61	98.0	27	75.0	34
FONTENAC-			1		أ ,,, أ	88.4	49	68.1 i	65
Kingston Leggs & Grenville		26.71	124	25.90	114	00.4	49	00.1	00
Merrickville	J. Burchill	23.17	90	21.70	80	63.9	30	66.0	29
Oarlkton— Ottawa	W. J. Chisholm	20.23	82	24.34	91	54.0	18	73.3	31
Renfrew—			100	00 00	0.7	97.ŏ	46	95.4	68
Clontarf	A. Schultz	22.78 22.66	103 73	20.33 13.19	97 62	78.7	23	43.5	19
Rockliffe	W. H. McIntyre	22.67	64	16.72	77	75 4	34	79.9	54
LANARK— Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	25.73	73	20.27	58	65.0	26	40.3	18
Viotoria—	1				1	70.0	- 1		40
Bobcaygeon Lindsay	J. Stewart	22.07 27.19	84 121	23.04 19.90	80 98	73.0 100.4	38 59	54.3 72.0	48 66
PETERBOROUGH-				i	į	1		i	
Ennismore Norwood	Thos. Tellford Rev. J. Carmichael	27.15 17.79	97 53	22.42 19.31	87 64	69.5 106.1	51 32	47.0 62.0	55 28
HALIBURTON —						!		i	
Haliburton Hastings—	C. R. Stewart	24.13	94	23.70	97	82.9	48	67.7	63
Deseronto	J. Russeli	23.06	83	19.93	53	76.2	29	38.6	22
Shannonville	John Kemp	19.79	61	21.62	45	64.0	28	52.5	16
Bala	E. B. Sutton	25.53	117	25.16	90	85.7	63	68.5	36
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth	25.27	99	27.86	79	105.0	41	162.4 121.9	74 81
Charlinch Gravenhnrst	C. J. Tisdall T. M. Robinson	27.81 24.81	116 92	29.11 18.64	102	96.6 100.5	62 45	95.8	52
PARRY SOUND-									
Uplands	P. Macdonald G. Ambury	33.75 23.13	111 108	31.26 20.32	82 99	104.8 122.7	67 76	123.4 119.6	70 96
Lynch Lake Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	24.55	108	24.16	108	88.7	68	84.6	80
Sprucedale	A. McKenzie	24.92	65	22.84	62	72.0	23	79.6	29
ALGOMA-		ļ	ı	- 1				100 -	
Little Current	R. S. Potts W. P. Cooke	43.77 18.40	65 91	31.77 20.12	50 87	77.8 61.0	29 · 45	108.1 62.4	35 42
Port Arthur		12.02	39	15.89	60	145.2	47	96.1	43
	1		ĺ		1		l		
Average for t	the Province	25.20	89	1.56	73	75.7	38	59.3	43

Table No. VI.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the eight years 1882-9 as recorded at Toronto, Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4′ N, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s, W.

Register.	1889.	1888,	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882,
	0	0	o	o	0	0	0	0
Mean Temperature	45,44	42.70	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42
Difference from average (49 yrs.)		- 1.38	100000	50000	- 2.51	- 0.29	- 2.13	
Thermic anomaly (Lat. 43° 40').	- 5.58				- 9.45	- 7.23	- 9.07	- 5.60
Highest temperature	88.7	92,0		89.5	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9
Lowest temperature	- 11.3	1	- 16.6	10000		- 13.3	1 2000	1000
Annual range	100.0 15.55	0.000	113.8 17.12	T	54756	102.9	7700	107.3
Greatest daily range	42.8		-	20000	25000	34.8		36.0
								-
Mean height of Bar, at 32° Fah	29.6177	29.6448	The same of	The second				
Difference from average (48 yrs.)	0008						+ -0311	1 -
Highest barometer	30,365	The same of the sa	1	30.283	2000000	1		State of the
Lowest barometer	28,582			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000		2000000	100000
Annual range	1.783	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586	1,605	1.562	1.66
Mean humidity of the air	74	74	75	77	77	76	77	74
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour.	0.271	0.243	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265
Mean of cloudiness	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.64	- 0.63
Difference from average (35 yrs.)	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ .01	01	01	+ .01	.02	+ .01
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resultant direction of the wind " velocity of the wind	N 63 W		100000	10 10 10	-	The second	1	N 47 W
Average velocity (miles per hour).	9.08	-	9.88	1			- Paris	
Difference from average (14 yrs.)	2000		100		- Page		1	
	1 months				1	20.532		20.587
Total amount of rain	24.575 -2.802	1	17.969 - 9.408					
Number of days of rain	127	133	106	112	103	123	124	110
							-	
Total amount of snow	66.5	1000		1	- 00000	1 99900	1 337	1 200
Difference from average (46 yrs). Number of days of snow	10000	83	78	66	73	69	74	62
		-				1		
Number of fair days	187	175	203	196	203	184	181	209
Number of auroras observed	6	21	25	29	31	20	46	60
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights)	169	183	180	189	195	202	207	204
Number of thunderstorms	24	23	22	26	19	30	32	28
No. of hours of possible sunshine.	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463 3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3
No. of hours bright sunshine	1909.2	115		2 /200	2000000	100000	1000000	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Difference from average (8 years)	- 117.5	+ 21.6	+ 36.8	+ 7.7	- 8.4	- 94.9	+ 12.1	+ 142.

RURAL AREA.

Table No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1889.

Counties.	Acres	of assessed	Land.	Acres	cleared.	Acres	Acres swamp,	cent.
Counties.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total occupied.	1889.	1888.	wood land.	marsh or waste.	Per c
Essex	411,297	19,279 23,717	430,576	202,984	194,695	205,491	22, 101	47.
Kent	546,396 432,434	23,717	570,113 435,988	294,498 275,754	283,404	250,465	25,150	51.
Elgin	432,434	3,554	435,988	275,754	269,686	149,172	13,062	62 .
Norfolk Haldimand	389,456 279,591	7,117 1,500	396,573 281,091	231,432 201,729	226,997 198,635	135,642 69, 27 8	29,499 10,084	58. 71.
Welland	222,458	6,463	228,921	162,387	161,043	56,631	9,903	70.
Totals	2,281,632	61,630	2,343,262	1,366,784	1,334,460	866,679	109,799	58.
Lambton	627,073	34,105	661,178	295,376	282,322	349,796	16,006	44.
Huron	785,082	14,428	799,510	554,226	537,325	153,262	92,022	69.
Bruce	785,827	23,573	809,400	452,162	438,668	268,533	88,705	55 .
Totals	2,197,982	72,106	2,270,088	1,301,764	1,258,315	771,591	196,733	57.
Grey	1,028,252	30,604	1,058,856	551,648	543,648	342,928	164,280	52.
Simcoe	909,345	56,020	965.365	475,507		444,831	45,027	49.
Totals	1,937,597	86,624	2,024,221	1,027,155	1,008,510	787,759	209,307	50 .
Middlesex	749,387	8,770	758,157 472,230	528,082	522,646 338,861	216,518	13,557	69.
Oxford	469,422	2,808	472,230	343,550	338,861	101,059	27,621	72. 80.
Perth	212,877 512,064	2,530 6,140	215,407 518,204	172,562 363,787	168,940 356,591	24,158 91,946	18,587 62,471	70.
Perth Wellington	622,245	4,555	626,800		434,573	97,292	88,841	70.
vy aterion	300,242	5,909	306,151	234,979	231,119	54,035	17,137	76.
Dufferin	337,914	15,667	353,581	187,977	181,925	78,342	87,262	_53.
Totals	3,204,151	46,379	3,250,530	2,271,604	2,234.655	663,350	315,576	69.
Lincoln	184,784	5,734		147,542	148,874	39,812	3,164	77.
Wentworth Halton	270,049	2,610	272,659	207,559	206,038	42,062	23,038	76.
Peel	223,301 287,509	1,080 148	224,381 287,657	165,388 238,290	164,752 240,142	45,433 33,345	13,560 16,022	73. 82.
York.	529,905	7,167	537,072	407,599	408,864	79,221	50,252	75.
Untario	486,875	13,959	500,834	335,463	334,976		66,460	67
Durham	366,098	2,238	368,336	273,509	275,683	67,851	26,976	74.
Northumberland	431,008 228,711	5,673	436,681	313,987	310,854	92,404	30,290	71.
Prince Edward Totals	3,008,240	2,688 41,297	231,399 3,049,537	181,481 2,270,818	182,902 2,273,085	_ 	10,300 240,062	78. 74
	1 ' '					1 ' 1		
ennox & Addington Frontenac	401,440 573,488	11,390 1 0 5,114	412,830 678,602	206,312 214,396	201,029 211,457	128,375 294,093	78,143 170,113	50 31
Lieu (18 & Grenville	738,189	5,774		417,175	412,241	198,207	128,581	56
Dundas	234,175	2,525		134,166	132,911	60,814	41,720	56
Stormont	240,250	7,050	247,300	115,779			9,444	46
Glengarry	288,524	150	288,674	146,322	141,945	124,142	18,210	50
Russell	259,249 222,170	26,397 29,129	285,646 251,299	137,127 75,548	129,672		25,378 3,840	48 30
Jarleton	547,196	15,530		285,941	75,432 275,744	161,213	115,572	50
Kentrew	862,348	38,534	900,882	262,561	259,775	557,386	80,935	29
Lanark	630,289	38,116		289,102	289,648		130,940	43
Totals	4,997,318	279,709	5,277,027	2,284,429	2,245,912	2,189,722	802,876	43
Victoria	504,915	63,320 34,773	568,235	238,282 221,723	239,067	200,343	129,610	41
reterborough	511,655 535,795	34,773	546,428	221,723	215,080	271,091	53,614	40
Haliburton	535,795	21,398	557,193	29,695	28,013		28,645	5
Totals	91C,798 2,463,163	74,010 193,501	984,808 2,656,664	334,750	314,466		107,675	34
	1 ' '	, ,	1	824,450	826,626		319,544	31
Muskoka	439,798	74,835	514,633	52,686	52,072	403,385	58,562	10
Algoma	317,068 307,462	25,420 77,160	342,488 384,622	33,727 40,969	29,642 38,194		26,563 55,894	9 10
Nipissing	139,608	25,958	165,566	10,722	9,806	147,411	7,433	6
Totals	1,203,936	203,373		138,104			148,452	9
The Province. { 1889 1888	1	1		11,485,108		8,451,181	2,342,349	1
Lue Province. { 1003	20,871,342	1 000,010	22,108,181	11,200,100	11 011 07	8,663,293	2,342,343 2,233,611	

^{*}Not including the acreages of Burpee, Jocelyn, Keewatin, Neebing, Rat Portage and Shuniah. †Not including the townships of Calvin and McKim.

AREA AND PRODUCE-FALL WHEAT.

Table No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

	12	1889.	-		1888.			average fo years 1882	
Counties.	Acres,	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
lasex	29,302	460,041	15.7	30,029	669,647	22.3	31,774	631,927	19.
Cent.	57,542	840,113	14.6	58,276	1,188,830	20.4	60,613	1,183,879	19.
ilgin.	38,603	629, 229	16.3	43,391	763,682	17.6	43,977	844,576	19.
lorfolk	31,536	460,426	14.6	33,286	515,933	15.5	32,998	580,682	17.
Ialdimand	33,409 19,082	481,090 284,322	14.4	32,682 22,172	359,502 268,281	11:0 12.1	33,138 22,478	538,853 360,380	16. 16.
Velland Totals	209,474	3,155,221	15.1	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	224,978	4,140,297	18.
ambton	36,535	610,135	16.7	38,829	698,922	18.0	35,004	664,745	19.
Imron	53,582	723,357	13.5	55,849	921,509	16.5	67,574	1,310,672	19.
ruce	37,084	478,384	12.9	39,302	660,274	16.8	48,481	922,695	19.
Totals	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	1,811,876	14.2	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	151,059	2,898,112	19.
rey	25,426	333,081	13.1	23,578	440,909	18.7	27,580	537,600	19.
Simcoe	56,082	1,003,868	17.9	49,502	990,040	20.0	54,342	1,137,219	20.
Totals	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	81,922	1,674,819	20.
fiddlesex	59,411	879,283	14.8	69,013	1,131,813	16.4	72,930	1,412,854	19
xford	34,286	582,862	17.0	38,933	689.114	17.7	38,961	765,317	19
cant one control	21,437 39,474	342,992 528,952	16.0 13.4	25,550 39,920	319,375	12.5 15.7	29,713 45,520	541,511	18
Verth	16,672	253,414	15.2	19,382	626,744 329,494	17.0		887,558 527,201	19
Vaterloo		610,563	16.9	36,115	617,567	17.1	39,821	814,217	20
ufferin	4,747	66,933	14.1	7,426	115,103	15.5	10,587	203,294	19
Totals	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	264,047	5,151,952	19
incoln.	18,764	335,876	17.9	19,113	160,549	8.4	21,646	390,868	18
ventworth	23,679	367,025	15.5	27,409	246,681	9.0	30,817	568,073	18
lalton	20,415		22.2	17,188	183,912	10.7	22,061	432,037	19
ork	22,804 29,855	433,276 638,897	19.0 21.4	19,938 26,513	299,070	15.0 19.8	26,536 37,090	566,696 815,861	21 32
ntario		93,934	17.7	4,682	524,957 107,218	22.9	9,596	211,781	22
urham	5,603	85,166	15.2	3,152	69,659	22.9	3,598	72,229	20
orthumberland		237,072	13.2	11,920	267,008	22.4	11,099	225,092	20
rince Edward	1,863	41,918	22.5	1,148	21,238	18.5	2,091	35,453	17
Totals	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	164,534	3,318,090	20
ennox and Addington .	2,649	49,536	18.7	1,615	21,803	13.5	2,081	36,195	
rontenac ords and Grenville,	947	15,247 68,220	16.1	746	12,757	17.1	1,775	33,141	18
ords and Grenville,	3,790	68,220	18.0	2,997	59,341	19.8	5,151	95,289	18
tormont	353 138	7,237 2,470	20.5	157 150	3,737 4,170	23.8	1,118 672	20,153 12,278	18 18
lengarry	104	1,872	18.0	129	3,548	27.5	602	9,902	16
rescott		1,012	10.0	55	825	15.0	74	924	12
ussell	265	4,240	16.0	165	3,465	21.0	232	4,081	17
arleton	373	6,677	17.9	344	6,605	19.2	1,503	22,139	
enfrew	214	5,050	23.6		2,678	17.5	956	16,877	17
Totals	3,688	70,810	19.2	1,525 8,036	32,483	18.8	3,203	62,113	
		200	13.7	6,084	139,932	23.0	8,592	170,407	19
eterborough	5,592 13,495	76,610 160,591	11.9	9,763	192,331	19.7	10,416	206,714	19
aliburton	225	3,218		177	3,434		116		
lastings	13,017	264,245	20.3	7,280	143,416	19.7	8,759	171,379	19
Totals	32,329	504,664	15.6		479,113		27,883	550,380	19
Iuskoka	106		17.5	110	1,837	16.7	69	1,204	17
arry Sound	30		15.0		********		34	622	18
Ugoma	541	8,115	15.0	789	11,394	14.4	407	7,992	19
Totals	677	10,420	15.4	899	13,231	14.7	510	9,818	19
he Province	San ada	13,001,865	15.8	Services.	13,830,787	10000		18,056,56	1 10

AREA AND PRODUCE-SPRING WHEAT.

Table No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 18829; also the yield per acre.

		1889.			1888.			average fo years 1882	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Casex	679	8,963	13.2	638	11,484	18.0	1,517	23,315	15.4
Kent	2,149	37,608	17.5	2,062	37,735	18.3	2,684	43,535 26,365	16.2
Elgin. Norfolk	491 440	7,414	15.1	492 404	8,512	17.3	1,726	26,36 5	15.3
Haldimand	1,894	6,028 23,107	13.7 12.2	1,941	5,893 34,744	14.6 17.9	830 2,775	11,903 39,083	14.8
Welland	258	2,683	10.4	285	4,190	14.7	1,498	20,993	14.0
Totals	5,911	85,803	14.5	5,822	102,558	17.6	11,030	165,194	15.0
ambton	1,714	22,796	13.3	1,711	27,034	15.8	6,210	90,054	14 8
Iuron	2,235	29,279	13.1	2,041	28,778	14.1	17,385	231,126	13.
Bruce	8,017	97,006	12.1	7,458	117,836	15.8	13,419	184,433	13.7
Totals	11,966	149,081	12.5	11,210	173,648	15.5	37,014	505,613	13.7
3rey	23 ,116	286,638	12.4	21,911	354,958	16.2	41,279	578,415	14.0
Simcoe	30,898	451,111	14.6	28,217	482,511	17.1	34,740	533,701	15.
Totals	54,014	737,749	13.7	50,128	837,469	16.7	76,019	1,112,116	14.
Middlesex	1,216	18,483	15.2	1,322	19,169	14.5	11,181	168,591	15.
Oxford	1,543	25,151	16.3	1,495	23,023	15.4	9,448	152,232	16.
Brant	53	832	15.7	47	602	12.8	1,170	15,730	13.
Perth	1,853 8,103	31,872 1 23 ,166	17.2 15.2	1,875 7,139	21,938' 115,652,	11.7 16.2	12,424 19,935	180,000	14. 14.
Waterloo	361	5,776	16.0	351	7,020	20.0	5,070	284,032 74,110	14.
Oufferin	19,077	221,293	11.6	17,249	298,408	17.3	20,260	285,783	14.
Totals	32,206	426,573	13.2	29,478	485,812	16.5	79,488	1,160,478	14.
incoln	888	11,810	13.3	885	16,373	18.5	2,081	31,224	15.
Wentworth	907	11,700	12.9	848	13,653	16.1	2,422	36,449	15
falton	2,540	42,672		2,182	44,513	20.4	3,343	51,490	15
eel	8,822	140,270	15.9	7,877	172,506	21.9	12,116	203,454	16.
York	20,524	320,174	15.6	18,934	426,015	22.5	25,580	444,388	17.
Ontario. Ourham	41,582 25,507	681,945 390,257	16.4 15.3	37,871 20,873	829,375	21.9 19.4	46,400	820,736	17.
Northumberland	18,190	203,728	11.2	17,660	404,936 243,708	13.8	36,647 27,394	613,571 387,145	16. 14.
Prince Edward	3,716	39,390	10.6	3,450	52,440	15.2	6,500	89,429	13.
Totals	122,676	1,841,946	15.0	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	162,483	2,677,886	16.
ennox and Addington .	2,689	35,495	13.2	2,626	33,875	12.9	5,902	88,275	15.
rontenac	8,536	92,189	10.8	7,970	127,520	16.0	8,636	131,430	15.
∍eeds and Grenville	10,731	123,407	11.5	10,230	184,140	18.0	13,158	214,284	16.
Oundas	3,811	51,449	13.5	3,941	93,796	23.8	4,627	89,515	
Stormont	4,657 7,589	58,213 103,969	$12.5 \\ 13.7$	4,552 7,627	100,144	22.0 18.2	4,528	82,729	12.
Prescott	7,904	81,411	10.3	7,984	138,811 160,478	20.1	7,890 8,113	131,837 129,5 2 7	16. 16.
Russell	3,469	48,219	13.9	3,114	61,346	19.7	4,099	69,908	17.
arleton	19,223	349,859	18.2	17,287	376,857	21.8	21,379	378,612	17
Renfrew	23,446	459,542	19.6	21,629	311,458	14.4	24,201	408,850	16.
anark	14,443	1,559,737	$\frac{10.8}{14.6}$	13,664	215,891 1,804,316	$\frac{15.8}{17.9}$	14,314	218,663	15
		1		, ,		17.9	116,847	1,943,630	16
Victoria Peterborough	25,336 22,515	364,838 270 186	14.4	22,581	359,038	15.9	31,619	477,095	
Haliburton	1,291	279,186 20,398	12.4 15.8	20,983 1,163	249,698 18,608	11.9 16.0	25,228 1,294	343,800	13
Hastings	9,740	117,854	12.1	9,365	114,253	12.2	15,402	17,103 237,495	13. 15.
Totals	58,882	782,276	13.3	54,092	741,597	13.7	78,543	1,075,493	
duskoka	886	12,050	13.6	863	12,600	14.6	1,392	20,714	14
Parry Sound	569	7,454	13.1	551	6,502	11.8	1,414	23,216	
Algoma	5,022	95,088	19.0	4,502	85,538	19.0	6,155	119,978	
Totals	6,457	114,542	17.7	5,916	104,640	17.7	8,961	163,908	

AREA AND PRODUCE-BARLEY.

Table No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

100700		1889.			1888.			verage for years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels-	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre
Essex	4,289	103,365	24.1	4,148	124,025	29.9	2,754	75,062	27.
Kent	8,985	252,479	28.1	8,740	271,814	31.1	6,484	178,364	27.
Elgin	4 327	113,800	26.3	4,545	150,894	33.2	4,397	120,960	27
Norfolk Haldimand	6,418 13,014	140,554	21.9	6,735	200,030		6,181	160,553	26
Welland	3,037	287,609 67,118	22.1 22.1	13,334 2,917	409,354 87,510	30.7	14,401 3,824	331,995 91,581	23 23
Totals	40,070	964,925	24.1	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	38,041	958,515	25
Lambton	15,331	389,407	25.4	14,957	526,486		14,584	387,176	26
Huron	32,886	861,613	26.2	31,652	902,082	28.5	27,336	757,750 502,371	27
Bruce	21,691	483,709	22.3	23,249	597,499		19,419		25
Totals	69,908	1,734,729	24.8	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	61,339	1,647,297	26
Grey	20,142	443,124	22.0	21,247	471,683		23,346	571,538	24
Simove	40,301	1,092,157	27.1	41,893	930,025	22.2	31,410	816,671	26
Totals	60,443	1,535,281	25.4	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	54,756	1,388,209	25
Middlesex	16,433	404,252	24.6	15,970	517,428	32.4	15,096	402,656	26
Oxford	18,557	519,596		19,151	643,474	33.6	17,079	513,778	30
Brant	25,498 17,728	715,933	28.3	25,554 17,380	720,623		18,652	514,581	27
Perth		540,704	30.5		583,968		17,628 35,998	522,891	29 28
Wellington	43,289 21,268	1,320,315 686,956		44,082 21,037	1,282,786 685,806		16,573	1,019,802 510,269	30
Dufferin	14,307	346,229		15,140	398,182		11,965	304,926	
Totals	156,880	4,533,985	-	158,314	4,832,267	1	132,991	3,788,903	Annual
Lincoln	5,103	116,859		4,860	141,912		4,346	110,460	25
Wentworth	17,238	436,121	25.3	15,657	541,732		13,036	369,285	28
Halton	16,067 45,932	485,223 1,336,621	30.2 29.1	16.345 46,443	495,254	30.3	13,341 35,592	379,040 996,458	28 28
York.	69,073	2,155,078		72,328	1,277,183 2,307,263	31.9	58,018	1,714,907	29
Ontario	49,535	1,466,236		51,815	1,595,902		39,537	1,145,353	
Durham	54,724	1,532,272	28.0	61,557	1,520,458	24.7	47,780	1,305,325	27
Northumberland	51,234 43,772	1,168,135 1,063,660		53,202 44,894	915,074 852,986		46,597 41,283	1,058,473 853,770	22
Totals	352,678	9,760,205		367,101	9,647,764	1	299,530	7,933,071	1
Jennox	20.101	050 001	04.7	07.050	ata une	10.0	10 500	000 001	000
and Addington .	38,464 20,499	950,061 412,030	24.7	37,056 19,541	618,835		40,500 18,634	902,331 428,147	22 23
Frontenac Leeds & Grenville.	10,795	249,365		10,806	363,463 280,956		11,039	278,649	
Dundas	5,741	136,636		5,628	192,478		6,767	203,486	
Stormont	1,935	49,343		1,989	55,692		2,289	64,154	28
Glengarry	2,591	58,298	22.5	2,641	62,592		2,213	51,182	
Prescott	4,233	108,788	25.7	4,158	139,709		2,774	75,722	27
Russell	1,849 9,418	52,881 271,238	28.6 28.8	1,754 9,475	35,080 297,515		1,455 7,875	35,992 231,160	24
Renfrew	2,045	64,009	31.3	2,047	34,390	16.8	1,443	35,776	24
Lanark	3,975	109,313	27.5	3,863	90,781	23.5	2,847	75,780	
Totals	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	97,836	2,382,379	24
Victoria	37,176	1,003,752	27.0	39,298	990,310	25.2	31,280	795,573 340,237 6,725	25
Peterborough	14,834	375,300 6,987	25.3	15,168	309,427	20.4	13,957	340,237	24
Haliburton	39,988	975 707	25.5 24.4	258 41,438	5,547 704,446	21.5 17.0	278 40,493	936,549	24 23
Totals	92,272	975,707 2,361,746	25.6	96,162	2,009,730		86,008	2,079,084	24
Muskoka	451	9,381	20.8	449	9,698	10000	531	11,536	21
Parry Sound	474	10,049	21.2	463	7,177	15.5	649	14,860	22
Algoma	565	14,125	25.0	568	17,040		564	15,076	
Totals	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,480	33,915	-	1,744	41,472	23
The Province	07K 000	23,386,388	26.7	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	772 045	20,218,930	25

AREA AND PRODUCE-OATS.

Table No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1883 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

	-	1889.			1888,			verage for years 1882	
Counties.	Acres.	bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.
Essex	33,899	1,159,346	34.2	34,876	1,628,709	46.7	29,272	1,167,097	39.9
Kent	36,066	1,395,754	38.7	34,813	1,528,291	43.9	32,618	1,338,649	41.0
Elgin	35,743	1,179,519		35,815	1,651,072	46.1	32,415	1,260,025	38,9
Norfolk	28,541	713,525	25.0	28,829	1,072,439 1,165,384	37.2	26,710 22,717 19,540	878,535	32.9
Welland	27,905 22,810	798,083 670,614	28.6 29.4	26,729 22,017	854,260	43 6 38.8	10.540	777,033 637,023	34.2
		- PUBLISHED		183,079	7,900,155	43.2		6,058,362	37.1
Totals	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	100,010	1,800,100	40.2	163,272	0,000,002	01-1
Lambton	46,396	1,503,230	32.4	45,397	2,033,786	44.8	39,172	1,470,521	37.5
Huron	95,918	3,194,069	33,3	92,407	3,456,022	37.4	76,667	2,848,852	37.2
Bruce	75,463	1,939,399	25.7	73,123	2,281,438	31.2	59,598	1,940,007	32.6
Totals	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	175,437	6,259,380	35.7
Grey	114,396	3,409,001	29.8	108,125	3,059,938	28.3	87,255	2,778,022	31.8
Simcoe	78,390	2,884,752	36.8	74,728	2,256,786	30.2	87,255 63,225	2,178,664	34.5
Totals	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	150,480	4,956,686	32.9
									per te
Middlesex	87,854	3,074,890	35.0	85,378	3,654,178	42.8	72,110	2,802,026	
Oxford	62,828 19,184	2,293,222 671,440	36.5 35.0	60,470 18,553	2,515,552 718,001	41.6 38.7	52,583 17,946	2,061,062 668,066	
Perth	68,184	2,706,905	39.7	66,327	2,997,980	45.2	55,623	2,295,637	41.3
Wellington	88,695	3,538,931	39.9	85,120	3,123,904	36.7	69,903	2,601,654	37.2
Waterloo	40,464	1,513,354	37.4	40,997	1,619,382	39.5	31,884	1,339,706	38.4
Dufferin	35,410	1,193,317	33.7	34,921	1,302,553	37.3	28,693	1,005,009	
Totals	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	331,742	12,773,160	38,5
Lincoln Wentworth	17,467	534,490		18,101	762,052	42.1	17,513	604,300	
Wentworth	32,400	949,320		30,595	1,333,942	43.6	28,629	1,068,910	
Halton	21,926	835,381	38.1	20,902	800,547	38.3	18,615	689,785	37.1 38.2
York.	36,319 72,099	1,430,969 2,912,800		35,399 70,478	1,384,101 3,129,223	44.4	28,877 62,074	1,103,014 2,540,561	40.9
Ontario	59 267	2.441.800	41.2	57,485	2,443,113	42.5	48,593	1,907,067	39.2
Durham	37,726 34,088	1,331,728	35.3	57,485 36,950	1,296,945	35.1	33,443	1,219,811	36.5
Northumberland	34,088	1,331,728 1,032,866 400,964	30.3	33,031	832,381	25.2	33,443 29,797	899,299	30.2
Prince Edward	13,592			12,896	366,246	28.4	13,456	376,510	
Totals	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	280,997	10,409,257	37.0
and Addington.	24,704	741,120	30.0	22,458	471,618	21.0	22.059	637,535	28.9
Frontenac	33,104	923,602	27.9	30,177	724, 248	24.0	27,376	788,744	
Leeds & Grenville.	76,443	9 999 198	90 9	72,527	2.357 128	32.5	64,948	2,109,554	32.5
Dundas	33,947	977,674 712,138 870,403	28.8	33,184	1,317,405	39.7	90 517	1.070,483	36.3
Stormont	24,727	712,138	28.8	24,171	867,739	35.9	24,361	852,814	35.0
Glengarry	31.651	870,403	27.5	31,431	1,317,405 867,739 \$80,068 910,301	28.0 24.2	24,361 30,128 25,875	982,911 816,945 581,182	32.6
Prescott	28,427 18,900	553 770	27.1 29 3	26,617 18,261	536,873	29.4	18 005	581 180	32.3
Carleton	70,851	2.160.956	30.5	70.851	2,295,572	32.4	18,005 59,794	2.110.495	35.3
Renfrew	50,287	1,971,250	39.2	70,851 46,390	983,468	21.2	40,493	2,110,495 1,311,905	32.
Lanark	44,446	770,372 553,770 2,160,956 1,971,250 1,257,822	28.3	40,739	953,293	23.4	36,624	1,144,430	31.5
Totals	437,487	13,171,243	30.1	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	379,180		1000
Victoria	48,058	1,691,642	35.2	45,338	1,400,944	30.9	38,457	1,292,020	33.6
Peterborough Haliburtou	36,528	1,220,035	33.4	33,147	818,731	24.7 20.3	29,699	941,979	
Hastings	6,822 47,662	216,940 1,601,443	31.8 33.6	6,107 42,939	123,972 944,658	22.0	5,046 41,781	139,094 1,247,743	
Totals	139,070	4,730,060	34.0	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	114,983	3,620,836	
Muskoka	11,414	342,420	30.0	10,137	249,370	24.6	8,692	254,380	29.3
Muskoka Parry Sound	6,036	164,179	27.2	5,361	140,458	26.2	4,599	142,994	
Algoma	6,407	228,730	35.7	5,571	222,840	40.0	4,249	158,982	
Totals	23,857	735,329	30.8	21,069	612,668	29.1	17,540	556,356	
The second secon		The state of the last	17 7 7 7	1000	The second second		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000	

AREA AND PRODUCE-RYE.

XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also field per acre.

		1889,			1888.			average for years 1882	
nties.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.
**********	845	15,844	15.8	837	20,004	23.9	796	16,488	20.7
******** **	N06	17,732 35,396	22.0	813	18,536		644	13,814	21.8
Jean 15000 W	1,831	35,396	19.3	1,959	42,314	21.6	1,338	24,264	18.7
***********	8,539	76,851	9.0		141,287 8,516 11,111	15.9	7,482	103,918	13.9
********	477	4,675	9.8	553	8,016	15.4	839	13,736	16.
**********	641	10,641	_	646			664	11,472	17.3
	13,142	161,139	1	13,694	241,768	1	11,763	183,692	15.0
VI	312	5,538		316	5,530		223	3,676	
	232	3,480			3.540		266	4,657	17.4
*********	437	8,740			11,400	Section 1	396	7,045	_
	981	17,758	18.1	1,008	20,470	20.3	885	15,378	17.
	403	8,181	20.3	361	8,411	23.3	517	9,434	18.
*********	2,500	44,000		2,465	39,440	-	2,290	42,015	18.
harries of	2,903	₹2,181	18.0	2,826	47,851	16.9	2,807	51,449	18.
*** *******	553	9,290			10,827	18.7	473	8,156	17.
		26,625			28,424	17.3	1,205	18,678	15.
**********		18,354			28,888		1,031	15,056	
		880			675		204	3,009	
***********		15,147 4,892	16.2		19,677 9,420	21.0	528	15,156 9,112	
**********		3,455			9,780		755	13,546	
	-	78,643		_	107,691	-	5,043	82,713	
A	139	2,349	16.9	143	2,231	15.6	411	6,502	15.
50		17,078			21,130	18.9	982	16,867	17.
	415	8,300		454	7,400		485	8,306	
*********	955	14,325		969	19,380	26.0	1,365	26,975	
		27,846	21,0		25,688		1,743	28,783	
*********		29,837	16.8		34,827		2,785	49,347	
land	3,917	65,414		3,871	60,775		4,968	76,142	
ard	10,795 10,039	137,097 156,608			125,175 115,870		11,308 9,231	153,110 129,114	
harried area	30,548	458,854	-		412,476		33,278	495,146	
Addington .	4,103	61,955	15.1	3,233	37,503	11.6	5,126	76,118	14.
		54,570		2,820	39,480		3.728	62,010	
renville	1,780	31,862		1,749	23,262		6,230	109,946	
Marenani	897	17,940		981	15,696			32,263	22.
and procession		4.200	17.5		4,800			9,791	20
**********		9 940	18.3	18	270		51 277	901 5,142	
	100	3,349 236	19.7		3,495	30.0		4,002	19.
**********	0.000	81,110	21.3	3,326	56,209			111,038	18.
*********	5,312	126,957			63,714			128,746	19.
***********	2,508	43,639	17.4	2,129	25,548	12.0	4,679	88,552	18.
		125,818	19.3	18,986	270,337	14.2	34,805	628,506	18.
	1,240	24,056 27,999 2,637	19.4	1,023	20,460	20.0	1,159	19,893	
gh		27,999	12.2	2,073 122	32,132 1,867	15.5		49,198	
		165,328	15.9		126,071	13,3	14,122	4,187 218,388	
		220,020			180,530	-	-	-	_
	. 290		1 17.00		4.377	15.8	1	1	4
deres are	141	3,218	22.8	150	2,250	15.0	343	7,14	7 20
*********	-				7,552	16.0		3,64	3 17
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	17,266	18.4	899	14,179	15.8	939	18,21	7 19
	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	84,087	1,295,305	2 15.4	108,179	7,766,7	1 /50

AREA AND PRODUCE-PEASE.

Table No XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produ Pease in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9 the yield per acre.

-		1889.			1888.			average for years 1882-
Counties,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.
Essex	3,665	59,373	16.2	3,903	91,721	23.5	3,833	71,865
Kent.	14,847	246,460	16.6	15,228 14,833 17,693	327,402 370,825	21.5	10,494 12,262 14,800	206,404 230,700
Norfalls	15,055	230,342	15.3	14,833	370,825	25.0	12,262	230,700
Norfolk	18,808 14,981	947 187	20.0	14,433	369 969	24.4 25.1	13,197	291,210 247,611
Haldimand Welland	4,481	376,160 247,187 84,243	18.8	4,402	431,709 362,268 97,724	22.2	4,034	71,267
Totals	71,837	1,243,765		70,492			58,620	1,119,057
Lambton	12,009	180,135	15.0	11,843	291,338	24.6	9,362	179,480
Huron	36,290	718,542	19.8	36,002	838,847 831,146	23.3	31,479	704,512
Bruce	40,353	730,389		40,152			36,902	821,794
Totals	88,652	1,629,066	18.4	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	77,743	1,705,786
Grey	51,523	1,143,811	22.2	50,168	862,890		45,653	976,350
Simcoe	34,542	746,107	21.6	33,023	567,996		31,361	667,933
Totals	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	77,014	1,643,287
Middlesex	28,773	417,209		28,687	708,569		21,852	
Oxford	18,841	265,658		18,364	516,028 213,690		15,249	329,316 176,590
Perth	9,728 28,165	230,554 422,475	15.0	8,941 27,108		27.1	8,787 22.811	515,058
Wellington	39,591	779.943	19.7	39,575	933,970	23.6	37,076	837,773 315,535
Waterloo	16,237	298,761 282,723	18.4	16,384	439,091		14,133	315,535
Dufferin	13,336	282,723		13,023	272,181 3,818,156	20.9	11,537	240,976
Wentworth	5,255 13,181	89,861 222,759	17.1 16.9	5,014 12,447	111,812 313,664		4,626 10,544	85,044 213,440
Halton	10,297	205,940	20.0	10,704	259,037	24.2	10.247	219.419
Peel	15,946	279,055	17.5	15,851	369,328	23.3	13,481 27,785 26,480	276,109
York	32,240 28,164	648,024	20.1	32,016	697 477	25.4 21.7	26,480	616,851 551,492
Durham	19,989	518,218 335,815 388,742	16.8	28,916 20,671	813,206 627,477 336,937 198,503	16.3	21,417	414.596
Durham Northumberland	19,056	388,742	20.4	20,895 17,794	198,503	9.5	20,152	335,730
Prince Edward	18,630	340,929	18.3	17,794	3,279,080	14.0	12,804	217,104
Lennox and Addington	8,805 9,048	175,220 135,720	19.9 15.0	8,229 9,103	96,279 132,904	11.7 14.6	8,696 10,950	157,964 191,936
Leeds and Grenville	6,388	101 560	15 0	6,369	106,999	16.8	6.374	120 070
Dundas	1,526	18,770 18,990 47,040 53,394	12.3	1,593 2,189	95 949	99 5	6,374 1,723 2,626	36,316 52,324
Stormont	2,110	18,990	9.0	2,189	54,725 77,517 110,209 30,353	25.0	2,626	52,324
Glengarry	3,920 4,306	47,040	12.0 12.4	4,455	77,517	17.4 22.7	5,895	104,916
Prescott	1,869	28,035	15.0	4,855 1,909 12,120	30,353	15.9	8,880 3,701 13,100	141,749 71,534
Carleton	12,047	273,467	22.7	12,120	208,464	17.2	13,100	71,534 277,198 418,374
Carleton	20,695	564,974		19,074	303,277	15.9	20,551	418,374
Lanark	11,712 82,426	260,006 1,677,185	22.2	11,049 80,945	142,532	_	11,372 93,868	241,010 1,813,391
The state of the s					2000	100	15,870	of the Children
Victoria Peterborough	15,576 14,759	353,575 318,794	21.6	15,316 14,191	243,524 144,748	10.2	14,962	320,925 279,002
Haliburton	1,507	29,839		1,472	20,608		1,532	28,988
Hastings	20,225	420,680		17,930	191,851	10.7	18,236	313.625
Totals	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	48,909	600,731	12.3	50,600	942,540
Muskoka	2,910	61,401	21.1	2,748	51,113		2,684	54,902
Parry Sound	1,508	27,446	18.2	1,394	33,140		1,320	27,959
Algoma	9,592	130,902 219,749	$\frac{25.3}{22.9}$	4,587 8,729	114,675	$\frac{25.0}{22.8}$	3,665 7,669	94,500
The Province		13,509,237			14,269,863		2000	13,171,725
The Frovince	100,008	10,000,201	13.1	000,000	14,200,000	20.0	011,100	10,111,120

AREA AND PRODUCE-CORN.

XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 cluded); also the yield per acre.

		1889.			1888.			average fo years 1882	
nties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres,	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	27,893	1,107,352	39.7	35,308	3,273,052	92.7	30,637	2,226,466	72.7
	23,717	1,100,469	46.4	28,994	2,336,916	80.6	25,689	1,792,790	69.8
		642,654	51.4	17,128	1,534,669	89.6	14,441	1,048,925	72.6
		663,526	51.5	16,711	1,361,947	81.5	14,030	902,765	64.3
	2,582	125,227	48.5	2,898	274,151	94.6	1,953	130,474	66.8
	5,705	260,148	45.6	7,240	623,364	86.1	6,231	389,672	62.
	85,284	3,899,376	45.7	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	92,981	6,491,092	69.
	6,936	255,938	36.9	9,067	719,013	79.3	7,160	428,211	59.
	1,890	94,500	50.0	1,884	168,806	89.6	1,563	109,299	69.
		52,550	50.0	1,024	61,440	60.0	571	31,942	55.
	9,877	402,988	40.8	11,975	949,259	79.3	9,294	569,452	61.
	. 962	36,556	38.0	822	41,100	50.0	487	23,107	47.
	1,041	59,858	57.5	1,091	78,225	71.7	793	44,199	
	2.003	96,414	48.1	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,280	67,306	52,
	10,815	509,387	47.1	13,830	1,102,251	79.7	10,697	715,504	66.
	100000	365,384	42.7	10,512	791,554	75.3	8,472	524,160	61.
		318,600		6,247	471,649	75.5	4,762	325,493	68.
	952	33,320		1,002	82,665	82.5	726	46,286	63.
**********		41,150	50.0	778	50,570	65.0	573	33,496	58.
*********	1,074	64,440	60.0	1,196	80,730	67.5	1,254	81,364	64
	120	6,000		119	5,950	50.0	73	3,835	52.
	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	33,684	2,585,369	76,8	26,557	1,730,138	65.
	6,562	297,259		8,002	696,174	87.0	6,287	405,889	64.
		268,932		4,675 1,639	412,803	88.3	4,402	321,477 69,112	73.
		99,600 84,078		887	131,120 44,350	80.0 50.0	1,160 526	32,748	59.
	-	105,664		1,939	143,486		1,393	91,192	65.
		154,993		3,501	277,279	79.2	2,576	150,665	58.
		135,954	63.0	2,250	96,975		1,859	96,674	52.
and	4,869	258,057	53.0	5,235	274,314	52.4	3,924	208,389	53.
rd		328,987	53.8	7,169	453,081	63.2	5,808	276,576 1,652,722	59,
****	1			35,297	2,529,582	1	27,935		
Addington.				2,930	160,271	54.7	2,275	121,586	
renville	2,045			2,080	112,736		1,712	88,041 339,529	51.
THE PARTY OF THE P	7,028	499,691 104,006		7,581 2,466	521,573 164,236	68.8	5,389 1,657	105,477	63.
			60.6	1.347	80,820	60.0	1,232	68,104	
	. 806			783	31,320		718	33,263	
	1,279		61.1	1,317	87,976	66.8	1.318	69,785	52.
**********		19,485		426	17,040	40.0	411	18,148	44.
		102,590			85,565		1,347	65,743	48.
** ** ****		22,337	49.2		13,980		448	23, 157	51.
***********	1,647	86,468 1,326,955	61.2	1,585	1,337,332		$\frac{1,321}{17,828}$	62,079 994,912	
	930		300	883	70,640		563	36,948	
	423				15,680	40.0	358	16,872	47.
	68	4,760	70.0	79	3,950	50.0	107	5,393	50.
	6,983		49.7		406,895	57.1	5,583	278,419	49
*********	. 8,404			District Street, and other Desires.	497,165	_	6,611	337,632	
SECTION AND	. 200	10,000	50.0	221	6,299	28.5	204	7,862	38.
	32			35	1,400		33	1,459	44.
*********	138	5,520			6,950		79	3,566	45.
	. 370				14,649	_	316	12,887	
	187,116	9,248,199	49.4	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	182,803	11,856,14	1 6

AREA AND PRODUCE-BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

		1889.			1888.			average for years 1882	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Essex	659	9,556	14.5	589	15,785	26.8	597	14,441	24
Kent	724	11,222	15.5	719	13,445	18.7	818	17,646	21.
Elgin	1,105	26,520	24.0	1,123	22,460	20.0	1,226	25,524	20
Norfolk	3,791 872	71,650 17,091	18.9 19.6	4,107 951	85,836 16,928	20.9 17.8	4,599 758	90,189 14,160	19.
Welland	1,622	28,061	17.3	1,754	35,957	20.5	1,719	32,759	19.
Totals	8,773	164,100	18.7	9,243	190,411	20.6	9,717	194,719	20.
Lambton	350	5,880	16.8	361	6,642	18 4	395	8,543	21
Huron	136	2,448	18.0	137	2,055	15.0	237	4,404	18.
Bruce	234	4,680	20.0	241	2,410		314	5,651	18.
Totals	720	13,008	18.1	739	11,107	15.0	946	18,598	19.
Grey	247	3,458	14.0	253	4,175	16.5	317	5,581	17
Simcoe	217	4,123	19.0	234	3,510	15.0	319	5,219	16
Totals	464	7,581	16.3	487	7,685	15.8	636	10,800	17
Middlesex	485	8,730	18.0	444	8,347	18.8	552	9,841	17
Oxford	461	8,436	18.3	484	7,260		596	11,574	19
Brant	495 63	9,257	18.7	532	12,023	22.6	652	13,138	20
Perth	121	1,285 3,025	20.4 25.0	64 118	960 2,360	15.0 20.0	111 128	2,266 2,906	20 22
Waterloo	46	552	12.0	48	720	15.0	87	1,752	20
Dufferin	72	1,188	16.5	69	1,725	25.0	101	1,949	
Totals	1,743	32,473	18.6	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,227	43,426	
Wentworth	527	9,697	18.4	577	12,809	22.2	645	15,438	
Wentworth	582 220	8,963	15.4	681	18,796		675	14,929	22
Halton	381	3,476 6,706	15.8 17.6	222 381	2,220 5,715		178 262	2,793 4,610	15
York	196	3,920	20.0	202	4,545		264	5,699	21
Ontario	474	14,220	30.0	472	11,800	25.0	400		
Durham	1,874	40,104	21.4	1,788	42,912	24.0		26,036	21
Northumberland	6,679	140,927	21.1	6,105	114,774	18.8	5,376	113,105	21
Prince Edward	6,681	116,918 344,931	17.5	7,609	232,075 445,646		6,577	148,349 340,709	
Lennox and Addington.	2,035	67,969	33.4	2,053	43,934		2,561	64,094	25
Frontenac	1,251	34,903		1,306	30,169	23.1	1,493	35,733	23
Leeds & Grenville,	5,156	124,260	24.1	5,020	82,830	16.5	5,241	119,329	, 25
Dundas	1,506	38,704	25.7	1,562	43,736	28.0	1,466	39,589	
Stormont	1,434 1,196	37,141	25.9 22.5	1,609 1,156	37,972 23,120	23.6 20.0	1,965 997	51,907 24,174	26
Glengarry	1,022	26,910 27,696	27.1	1,121	26,453	23.6		32,842	21
Russell	616	18,911	30.7	570	12.597	22.1	908	21,681	25
Darleton	3,443	109,487	31.8	3,443	57,498	16.7	3,802	83,666	
Renfrew	720	15,120	21.0	935	15,895	17.0		24,017	29
Totals	3,770	95,758 596,859	25.4	$\frac{3,696}{22,471}$	60,245	_	$-\frac{5,458}{26,450}$	127,424 624,456	23
Victoria	478	14,119	29.6	392	5,880	1		7,412	
Peterborough	461	12,032	26.1	455	9,146	20.1	667	13,912	
Haliburton	173	3,633	21.0	166	2,490	15.0	228	3,438	15
Hastings	3,457	75,017	21.7	3,427	76,079		3,629	85,331	23
Totals	4,569	104,831	22.9	4,440	93,595		4,941	110,093	11653
Muskoka	269	6,725	25.0	262	4,192	16.0		7,654	
Parry Sound	13 84	1 890	30.0	13	260			2,065	
Algoma	366	1,680 8,795	20.0	352	1,540			1,357	23
The Province	56,398				1,222,283				

AREA AND PRODUCE-BEANS.

Table No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-9 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

The same		1889.			1888.			average for years 1882	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush- per acre-
Essex	412	7,004	17.0	405	9,720	24.0	444	10,646	24.0
Kent	12,842	191,346	14.9	13,267	323,715	21.4	11,719	224,308	19.1
Elgin.	890	18,868	21.2	955	22,729	23.8	1,026	22,636	22.1
Norfolk Haldimand	234 208	5,850 2,870	25.0	256 210	6,400 4,473	25.0 21.3	564 151	10,830 2,977	19.2
Welland.	483	6,424	13.3	507	9,380	18.5	646	10,292	15.9
Totals	15,069	232,362	15.4	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,550	281,689	19.4
Lambton	263	4,077	15.5	264	6,600	25.0	340	6,815	20.0
Huron.	133	2,660	20.0	136	4,080	30.0	116	3,086	26.6
Bruce	77	1,925	25.0	78	2,418	31.0	100	1,954	19.5
Totals	473	8,662	18,3	478	13,098	27.4	556	11,855	21.3
Grey	79	1,580		83	1,378	16.6	103	1,729	16.8
Simcoe	136	2,720	20.0	147	2,058	14.0	109	2,126	19.5
Totals	215	4,300	20.0	230	3,436	14.9	212	3,855	18.2
Middlesex	271	4,770		253	6,350	25.1	310	5,951	19.2
Oxford.	224	4,480		225	6,300	28.0 23.6	221	6,089	27.3
Perth	42 59	1,440	16.3	46 67	1,086 1,675	25.0	411 61	7,462 1,484	18.2 24.3
Wellington	49	980		50	900	18.0	38	726	19.1
Waterloo	29	522	18.0	30	750	25.0	34	702	20.6
Dufferin	21	420	-	21	420	20.0	18	390	21.7
Totale	693	13,297	19.1	692	17,481	25.3	1,093	22,804	20.9
Lincoln	160	3,010	19.0	172	4,592	26.7	153	3,216	21.0
Wentworth	94	2,115	22.5	107	3,210	30.0	120	2,601	21.7
Halton Pred	42	840 1,225	20.0	43 56	1,120	20.0	42 58	819 1,459	19.5 25.2
York	136	2,584	19.0	138	3,312	24.0	137	3,579	26.1
Ontario	90	1,575	17.5	95	2,138	22.5	237	5,441	23.0
Durham	287	3,918	13.7	301	6,321	21.0	305	6,001	19.7
Northumberland	487 396	8,425 8,910	17.3 22.5	508 462	12,598 9,425	24.8	502 466	10,984 9,876	21.9 21.2
Totals	1,741	32,632	18.7	1,882	43,576	23.2	2,020	43,976	21.8
Lennox and Addington.	79	2,275	28.8	86	2,047	23.8	153	2,993	19.6
Frontenac	237	4,930	20.8	261	5,324	20.4	309	8,143	26.4
Leeds and Grenville	325	5,590	17.2	341	8,116	23.8	359	7,873	21.9
Dumias.	406	11,043	27.2	424	8,480 5,400	20.0	257	6,254	24.3
Character Character	268 66	* 6,030 1,485	22.5 22.5	270 69	1,725	25.0	178 85	4,496 2,323	25.3 27.3
Present	496	10,218	20 6	505	11,767	23.3	498	13,772	27.7
Russell	97	1,843	19.0	109	2,867	26.3	200	4,498	22.5
Carleton	395	8,888	22.5	412	7,292	17.7 18.5	443	9,832	22.2
Kenfrew	425 205	12,368 5,986	29.1	435 217	8,048 5,794	26.7	448 212	10,868 5,269	24.3 24.9
Totals	2,999	70,656	23.6	3,129	66,860	21,4	3,142	76,321	24.3
Victoria	61	1,220	20.0	62	1,550	25.0	79	1,531	19.4
Peterborough	46	690	15.0	48	600	12.5	122	1,866	15.3
Haliburton	22	550	25.0	24	480		25	489	19.6
Hastings	404	5,454	13.5	446	9,232	20.7	302	6,041	20.0
Totals	533	7,914	14.8	580	11,862	20.5	528	9,927	18.8
Muskoka	59	1,180	20.0	.64	896	14.0	43	881	20.5
Parry Sound	10	170	17.0	10	200	20.0	12	271	22.6
Algoma	36	720	20.0	35	1 700	20.0	14	276	19.7
Totals	105	2,070	19.7	109	1,796	16.5	69	1,428	20.7
The Province	21,830	371,893	17.0	22,700	534,526	23.5	22,170	451,855	20.4

AREA AND PRODUCE-HAY AND CLOVER.

Table No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight ye 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

		1889,	1		1888.		Yearly aver	rage for the s 1882-9.	ei
Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	To P
Essex	40,911	76,913	1.88	38,163	55,718	1.46	35,914	56,779	1
Kent	56,631	102,502	1.81	53,476	66,845	1.25	51,123	77,481	1
Elgin	53,624	106,176	1.98	48,882	59,147	1.21	49,198	73,718	1
Norfolk	40,804 50,579	67,735 70,811	1.66	35,919 47,226	23,946 27,863	.67 .59	40,153 49,342	58,766 68,774	1
Welland	54,047	84,313	1.56	47,306	29,803	.63	46,784	62,178	í
Totals	296,596	508,450	1.71	270,972	263,322	.97	272,464	387,696	1
ambton	58,919	97,806	1.66	54,104	58,432	1.08		76,783	1
Iuron	103,376	165,402	1.60	97,987	94,068	.96	93,336	129,965	1
Bruce	94,852	136,587	1.44	91,116	91,116	1.00	82,296	104,188	_1
Totals	257,147	399,795	1.55	243,207	243,616	1.00	228,512	310,936	_1
rey	126,244	181,791	1.44	121,857	104,797	.86	114,120	136,356	1
imcoe	85,031	127,547	1.50	81,761	67,862	83	75,090	99,599	_1
Totals	211,275	309,338	1.46	203,618	172,659	85	189,210	2 3 5,955	1
liddlesex	94,609	164,620	1.74	90,190	104,629 68,286	1.16		133,481	1
xfor-l	62,222	106,400	1.71	58,867	68,286	1.16	61,574	92,210	1
ranterth	29,601 69,277	52,394 110,843	$\frac{1.77}{1.60}$	26,869 67,786	15,315 84,055	.57 1.24	31,548 66,419	44,524 99,460	1
Vellington	86,251	131,102	1.52	85,397	78,565	.92	81,768	122,060	1
aterluo	40,874	62,537	1.53	42.182	50,618	1.20	42,157	65,005	i
ufferin	36,528	54,061	1.48	35,259	28,976	.68	33,055	43,177	1
Totals	419,362	681,957	1.63	406,550	425,435	1.05	405,100	599,917	1
incoln	42,595	65,170	1.53	41,221	28,442	. 69	41,037	53,626	1
entworth	44,837	74,878	1.67	42,906	36,899 17,060	.86	44,816	68,72	
alton	32,725 38,048	50,397	$\frac{1.54}{1.53}$	31,019	17,060	.55 .56	33,598	45,677	1
ork	70,636	58,213 111,605	1.58	35, 32 8 68, 37 9	19,184 48,549	.71	37,5 3 6 71,318	53,626 98,334	1
tario	52,742	85,969	1.63	50,860	37,128	.73	51,871	7 3 ,250	i
ırham	40,664	68,316	1.68	40,301	28,614	71	42,911	59,649	i
orthumberland	53,635	82,062	1.53	51,821	36,793	.71	52,542	66,776	1
ince Edward	<u>28,755</u> 404,637	52,622	$\frac{1.83}{1.60}$	26,036	12,237	$\frac{.47}{.68}$	29,138	39,041	
Totals	,	649,232		387,871	264,906		,	553,707	1
ennox and Add	54,238	78,103 101,976	1.44	52,102	26,051	.50	46,486	55,442	1
rontenac eeds & Grenville.	65,369 115,716	101,976	1.56 1.66	63,775 112,019	29,337 77,293	. 46 . 69	61,361	72,091]
undas	38,294	192,088 65,866	1.72	36,399	49,503	1.36	109,402 34,386	144,314 54,001	
ormont	36,585	68,048	1.86	34,482	49,999	1.45	31,752	49,979	
lengarry	44,309	85,073	1.92	40,781	63,211	1.55	35,700	59,476	i
rescott	35,575	54,786	1.54	36,117	48,036	1.33	31,069	44,679	1
ussell	16,879	23,631	1.40	17,119	17,119			23,337	1 :
arleton	58,654 67,431	76,837 78,894	1.31	61,871 68,597	63,727 34,299	1.03		77,626	:
enfrew	62,619	93,302		61,151	40,360	.66		66,120 81,470	:
Totals	595,669	918,604	1.54	584,413	498,935	.85	546,171	728,568	-
ictoria	37,812	50,290	1.33	35,044	23,129	.66	37,128	43,497	١.
eterborough	36,941	49,870	1.35	37,811	19,384	.51		41,988	
Ialiburton	10,645	10,432	98	10,974	9,108	. 83	9,895	10,342	: :
Iastings	71,733	96,122		69,040	46,947	.68	66,588	82,551] :
Totals	157,131	206,714	1.32	152,869	98,468	.64	151,151	178,378	=:
Iuskoka	22,018	24,220	1.10	22,699	22,245	.98		23,837	
arry Sound	10,587	13,128	1.24	9,461	6,623	.70		9,847	
lgoma	11,801	16,875	1.43	10,978	12,808	1.17	9,756	12,236	
Totals	44,406	54,223	1.22	43,138	41,676	.97	39,247	45,920	ľ
he Province	2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56	2,292,638	2,009,017	.88	2,236,622	3,041,077	į :

AREA AND PRODUCE-POTATOES.

Table No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9 also the yield per acre.

		1889.			1888.		Yearly	average for years 1882	r the
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Essex	2,470	130,910	53.0	2,807	413,190	147.2	2,790	293,750	105.3
lent	2,588	207,040	80.0	2,988	463,140	155.0	3,338	427,740	128.
orfolk	2,225 2,749	151,968 145,422	68.3 52.9	2,890 3,004	486, 0 98 410,046	168.2	2,833 3,439	288,620 357,542	101.
laldimand	1,309	76,184	58.2	1,429	243,216		1,500	169,202	104.
Velland	1,954	125,447	64.2	2,238	298,325	133.3	2,380	231,224	97.
Totals	13,295	836,971	63.0	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	16,280	1,768,078	108.
ambton	2,425	136,285		3,013	454,662	150.9	2,956	306,622	103.
uron	4,631	470,973		5,045	666,949	132.2	5,076	615,370	121.
ruce	4,366	1 049 661	101.1	4,857	757,692	_	4,759	546,095	-
Totals	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,915	1,879,303	1	12,791	1,468,087	114.
imcoe	6,304 6,670	650,573 747,040		6,779	1,039,899 1,122,305	153.4 162.7	6,890 6,732	851,386 855,538	123.
Totals	12,974	1,397,613	-	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	13,622	1,706,924	127.
	12,011	1,001,010	101.1	10,011	2,102,204	100.1	10,022	1,100,024	125.
liddlesex	4,400	259,600		5,250	836,325		5,548	588,077	106.
xford	2,830 2,150	208,854 161,250	73.8	3,151 2,707	605,622		3,289 2,220	363,662	
Perth	3,146	184,356		3,599	296,842 589,876		3,760	245,435 419,297	110.
We lington	5,403	613,781		6,030	859,878		5,867	709,136	120.
Vaterioo	2,641	218,411	82.7	2,867	476,782	166.3		349,726	120.
Totals	2,658 23,228	1,958,035	117 3 84.3	3,237 26,341	4,264,170	-	3,029	426,796 3,102,129	The Control of the Co
	1,605	200 000		2000	100	1			
Ventworth	3,007	100,313 236,050		2,004 3,402	299,398 498,053		1,924 3,490	190,454 419,844	
a ton	1,384	123,591	89.3	1,543	241,788		1,608	183,307	114
rel	2,974	235,541	79.2	3,069	433,650		2,877	309,525	
ork	7,387 4,453	785,238 504,970		7,867 4,653	1,335,030 890,119		7,546 4,100	790,506 523,652	
Jurham	2,982	381,994	128.1	3,119	449,136			405,374	
Vorthumberland	4,417	410,339	92.9	4,596	607,132	132.1	4,292	464,986	108.
rince Edward Totals	2,336	2,928,942		2,433 32,686	328,455 5,082,761	135.0	2,426	3,515,844	
	2,796	White had	113.3		Investi		2		
ennox & Addington	4,023	316,787 259,081	64.4	2,736 4,230	310,810 503,793		3,256 4,016	376,686 402,009	
eeds and Grenville	7,323	496, 499		7,375	956,538		7,280	861,705	
Jundas	2,341	166,913		2,498	278,027			338,961	138.
Hengarry	1,838 2,277	87,305 100,188		1,983 2,200	255,014 297,000			248,689 280,201	1000
rescott	2,309	221,664		2,205	441,000			305,750	
Cunsell	1,401	128,472	91.7	1,252	109,049	87.1	1,503	150,997	100
Darleton	6,475 3,790	903,910		6,132	787,962			800,977	The second second
Renfrew	3,365	720,100 469,418		3,535 3,328	446,471 398,029			579,880 507,591	
Totals	37,938	3,870,337	-	37,474	4,783,693	-	38,787	4,853,440	-
ictoria	3,767	541,695	143.8			132.7	3,116	403,460	129
eterborough	2,915	434,044	148.9	2,822	259,342	91.9	2,625	318,070	121
faliburton	5 889		133.8	5 498			5 840		The second second
Totals	5,889	1,781,113	121.9	5,428 12,501	1,438,438	-	12,260		-
fuskoka	1,545	253,844	164.3			10000	12.00	a marita	1
arry Sound	863	136,268	157.9	798	67,032	84.0	720	109,725	152
Algoma	777	143,745	1			_			
Totals	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,766	414,497	149
The Province	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	153.915	22,273,60	7 144	7 154 59	2 18 348 7	28/ 1

AREA AND PRODUCE-MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mungel-warzels in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the yield per acre.

-		1889.			1888.			average for years 1882	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre
Essex	186	29,388	158	195	81,237	417	192	73,347	- 38
Kent	324	96,228	297	333	137,629	413	279	108,930	39
Elgin	322	104,650	325	363	175,438 147,773 127,405	483	279	109,117 80,885 54,927	39
Norfolk	311	101,075 79,200	325 264	323 307	197,773	458 415	211 170	54 927	32
Welland	223	80,949	363	243	128,450	529	156	63,526	40
Totals	1,666	491,490	295	1,764	797,932	452	1,287	490,732	38
Lambton	512	125,440		562	301,063	536	389	147,692	38
Huron	1,742 384	698,542 121,344	401	1,685	683,942	406	1,477	655,246 168,328	44
Bruce			316	397	148,796	375	407		
Totals	2,638	945,326	358	2,644	1,133,801	429	2,273	971,266	1 3
Grey	308 462	116,732 204,666	379 443	320 468	117,184	366 350	344 635	154,801 254,695	46
Marala	770	321,398	417	788	163,800	357	979	409,496	
Totals					280,984				
Middlesex	1,622 1,608	496,332 541,896	306 337	1,653	848,816	514 485	1,326 1,210	548,668 555,073	4
Oxford	361	108,300	300	1,705 365	827,266 235,863	646	348	171,088	4
Perth	1,929	590,274	306	1,895	1,051,725	555	1,530	714,591	4
Wellington	1,103	349,651	317	1,111	465,842	419	890	384,390	4
Waterloo	511	80,738	158	518	226,625	438	463 122	195,390	
Totals	7,223	32,930	370	7,342	25,536 3,681,673	269 502	5,889	47,013 2,616,213	
and the same of th	317	112,218	354	342		482	249	93,357	
Wentworth	448	120,512		482	164,776 266,594	553	430	209,531	4
Halton	447	165,390	370	499	349,300	700	419	192,172	4
Peel	626	183,418	293	611	305,500	500	456	176,027	3
York	1,914 758	692,868 326,698	362 431	1,951 766	904,289 481,508	464 629	1,734 759	786,668 331,584	4
Ontario	467	219,490	470	483	198,851	412	447	193,059	
Northumberland	486	195,372	402	491	215,893 60,630	440	454	191,552	1 4
Prince Edward	5,594	20,960	160 364	129		470 512	$-\frac{127}{5,075}$	35,532 2,209,482	- 4
Totals	-			5,754	2,947,341		-	100000	
Frontenac	128 327	43,520 96,138	340 294	95 235	34,438 75,482	363 321	135 191	44,793 67,061	00.00
Leeds and Grenville	315	128,205	407	318	112,636	354	222	93,347	1
Dundas	80	15,520	194	88	41,070	467	105	41,362	3
stormont	14 60	4,438	317	14	3,734	267	28	11,075	1000
rescott	117	22,500 37,089	375 317	55 115	11,000 50,600	200 440	64 72	19,862 25,358	2
Russell	49	22,050	450	48	8,798	183	52	15,951	1 3
Carleton	449	161,191	359	445	134,969	303	514,	188,096	3
Renfrew	85	42,925	505	84	12,180	145	103	36,492	20
Totals	$-\frac{111}{1,735}$	45,843 619,419	357	1,610	33,098 518,005	293 322	1,624	53,462	3
Victoria	731	313,599	429	731	414,258	567	517	241,263	4
Peterborough	303	116,655	385	313	97,593	312	288	102,691	3
Haliburton	4	1,044	261	4	600	150	6	2,113	3
Hastings	475	159,125	335	437	134,072	307	297	89,065	3
Totals	1,513	590,423	390	1,485	646,523	435	1,108	435,132	3
Muskoka	38	11,400	300	38	7,600	200	51	12,924	2
Parry Sound	27	1,575	225 200	7	1,400	200	10	2,164 6,606	2 2
Totals	72	5,400	255	72	5,400 14,400	200	23	21,694	2
TOTALS									

AREA AND PRODUCE-CARROTS.

o. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of its in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also ield per acre.

	1	1889.			1888.			average for years 1882	
ounties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	120	12,600	105	122	24,400	200	87	20,682	23
	1 101	31,652	193	168	47,561	283	144	39,703	27
***********	174	52,722	303	192	69,120	360	147	43,548	29
******** ***		48,000	250	198	66,132	334	135	38,462	28
d		31,232	244	136	43,969	323	88	22,495	25
	000	27,872	268	932	43,918 295,100	379	684	23,540 188,430	28
	253	60,467	239	271	90,053	332	189	54,611	28
***********	200	157,439	313	510	179,979	353	510	198,036	38
**********		68,094	234	302	89,815	297	298	96,298	32
		286,000	273	1,083	359,847	332	997	348,945	35
	. 456	139,080	305	466	139,800	300	536	196,971	36
****** ****	559	207,948	372	576	184,608	321	592	212,829	36
	1,015	347,028	342	1,042	324,408	311	1,128	409,800	36
*********		123,024	264	484	156,042	322	468	143,606	30
**********		150,864	336	471	186,940	397	355	142,089	40
***********	OWO	61,380 83,759	279 221	222 392	104,162 135,593	469 346	215 416	89,123	41
D		65,240	233	300	86,250	288	299	159,443 95,632	38
************		131,950	325	417	154,874	371	326	134,506	32 41
***********	. 155	48,050	310	151	33,975	225	156	52,608	33
hr	2,355	664,267	282	2,437	857,836	352	2,235	817,007	36
		36,580	236	168	67,586	402	119	37,137	31
h	4 8 0	53,000	200	276	99,719	361	227	82,193	36
***********		62,400 94,900	400 292	162 324	74,520	460 391	127	50,932	40
	689	227,370	330	712	126,781 290,710	408	311 712	108,501 293,594	34
**********	400	177,165	381	470	249,711	531	516	197,346	38
***********	200	243,276	418	585	202,059	345	505	189,151	37
erland	394	141,446	359	402	129,404	322	275	92,663	33
lward	126	18,900	150	125	40,838	327	61	12,095	19
	3,157	1,055,037	334	3,224	1,281,328	397	2,853	1,063,612	37
d Addington		20,770	310	66	20,130	305	59	16,130	27
Grenville	259	58,534 60,160	226 320	274 190	58,800	215 310	172 157	42,425	24
Grenville	00	12,782	154	74	58,900 24,975	338	52	49,182 15,795	31
************	04	24,300	300	86	12,900	150	44	11,847	30 26
	0.4	13,312	208	62	12,400	200	44	10,345	23
********	. 50	12,750	255	51	16,544	324	51	13,909	27
*************		55,401	313	173	51,900	300	126	39,327	31
	565	174,020	308	534	123,407	231	532	173,075	32
**********		27,450 36,630	305 370	102	11,250 27,326	125 268	106 129	31,359	29
	1 700	496,109	288	1,702	418,532	246	1,472	447,399	34
	375	152,250	406	386	166,482	431	304	112,549	37
ugh		112,530		354	100,713	285	325	99,293	30
n	23	4,623	201	23	5,750	250	19	5,689	29
FR	207	61,893		198	58,608	296	153	44,556	29
	935	331,296	354	961	331,553	345	801	262,087	32
	84	32,844	391	81	17,820	220	75	19,755	26
nd	25	5,800		24	4,560	190	25	6,756	27
	38	9,500	$\overline{}$	143	7,600 29,980	200	130	7,323	24
	11,261	3,431,959			20,000	210	100	33,834	26

AREA AND PRODUCE-TURNIPS.

Table No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce. Turnips in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; all the yield per acre.

		1889.			1888.		Yearly eight	average for years 1882	r th
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bu
Essex	192	21,696	113	191	38,200	200	202	55,159	T
Kent	285	86,355	303	293	88,867	303	337	113,922	
Elgin	1,570	113,256 436,460	286 278	1,630	164,145	406	351 951	117,375	
Norfolk	266	69,160	260	281	727,306 98,350	446 350	123	357,670 34,455	
Welland	187	52,173	279	199	79,600	400	167	57,540	
Totals.,,	2,896	779,100	269	2,998	1,196,468	399	2,131	736,121	_
Lambton,	379	75,800	200	379	154,708	408	300	94,814	1
Huron	6,685	2,125,830	318	6,739	2.651,123	393	6,663	2,502,651	
Bruce	5,884	1,776,968	302	6,079	2,355,613	388	5,577	2,139,863	
Totals	12,948	3,978,598	307	13,197	5,161,444	391	12,540	4,737.328	
Grey	9,165	2,932,800	320	9,458	3,348,132	354	8,872	3,478,607	100
Simone	3,873	1,603,422	414	3,812	1,519,463	399	3,322	1,310,033	
Totals	13,038	4,536,222	348	13,270	4,867,595	367	12,194	4,788,640	1
Middlesex	1,860	446,400	240	1,989	895,050	450	1,681	600,981	1
Oxford	5,827	1,619,906	278	6,299	3,005,253	477	5,255	2,151,737	
Brant	3,401	870,656	256 254	3,513	1,795,494	511	2,617	1,148,165	
Perth	3,792 12,872	963,168 4,363,608	339	4,162 13,380	1,763,856	424	4,623	1,707.017	
Wellington	4,858	1,248,506	257	5,034	5,796,216 2,315,640	460	12,897	5,342,662 1,961,530	
Dufferin	2,455	927,990	378	2,505	826,650	330	2,338	860,027	
Totals	35,065	10,440,234	298	36,882	16,398,159	445	34,494	13,772,119	
Lincoln	270	88,830	329	288	140,083	486	229	77.450	1
Wentworth	3,125	978,125	313	3,215	1,767,286	550	2,380	77,450 1,079,225	13
Halton	1,876	978,125 487,760 509,384	260	2,046	1,135,530	555	1,691	720,476	
Peel	1,553	509,384	328	1,626	665,684	409	1,317	467,478	
York	4,193 12,657	1,320,795 5,062,800	315 400	4,231 12,721	1,833, 292 5,973,782	433	3,190	1,209,049	
Ontario	5,538	2,159,820		5,392	2,415,616	470	11,567 5,113	4,490,474 2,146,603	
Durham	- 3,651	1,577,232	432	3,601	1,446,522	402	3,101	1,170,425	
Prince Edward	174	17,400	100	175	59,500	340	118	24,270	
Totals	33,037	12,202,146	369	33,295	15,437,295	464	28,706	11,385,450	_
Lennox and Addington.	97	21,825	225	97	21,127	218	157	37,075	
Frontenac	528	120,384	228	557	132,733	238	393	106,585	
Leeds and Grenville	321	109,461	341	337	110,368	328	241	85,839	17
Dundas	82	20,500	250 250	82	28,700	350	64	18,464	
Stormont	64	16,000 5,175	250	67 24	13,400 9,600	200 400	84 35	19,991	
Glengarry	118	34,574	293	120	47,472	396	113	11,811 41,760	1
Russell	356	170,880	480	328	131,200	400	276	106,517	1
Carleton	1,675	624,775	373	1,614	494,045	307	1,414	481,927	1
Renfrew	639	247,932	388	608	145,920	240	585	185,227	
Totals	4,479	230,400 1,601,906	358	4,400	207,552 1,342.117	367	3,832	163,662	_
								- 1	1
Victoria	3,975 1,569	1,462,800 660,549	421	3,905 1,564	1,776,775 426,816	455 273	3,266 1,152	1,217,878	
Haliburton.	343	109,760		329	93,535			386,086 86,470	
Hastings	1,452	429,792	296	1,293	346,136	268	839	227,373	
Totals	7,339	2,662,901	363	7,091	2,643,262	373	5,575	1,917,807	
Muskoka	1,169	482,797	413	1,065	251,447	236	989	298,950	
Parry Sound	574	482,797 211,806	369	505	196,950	390	591	184,789	
Algoma	558	125,550	225	485	145,500	300	485	159,784	
Totals	2,301	820,153	356	2,055	593,897	289	2,065	643,523	
									100

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

Table No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1889 to average of total yields for the eight years 1882-9.

							_							_
Counties.	Fall wheat,	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans,	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	73 71 75 79 89 79	38 86 28 51 59 13 52	138 142 94 88 87 73	99 104 94 81 103 105	96 128 146 74 34 93 88	83 119 100 129 100 118	50 61 61 73 96 67	66 64 104 79 121 86	66 85 83 54 96 62 82	135 132 144 126 111 136	45 48 53 41 45 54 47	40 88 96 125 144 127	61 80 121 125 139 118	39 76 96 122 201 91
Lambton	92 55 52 63	25 13 53 30	101 114 96 105	102 112 100 106	151 75 124 115	100 102 89 96	60 86 165 71	69 56 83 70	60 86 99 73	127 127 131 129	44 77 81 71	85 107 72 97	111 79 71 82	80 85 83 84
Simose Group	88 80	50 85 66	78 134 111	$\frac{123}{132}$ $\overline{127}$	87 105 101	117 112 115	158 135 143	62 79 70	$\frac{91}{128}$ $\overline{112}$	133 128 131	76 87 82	75 80 78	98 -85	95 95
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin Group	62 76 63 60 48 75 33 68	11 17 5 18 43 8 77 37	100 101 139 103 129 135 114 120	110 111 101 118 136 113 119	114 143 122 29 100 54 26	98 81 131 82 93 95 117 95	71 70 98 72 124 79 156	89 73 70 57 104 31 61	80 74 9 97 135 74 108 58	123 115 118 111 107 96 125 114	44 57 66 44 87 62 73 63	90 98 63 83 91 41 70 84	86 106 69 53 68 98 91	74 75 76 56 82 64 108
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Ourham Nosthumberland Prince Edward	86 65 105 76 78 44 118 105 118	38, 32, 83, 69, 72, 83, 64, 53, 44,	110 125	88 89 121 130 115 128 109 115 106	36 101 100 53 97 60 86 90 121	106 104 94 101 105 94 81 116 157	73 84 144 257 116 108 141 124 119	63 60 124 145 69 146 154 125 79	95 81 103 84 72 29 65 77 90	122 117 110 109 113 117 115 123 135	53 56 67 76 99 96 94 88 66	58 99 114 102 59	99 64 123 87 77 90 128 153 156	115 91 68 109 109 113 101 135 72
Group Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Benfrew Lanark Group	81 137 46 72 36 20 19 104 30 30 114 74	69 40 70 58 57 70 79 63 69 92 112 71	67 77 114 144 147 117	114 116 117 106 91 84 89 94 95 102 150 110	93 81 88 29 56 43 	103 111 71 85 52 36 45 38 39 99 135 108	105 154 119 147 99 103 158 112 107 156 96 139	101 106 98 104 98 72 111 84 87 131 63 75	74 76 61 71 177 134 64 74 41 90 114 114 93	117 141 141 133 122 136 143 123 101 99 119 115	83 84 64 58 49 35 36 72 85 113 124 92 80	92 97 143 137 38 40 113 146 138 86 118 86	99 129 138 122 81 205 129 92 141 101 88 83	107 59 113 128 111 80 44 83 160 130 134 141
Victoria Peterboro' Haliburton Hastings Group	45 78 171 154 92	76 81 119	126 110 104 104	131 130 156	121 57 63	110 114	170 113 88	191 86	80 37 112	116 119	134 136 95 102	130 114 49	135 113 81 139	120 171 127
Muskoks Parry Sound Algoma Group	72 102 106	58 32 79 70	81 68 94 81	132	60 45 264 95	98 139 124	127 83 155 130	19 124 79	261 145	133 138 118	124 120 129	88 73 82 85		
The Province	72	65	116	113	81	103	78	94	82	122	78	93	96	1 34

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Table No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent, ratios of average yields per acre in 1889 to average yields per acre for the eight years 1882-9.

		-	-		-	-	-						-	8
Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex Kent	79 75	86 108	88 102	86 94	91	87 84	55 66	60 72	71 78	119	50 62	41 76	44 70	41 90
Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	85 88 88	99 96 87	96 84 96	85 76 84	107 65 60	81 102 88	71 80 73	96 105	96 130 70	109	67 51 52	83 85 82	102 88 95	90 86 74 93 81
Welland	93	97	92 96	90	96 79	91	73 -65	91	79	117	_66 58	89	94 84	78
Lambton	88 70 68	92 98 88	96 95 86	86 90 79	108 86 112	78 88 81	62 72 89	78 97 111	78 75 128	114 115 113	54 84 88	64 90 76	83 81 72	63 85 79
Group	74	91	92	85	104	84	67	92	86	114	80	84	78	81
Grey	67 86	89 95	90 104	94 107	112 96	104 101	80 103	80 116	119 103	121 113	83 88	84 110	84 103	82 105
Middlesex	50 76	94	100	99	98	103	92	96	110	117	86	100 74	94	89
Brant	87 88	101 117	93 103	93	112 79	65	69 88	94	72 90	114 126	67 68	73 61	84 67	68 58
Perth Wellington Waterloo	69 76 83	119 107 110	103 108 105	96 107 97	135 91 62	66 87 83	55 85 92	100 110 60	100 105 87	107 102 99	53 94 69	66 73 37	58 73 79	69 82 67
Group	78 79	90	95	96	88	101	95	85 95	92	113	83 72	96 69	92	103
Lincoln	99 84	89 86	90 89	89 79	107	93 84	70 84	77 70	90 104	117	63 65	94 55	76 55	97
Peel	113 89 97	109 95	104	103 103	117 76 127	93 85	101 130	101	103 99	113 107	78 74 101	81 76 80	100 84 80	61 92 83
YorkOntario Durbam	80 76	90 93 92	105 102 103	99 105 97	95 109	91 88 87	90 81 121	93 123 99	73 76 71 79	114 116 121	89 99	99 109	100	103
Northumberland	65 132 91	84 77 91	100 113 105	100 105 99	94 111 101	122 108 93	100 113 92	100 77 89	106	120 137 117	86 69 86	95 57 84	107 76	110
Group Lennox and Addington	107	88	111	104	102	109	132	134	86 147	121	98	102	114	90
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas	86 97 114	71 71 70	87 92 79	97 90 79	102 102 88	86 85 58	99 113 72	117 106 95	79 79 112	133 126 110	64 57 51	84 97 49	91 102 51	84 96 81
Glengarry	98 110	68 82	91 97	82 84	84	45 67	110 140	98 93	89 82	118 115	39 39	80 121	112 89	100
Prescott	91 122	64 81 103	94 112 98	86 91 86	98 101 118	78 78 107	116 102 110	124 128 145	74 84 101	107 105 97	75 91 105	90 147 98	93 100 95	12
RenfrewLanark	133 99	116 71	126 103	121 91	120 92	134 105	95 112	93 109	120 117	109 108	123 98	143	103	12
Victoria	103	88 95	99	92	107	105	110	114	97	116	82	97	95	10
Peterborough	60 88	91 120	104 105	105 115 112	78 111	116 105	96 139	125 139	98 128	121 93	123 99	108 74	111	12
Group	79	91	106	108	100	121	100	103	79	108	101	99	108	10
Muskoka	101 82	91 80	96 93	102 87	80 110	103 86	130 86	93 127	98 75		120	119	149	13
Group	80	97	91	95	95	98	89 111	93	95	114	108	99	102	17
The Province	81	92	102	95	98	94	76	102	83	115	83	81	88	1

REAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

o. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the total, under crops enumerated in Tables VIII—xxI, for the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly ge for the eight years 1882-9; also the area in Pasture and Orchard and Garden for the same period.

ounties.	Acres in crop.			Pasture.		Orchard and Garden.		
	1889.	1888.	1882-9,	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1882-9,
	145,522	152,211	140,388	28,500	27,563	6,210	5,914	5,991
	217,670	220,170	206,984	47,721	45,405	7,356	7,004	7,422
************	167,292	172,972	165,881	68,386	66,137	7,356 7,228	6,856	7,023
	156,817	157,981	153,670	43,153	41,573	8,078	7,256	7,783
d	147,924	143,110	141,350	35,715	33,725	4,391	4,222	4,559
	949,859	958,486	918,820	26,148	24,927	6,436 39,699	6,763 38,015	39,549
	182,334	181,074	169,400	65,999	63,157	6,718	6,506	6,19
	340,239	332,310	329,869	146,741	141,642	8,613	8,092	8,43
**********	290,184	287,834	272,564	106,688	103,080	5,774	5,744	5,688
	812,757	801,218	771,833	319,428	307,879	21,105	20,342	20,31
**********	378,771 340,702	365,428 324,815	357,325 304,976	137,924 83,163	134,037	7,124 4,605	7,297 4,323	7,224 4,686
************	-				79,888		The same of the same of	
***************************************	719,473	690,243	662,301	221,087	213,925	11,729	11,620	11,91
**********	308,768	315,042	303,143	162,980	159,160	9,773	9,800	10,46
*********	219,772 118,876	221,770 120,242	215,951 120,380	84,826 29,940	85,081 27,981	7,863 3,993	7,782 4,004	4,58
	235,045	231,622	231,895	81,231	80,827	4,658	4,250	4,84
n	304, 193	303,399	292,779	85,582	84,903	4,682	4,350	4,87
	165,350	167,647	163,448	31,908	32,460	4,869	5,030	5,21
	129,304	129,541	122,698	35,151	34,428	1,418	1,308	1,50
	1,481,308	1,489,263	1,450,294	511,618	504,840	37,256	36,524	39,93
	99,807	100,890	101,516	28,281	27,325	7,714	7,333	
h	145,329	143,818	143,217	39,022	38,521	8,847	9,291	9,07
*** *******	110,170	104,948	106,946	38,506	38,012	4,947	4,677	4,83
*********	175,772 312,065	168,759	161,322	38,687	37,307	4,360	4,491 7,379	4,22
*********	260,533	307,019 256,140	298,646 245,531	59,127 57,360	60,211 57,188	6,591 4,733	4,953	7,77 5,29
	202,018	201,293	203,423	48,510	50,062	3,251	3,503	
erland	225,941	219,481	216,784	64,300	60,775	6,162	6,511	6,46
ward	136,326	132,967	130,431	36,623	37,219	5,637	5,743	6,18
	1,667,961	1,635,315	1,607,816	410,416	406,620	52,242	53,881	55,58
Addington.	143,514	135,382	139,556	51,282	48,017	2,600	2,704	
Grenville	149,402 246,299	143,075 237,859	140,754 235,338	54,167 154,167	52,589 151,590	1,993	1,884 2,624	2,23 3,22
Grenvine	91,328	89,077	85,574	39,031	38,042	2,961 1,109	962	1,18
	75,243	73,149		39,587	38,028	764	926	
	94,656	91,431	72,361 87,006	41,217	39,978	565	316	58
**********	86,019	85,393	83,112	34,576	34,438	462	227	28
***********	46,372	45,240	48,718	25,658	24,766	116	191	15
*********	189,290 175,633	189,821 168,348	181,466 162,390	70,730 70,435	69,207 67,273	269 229	555 365	56 58
***** *****	153,164	143,727	143,764	104,551	101,211	1,011	979	1,11
	1,450,920	1,402,502	1,380,039	685,401	665,139	12,079	11,733	
	181,107	174,676	172,359	39,674	38,258	1,541	1,266	
ugh	147,414	139,084	140,457	56,298	51,935	1,803	1,889	1,96
	22,192			5,233	4,974	4 691	4 590	
	231,630 582,343	215,826 551,102	222,442 555,058	89,989	84,656 179,823	4,694 8,130	4,589 7,839	9,29
Columnia.	41,439	40,441	37,182	9,582	9,108	356	403	34
nd	20,869	18,772	18,951	4,631	4,336	17	4	2
*********	31,654	29,008	26,399	4,982	4,604	153	196	15
	93,962	88,221	82,532	19,195	18,048	526	603	52
nce	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,428,693	2,607,962	2,535,604	182,766		200 00

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS-1889.

Table No. XXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1889, per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

174															
Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat,	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Esaex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland Group	195.4 141.0 136.3 165.6 117.5	3.3 7.3 1.8 1.9 9.4 1.6 4.3	21.1 30.5 15.8 27.7 64.5 18.7	138.3 140.5	2.7 6.7 36.9 2.4 3.9	18.1 50.4 55.0 81.3 74.3 27.6 52.6	80.5 45.7 55.7 12.8 35.1	2.5 4.0 16.4 4.3 10.0	43.6 3.3 1.0 1.0 3.0	201.6 192.3 195.9 176.3 250.7 332.8 217.0	8.8 8.1 11.9 6.5 12.0	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.4	0.5 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.6		
Lambton Huron Bruce	96.7	5.8 4.0 17.7 9.2	51.9 59.3 48.0 53.7		1.0	40.7 65.5 89.2 68.1	23.5 3.4 2.3 7.6	0.3	$0.2 \\ 0.2$	199.5 186.5 209.8 197.5	8.4	3.1	0.9	$1.3 \\ 12.1 \\ 13.0 \\ \hline 9.9$	617.3 613.9 641.8 624.4
Grey Simcoe Group	46.1 117.9 79.4	41.9 65.0 52.6	36.5 84.7 58.8	207.4 164.9 187.7		93.4 72.6 83.8	1.7 2.2 2.0	0.5		228.9 178.8 205.7	14.0	1.0	1.2	$16.6 \\ 8.1 \\ \hline 12.7$	686.6 716.5 700.5
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin Group	99.8 124.2 108.5 37.8 153.8	18.4 1.5	31.1 54.0 146.6 48.7 98.2 90.5 76.1 69.1	111.2 187.4 201.3	4.5 9.2 0.1 2.1 1.9 1.8	54.5 54.8 56.4 77.4 89.9 69.1 70.9	2.6 1.9	1.3 2.9 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.4	0.7 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1	181.1 171.5 190.4	8.2 12.5 8.7 12.3 11.2 14 1	4.7 2.1 5.3 2.5 2.2 0.5	1.3 1.3 1.1 0.6 1.7 0.8	3.5 17.0 19.7 10.4 29.2 20.7 13.1 15.4	639.7 688.9 646.1
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Outario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward.	114.1 123.4 95.7 73.2	50.3 123.9	169.5 147.7 200.1	118.4 156.1 132.6 152.4 176.9 176.7 137.9 108.6 74.9	0.9 5.7 2.5 4.0 3.3 5.3 14.3	35.6 63.5 62.3 66.9 79.1 83.9 73.1 60.7	4.4 4.4 9.7 7.9 15.5	3.6	1.1 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 1.0 1.5	197.9 159.7 173.3 157.2 148.7 170.8	14.5 8.4 12.5 18.1 13.3 10.9 14.1	2.2 2.7 2.6 4.7 2.3 1.7	0.9 1.4 1.7 1.4 2.1 1.3	15.1 11.3 6.5 10.3 37.7 20.2	700.2 666.1 737.6 765.6 776.6 738.6 719.6
Group Lennox & Add'n. Frontenac Leeds & Gren. Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell	1.2 0.7 3.5	40.2 51.9 57.6 45.9	186.4 95.6 25.9 42.8 16.7 17.7 30.9 24.5	154.4 183.2 253.0 213.6 216.3 207.3 250.2	19.9 15.1 4.3 6.7 2.1 1.3 0.2	71.7 42.7 42.2 15.3 11.4 18.2 26.8 31.4 24.7	12.9 9.5 16.8 16.9 9.9 5.5 9.3 5.7		0.4 1.1 0.7 3.0 2.8 0.4 3.6 1.3	304.9 277.4 285.4 316.0 302.8 259.4 223.4	13.6 18.8 17.6 17.5 15.6 16.8 18.5	0.6 1.5 0.7 0.6 0.1 0.4 0.9 0.7	0.3 1.2 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.4 0.4 2.3	2.5 0.8 0.6 0.6 0.2 0.9 4.7	696.8 590.3 680.7 649.9 646.9 627.3 613.8
Carleton	12.8 5.5	89.3 50.0 46.6	-	191.5 153.7 191.5	20.2 8.7 9.7	42.1 78.8 40.5 36.1	1.7 5.7 9.5	9.7	1.6	256.8 216.6 260.7	14.5 11.6 16.6	0.3	0.4	2.0	668.9 529.8 635.1
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings Group	23.5 60.9 7.6 38.9 39.2	29.1	66.9	164.7 229.7 142.4	10.4 4.7 31.1		1.9 2.3 20.9	5.8	0.2 0.7 1.2	358.5	13.1 22.0 17.6	1.4 0.1 1.4	1.5 0.8 0.6	7.1	664.9 747.3 691.9
Muskoka Parry Sound Algoma Group	0.9	16.9 122.1	14.1 13.8	216.7 179.0 156.4 187.3	4.2 12.3	44.7 126.3	0.9 3.4		0.3	313.9 288.0	25.6	0.2	0.7	17.0 13.6	618.8
The Province	71 6	34.7	76.3	167.6	7.9	61.7	16.3	4.9	1.9	208.0	12.7	1.8	1.0	9.7	676.1

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP-1882-9.

Table No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the eight years 1882-9.

				3,000							HO C	Pere 1	CHEC	1002	
Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots,	Turnips,	Totals.
Essex Kent Eigin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	222.5 170.2	8.3 9.9 6.7 3.7 14.2 9.6	15.2 23.8 17.0 27.8 73.9 24.4	119.8 125.5 120.2 116.6	2.4 5.2 33.7 4.3	21.1 38.5 47.5 66.6 67.7 25.8	56.7 64.5 10.9	3.1	.8	180.7	12.3 11.0 15.5 7.7	1.0 1.1 1.0 .9	.6	1.4 4.3	772.3 759.9 642.2 691.6 725.4 706.5
Group	1000	8.6	29.6	127.0	1000	45.6	72.8			211.9		1.0	.5	1.7	714.5
Huron	117.7	24.4 33.8 32.6 31.4	57.4 53.1 47.1 52.0	154.2 149.0 144.7 148.6	1.0	36.8 61.2 89.6 65.9	29.1 3.4 1.3 8.2	.8	.2	199.8	9.9 11.6	2.9	1.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.2 \\ 12.9 \\ 13.5 \\ \hline 10.6 \end{array} $	666.7 641.1 661.7
Grey	52.1 123.2	78.0 78.8	44.1 71.2	164.8 143 4	1.0	86.2 71.1	1.8	.6	.2	215.6 170.3	13.0 15.3	1.4	1.0	16.8 7.5	675.0 691.5
Middlesex	116.9	78.3 22.3 28.3	56.4 30.1 51.2	157.8	3.6	79.4 43.6 45.7	1.4 22.0 26.6	1.9	.8	184.8	11.0	2.6 3.6	.9	3.4 15.8	648.0
Perth	130.8 63.1 173.1	6.9 35.7 47.4 22.0	50.7 85.6 72.0		2.0 2.3	52,3 65.5 88.2 61.4	29.4 2.2 1.4 6.0	.3	.2	194.5 183.3	10.8 14.0 12.6	$\frac{4.4}{2.1}$ $\frac{2.1}{2.0}$	1.2 .7 1.5	15.6 13.3 30.7 22.1	716.4 666.5 696.4 710.5
Group	121.4	36.5	68.6	164.5 152.5		60.4	12.8	1.0	-,1	$\frac{189.5}{186.2}$		2.7	$\overline{}$	13.4	703.4 666.6
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward. Group	150.0 133.1	14.2 11.8 20.2 52.8 63.4 141.4 134.8 90.1 36.7 72.8	63.5 80.5 155.1 143.9 120.5	139.4 112.3 125.8 153.9 148.1 123.1 97.9 76.0	4.8 2.9 5.9 4.3 8 5 18.3 37.2 52.2	31.6 51.3 61.8 58.7 68.9 80.6 78.8 66.2 72.3	7.2 2.3 3.6 8.0 7.2 13.4	3.5 1.1 1.2 .7 1.2 4.2 17.0 35.9	.6 .3 .3 .4 .9 1.3	202.8 163.5 176.8 158.0	17.0 9.7 12.5 18.7 12.5 11.6 14.1 13.7	2.1 2.5 2.0 4.3 2.3 1.6 1.5	1.1 .8 1.4 1.8 1.6 1.9 .9	7.9 35.3 18.8 10.2	645.4 702.8 740.6 748.1 748.5
Lennox & Add'n. Frontenas Leeds & Gren. Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott. Russell Carletin Renfrew Lanark Group	10.4 10.2 12.9 8.6 6.0 4.4 6.3 2 5.7 4.0 11.5	29.6 29.1 33.0 35.7 40.5 57.6 66.4 56.5 81.0 101.5 51.6 54.2	203.1 199.6 27.6 52.2 20.5 16.2 22.7 20.0 29.9 6.0 10.2	108.7 162.7	25.3 15.6 11.0 4.2 .4 2.3 2.8 23.2 27.2 16.9	43.6 42.9 16.0 13.3 23.5 43.0 72.6 51.0 49.7 86.2 41.0	11.7 13.5 12.7 11.1 5.4 10.9 5.9 5.0 2.0 4.9	13.0 12.7 13.6 11.2 18.4 7.9 12.6 14.2 4.6 20.5 12.6	.7 .9 1.9 1.4 .7 4.2 2.9 1.6 1.9	283.9 260.7 254.1 241.2 218.6	16.0 18.2 18.8 18.3 17.9 19.6 20.7 22.9 15.8 12.9	.7 .5 .8 .2 .5 .6 .7 2.0 .4 .5	.3 .4 .4 .4 .3 .4 1.7 2.0 .4 .5	.8 .6 .5 .8 .3 .9 3.8 5.4 2.5 1.7	687.8 589.5 659.6 647.0 635.3 679.8 671.0 687.8 680.9 518.1
Victoria	37.2 49.6 4.4 27.1 35.3	137.1 120.2 49.4 47.7 93.1	66.5 10.6	166.6 141.4 192.8 129.3 145.6	14.9 9.5 43.7		1.7	11.7	.5		12.5 26.0 18.1	1.4	1.5	14.2 5.5 12.2 2.6 7.1	669.0 756.3 688.7
Muskoka Parry Sound Algoma Group	1.5 1.3 12.8 4.9	54.8	11.3 25.2 17.7 16.6	178.2	13.3		2.5		.5	352.1 305.7	27.9 21.8	.3	1.0		
The Province	85.6	1000	1000	148.1			0.30	5.7	1.3		1		1		681.9

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PART II.

LIVE STOCK. THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The May bulletin stated that the condition of the farm animals throughout the province was very much better than the most sanguine could have hoped for six months previously. The drouth had been so destructive in the preceding summer that farmers in the east and north had been compelled to reduce the number of their stock in many cases to only sufficient to carry on the work of the farms. Into the worst aff-cted counties large quantities of hay were imported. The known scarcity of feed set farmers to work to economise their resources. As one of the correspondents says, "less food was wasced than usual." Then the weather became most favorable to the keeping of live stock. Gentle but plentiful rains fell during the early and late fall months. The pastures yielded abundantly up to an unusually late period. A mild winter followed, rendering it unnecessary to feed heavily in order to maintain the animal heat. The open spring enabled farmers to turn out their cattle early. Generally speaking, the winter was the easiest for stock on record. The result was that food, instead of being scarce was abundant. Hay was cheaper in Lennox in the spring than it was in the previous fall, and live stock came through the winter in better condition than for years previously. One correspondent from Huron reported that the farmers, anticipating scarcity, chopped great quantities of oats and oat straw, leaving their hay over till spring. From other parts of this county large quantities of bay were shipped to less fortunate sections. A correspondent in South Gower, Grenville, reported cases of death from actual starvation among cattle, and stated that some of the cows were so weak in the spring that they had to be lifted. In almost every other place reported from there was a surplus of food left over. In Wellington, Waterloo and other root-growing counties the abundant crop of mangels and turnips supplied the place of dry fodder. In Waterloo turnips were so plentiful that they were sold at five cents a bushel. About one-tenth of the reports stated that the cattle were in poor condition, but most of these reports added that the animals were healthy and strong. The condition of the health of the cattle, sheep and pigs seems to be usually good. No infectious or epizootic disease among them was reported. Among horses there was an outbreak of a disease somewhat similar to the old epizootic which caused so much inconvenience on its first appearance about eighteen years ago. It was reported in greater or less severity from the counties of Renfrew, Peterboro', Hastings, Parry Sound. Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Carleton, Frontenac, Prescott, Bruce, Grey. York, Oxford, Brant, Perth, etc. It appears to have existed in a virulent form in the shanties of the Upper Ottawa, where many horses died from the disease. There was one report of glanders in Prince Edward. A return from the township of Perry, in the district of Parry Sound, stated that a disease resembling glanders broke out among a flock of sheep taken there from the neighborhood of Hamilton. The whole flock has died or been killed, and it is hoped that the disease has been effectually stamped out. Other than these, there were no cases of serious disease, and on the whole the condition of our live stock, reduced though the numbers of the animals may be, was such as to give cause for the liveliest satisfaction.

The July bulletin described the condition of stock throughout the province as most gratifying. The pastures had been and still were in excellent condition, in consequence of the abundant supply of rain; although there were a few instances where they suffered through flooding, and by the cattle having been turned out too early upon them. There seemed, however, to be an impression among many that the milk was of inferior quality, which was attributed to various causes, but primarily to the cool, wet weather. To this cause may also be attributed the fact that fat cattle did not make flesh as rapidly as might be desired, and were stated to be somewhat poor and thin, more particularly in the

north-western counties. The fact that so much stock was disposed of during the previous winter was regretted by many, especially in the eastern part of the province, where it was believed the dairy supplies would be considerably affected. Sheep were reported in some localities as poor in condition, owing to damp pastures and cool weather, many having been sheared too early; but horses were in fine condition, and, like all other farm animals, they were exceptionally free from disease. The condition of stock in the spring of the year, although much better than anticipated, was not all that could be desired; it was gratifying therefore to find how quickly they reached a favorable condition in July, and that the freedom from infectious disease reported in the May bulletin still continued.

September reports were not so cheerful. The midsummer drouth which prevailed over the western part of the province for six weeks, and over the whole province for a month, left pastures very brown and bare, and live stock fell off in flesh. The milk supply was also affected, and the dairy industry was suffering as correspondents wrote.

According to the November bulletin reports were uneven regarding fall pastures. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland counties the greater part of the reports were unfavorable, but in the other groups, more particularly in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, good pastures were the rule. As might be expected, the condition of cattle was much better in the eastern half of the province than in the western on account of the better grazing. During the summer a great many beeves were sold off the grass for the British markets, and there were hardly as many as usual left to go into winter quarters. It would seem as if sheep were coming into favor again in the western counties. Only a small portion are now fattened, the lambs as a general thing being sold off the pasture to drovers or butchers. Several correspondents complained of that arch-enemy of the sheep raiser—the neighbor's dog A very large number of hogs were sold during the fall, chiefly on foot. Pen fattening was nicely started as correspondents wrote. Fodder was plentiful in every part of the province. There was a good supply of bay, and an immense amount of straw; and while in some counties corn and roots were short, the general outlook was bright as regards the wintering of farm stock. The silo was being tested in nearly every section of the country, but only to a limited extent. Many farmers, however, were apparently awaiting the result of the experiments with the siles built during the year by some of the more enterprising of our Untario farmers.

HORSES.—The following table gives the number of horses by county groups and for the province in each of the eight years, 1882-9:

	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795
1888	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
1887	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,361
1886	77,949	59,879	46,828	111,454	126,204	105,228	38,066	4,041	569,649
1885	75,408	58,189	46,054	111,271	122,078	102,938	39,048	3,823	558,809
1884	74,116	56,414	43,316	106,324	117,985	96,889	37,412	3,497	535,953
1883	75,924	58,424	45,877	111,614	120,945	103,868	39,763	3,718	560,133
1882	67,111	50,126	42,479	101,913	109,265	93,028	37,003	2,679	503,604

A steady increase in the number of horses in the province has been observed since 1884. The total increase in 1889 over the preceding year is 22,577, this addition being distributed among the county groups as follows:—Lake Erie 3,494, Lake Huron 3,652, Georgian Bay 2,615, West Midland 5,324, Lake Ontario 3,622, St. Lawrence and Ottawa 2,089, East Midland 1,372, and the Northern Districts 409. Each group also exceeds its own figures for any previous year.

HOBNED CATTLE.—The appended table shows the number of cattle—milch cows being specially classed—by county groups and for the province in 1888 and 1889, together with the total number for the eight years 1882-9;

Cattle		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Milch cows.	{1889 1888	87,594 87,440	75,577 75,743	59,119 58,007	158,255 154,947	124,002 125,432	203,188 208,194	62,809 63,288	8,627 8,508	779,171 781,559
All other cattle	{ 1889 1888	136,807 138,891	175,359 174,115	113,408 117,013	259,652 263,491	169,212 175,325	170,850 187,462	70,119 73,603	17,321 17,179	1,112,728 1,147,079
	1889	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899
	1888	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638
	1887	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,264
Totals	1886	239,183	250,631	178,296	447,929	326,751	412,176	137,991	25,216	2,018,173
Louis	1885	230,142	244,300	179,073	438,807	316,302	401,086	139,938	26,832	1,976,480
	1884	222,016	246,755	176,464	431,885	303,675	384,215	135,047	25,613	1,925,670
	1883	213,059	232,347	164,261	407,749	284, 213	871,582	131,454	23,948	1,828,613
	1882.	187,215	190,908	140,062	364,304	250,841	323,390	115,382	14,210	1,586,312

There is a falling off of 36,739 in the number of cattle in the province, the decrease being divided as follows:—Milch cows 2,388, all other cattle 34,351. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties alone the number of milch cows falls 5,006 below the figures of the previous year, thus bearing out the statements in the August and November bulletins (1888) regarding the wholesale disposal of dairy animals in Lennox and the river counties on account of the drouth. A decrease in this class also took place in the Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups. Milch cows are now 41.2 per cent. of the total number of cattle in the province. In the other classes of cattle a decrease occurred in six groups, the Lake Huron counties and the Northern Districts being the exceptions. The heaviest falling off, as was the case with milch cows, is to be found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group. The Lake Huron counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups showing a larger total of cattle of all classes than in the previous years.

SHEEP.—The table following gives the number of sheep by county groups and for the province in each of the years 1882-9:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa,	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province,
1889	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180
1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,014
1887	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161
1886	171,238	191,776	189,405	300,149	263,571	369,851	105,664	19,295	1,610,949
1885	186,718	210,183	207,313	343,009	277,975	387,685	123,618	19,104	1,755,605
1884	205,532	238,994	213,484	373,798	297,483	421,472	122,102	17,868	1,890,733
1883	202,382	234,489	192,890	384,839	295,004	424,017	119,432	15,731	1,868,784
1882	208,071	236,883	188,470	415,062	313,077	422,973	121,465	9,302	1,915,303

The decline in the number of sheep which has been going on for several years is still to be observed. The total number is less by 4,864 than in 1888, and is the lowest recorded in

the series of years forming the table. Although a decrease is seen in the Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, the other four districts show a substantial increase. Generally speaking, sheep are growing less in number in the eastern part of the province, while they are increasing in the west.

THE WOOL CLIP.—The table appended shows the number of fleeces, the weight of wool and the average weight per fleece by county groups and for the province for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the average for the province for the eight years 1882-9:

		1889,			1888.			verage for ears, 1882-9.	ight
Districts.	No. of Heeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No, of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of Fleeces.	Pounds,	Lb, per
Lake Erie	84,517	485,196	5.74	87,078	503,005	5.78	107,615	598,504	5.5
Lake Huron,	104,817	615,403	5.87	104,340	599,697	5.75	123,013	699,908	5.6
Georgian Bay	104,259	588,106	5.64	104,468	580,908	5.56	116,180	637,866	5.4
West Midland,	154,937	882,542	5.70	157,285	890,654	5.66	196,750	1,114,093	5.6
Lake Ontario	129,417	755,834	5.84	139,022	807,905	5.81	163,674	959,528	5.8
St. L. and Ottawa	178,774	894,353	5.00	188,112	930,557	4.95	232,063	1,122,133	4.8
East Midland	56,261	291,425	5.18	59,337	310,924	5.24	70,005	361,339	5.1
Northern Districts.	12,948	76,037	5.87	11,880	67,377	5.67	10,978	61,557	5,6
The Province	825,930	4,588,896	5.56	851,522	4,691,027	5.51	1,020,278	5,554,928	5.4

While the average weight per fleece for the province is 5.56 lb., being .05 lb. more than in the previous year, and .12 more than the average for the eight years 1882-9, the total weight of wool is below that of 1888 by 102,131 lb., on account of the number of fleeces being less in 1889 by 25,592; and for the same reason it is greatly below the average of the eight years. The Lake Erie and East Midland groups fail to reach their average weight per fleece for the previous year, and the Lake Ontario district does not touch its average for the eight years, but all the other groups improve on their records for these respective periods. The number of fleeces have increased in the Lake Huron group and in the Northern Districts compared with the figures for the previous year, but the Northern Districts alone show an increase of fleeces compared with the eight years' average.

Hogs.—In the following table the number of hogs in each county group and in the province is given for each of the eight years 1882-9:

Year.	Lake Erie,	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ontario.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469
1888	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079
1887	185,843	69,700	71,015	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817
1886	183,358	69,942	76,193	166,002	170,014	137,263	50,327	7,026	860,125
1885	163,002	69,709	77,763	155,767	163,933	132,154	51,418	8,516	822,262
1884	163,451	87,521	91,711	178,755	181,518	140,165	60,843	12,194	916,158
1883	173,120	81,824	82,832	177,050	172,738	146,455	62,236	10,472	906,727
1882	156,752	74,041	78,054	170,213	169,161	135,226	61,027	5,752	850,226

The decrease in the total number of hogs which was observed in 1888 has not continued. But an increase of 16,390 has placed the number 1,652 above the figures for 1887. Thi

increase in swine is confined to the four districts first named in the table (comprising the western half of the province) and to the Northern Districts. In the Lake Erie counties, the chief hog raising district of the province, the figures for 1889 exceed those of any year in the table, a thing which cannot be said of any other group.

POULTRY.—The number of poultry of all classes in each of the eight years 1832-9 is given by county groups and for the province in the subjoined table:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298
1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
1887	912,611	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361
1886	1,007,965	740,057	579,679	1,377,089	1,371,697	1,394,001	433,790	64,637	6,968,915
1885	942,877	655,455	524,427	1,284,037	1,234,590	1,247,901	390,272	57,246	6,336,805
1884	824,977	671,133	525,544	1,232,858	1,234,179	1,266,214	413,263	69,438	6,237,606
1883	800,799	616,699	475,973	1,156,975	1,132,072	1,193,355	412,496	58,975	5,847,344
1882	734,174	534,357	439,944	1,073,812	1,098,701	1,046,869	385,211	39,052	5,352,120

Although the total number exceeds the figures for the previous year by 140,184 it falls behind the number in 1887 by 134,063. Compared with the figures for 1888 an increase is observed in each group, yet in every district some year surpasses the number returned for 1889.

PROPORTIONATE NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.—The following table gives the average number of the various classes of live stock per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups and for the province, for the years 1888 and 1889, together with the average of the province for the eight years 1882-9:

and the same	64.1	akeHuron.	an.	sat and.	ke rio.	awrence Ottawa.	st and.	ts.	The	Provi	nce.
Live Stock.	700	LakeH	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	1889.	1888.	1882-9
Horses and Colts	62.2	51.3	51.5	54.7	57.9	48.7	51.1	38.9	53.9	52.7	51.8
(Milch cows.	64.1	58.1	57.6	69.7	54.6	88.9	76.2	67.7	67.9	69.2	67.4
Cattle Other cattle.	100.1	134.7	110.4	114.3	74.5	74.8	85.0	136.0	97.0	101.4	105.9
Total	164.2	192.8	168.0	184.0	129.1	163.7	161.2	203.7	164.9	170.6	173.3
Sheep and lambs	106.8	132.6	163.5	113.6	94.4	120.8	108.1	158.9	117.1	119.3	150.7
Hogs	141.1	56.2	72.1	75.5	65.3	50,6	58.7	59.0	72.8	72.4	78.5
Poultry	643.5	558.7	542.6	590.8	497.9	512,4	522.1	522.1	549.4	545.1	569.7

for the province, the proportion of horses is 1.2 greater than in the previous year, and 21 more than the average for the eight years. The highest rate for this class of stock is seen in the Lake Eric counties, the Lake Ontario group coming next. A decrease is been the figures of both classes of cattle per 1,000 acres compared with the previous sear, although milch cows slightly exceed their average rate for the eight years. Setting side the new settlements of the Northern Districts, where cattle graze in the bush to a unsiderable extent, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties lead in the proportion of slich cows, the East Midland group being second, while all other cattle show their high-

est ratio in the Lake Huron group, the Georgian Bay group following. Sheep and lambs have still further declined in the ratio per 1,000 acres cleared; the highest rate for this class of stock is found in the Georgian Bay group. Hogs show a slight gain compared with the rate for 1888, but the figures are still 5.7 less than the average for the eight years. The lake counties show a ratio nearly twice as great as that of the next highest group. Poultry are increasing in their rate per 1,000 acres, being 4.3 above their ratio for the previous year; still they fail by 20.3 to reach their figures for the eight years. The highest ratio in this class is observed in the Lake Erie group, the West Midland counties coming second.

THE DAIRY AND APIARY INDUSTRIES.

There is little to note in this line out of the ordinary run. The usual difference of opinion was expressed by correspondents as to the relative merits of butter and cheese for profit; those near the cities preferring to make butter, while those in well-established cheese districts claimed a decided advantage for factory-made cheese. In the first part of the season the yield of milk was large, butter was plentiful and good and cheese factories were working well. The July bulletin also announced that dairy prospects were more promising than they had been for years. The November reports stated that in most sections of the country the drouth had the effect of closing the cheese factories early, so that the amount of home-made butter was considerably increased in the fall. One correspondent reported an improvement in butter on account of private dains adopting creamery methods. Another correspondent, a leading dairyman of eastern Ontario, said that complaints were made that the prices of dairy produce had ruled low. but as a whole there was a cheerfulness in the reports regarding the condition of the cheese imdustry. Regarding breeds, Durham grades still lead as the favorite for mild cows, as when they have gone dry they are good for beef. Ayrshires are also popular, especially in the eastern dairy sections, but there is the most noticeable advance in favor of the Holstein, which appears to have found friends east and west. It is only just to state, however, that this breed is comparatively untried except on some of the morfancy farms, and that, like the Jersey, it is still on trial in this province, and has to provits worthiness to compete with the two families at present leading. A few correspondents prefer the Polled Angus, the Devon or the Galloway, but the common Canadian cow is as strongly championed as any of the fancy strains.

Chees E.—The principal market for Canadian cheese still continues to be found in Great Britain, and it is encouraging to notice that it is steadily growing in favor there in the face of keen competition from European countries. An examination of the British statistics shows that for the five calendar years 1879-83 her total imports of cheese were 996,815,120 lb., and for the succeeding five years 1,036,029,790 lb., being an annual increase in the second period of 7,843,000 lb. The exports of Canada in the first of these periods were 268,228,060 lb. and in the second 404,080,846 lb., or an annual increase in the latter of 27,170,000 lb., almost all of which went to Great Britain. Putting the comparison in another way, it is found that of the total British imports of 1879 (200,458,752 lb.) Canada's share was only 20 per cent., whereas of the total imports of 1888 (214,772,992 lb.) Canada's share was 41 per cent. At this rate of progress the time may not be far distant when the great bulk of Britain's cheese supply is the product of Canadian factories. But to attain that object it is imperative that the closest attention be given to the making of a first-class article, that the requirements of the market be carefully studied, and that every economic improvement be brought into use

The whole number of factories in operation in Ontario last year, as reported to the Bureau, was 784, being 47 more than in the previous year, 149 more than in 1883 and 46 more than the average for the seven years 1883-9. The following table presents tota statistics for all factories in the province for the seven years 1883-9, estimated on the

basis of factories which have made returns for the several years, together with the annual averages for the period of seven years*:

	factories in gration,		of-		of patrons.	No. of	cheese lb.	make 11b. heese.	of product 0 15. milk.
Year.	No. of factorie operation,	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.	No. of pa	Average No	Value of per ll	Milk to make of cheese.	Value of p
		16.	m.	8			cts.	m.	ets.
1889	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	9.350	10.471	89.3
1888	737	686, 369, 013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	9,237	10.511	87.9
1887	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10.541	10.542	100.0
1886;	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	37,665	237,106	9.249	10.274	90.0
1885	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	8.119	10.300	78.8
1884	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10,456	10.248	102.0
1883	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,638	193,840	10.445	10.085	103.6
1883-9	738	678,893,049	65,559,314	6,285,945	40,136	247,223	9.588	10.355	92.6

From these tables it appears that the quantity of cheese made in 1889 was 7,293,096 lb. more than in 1888, and 7,033,533 lb. more than the average for the seven years. The value of the cheese was also greater than in 1888 by \$756,149, and greater than the annual average by \$501,674, although the value per pound was a quarter of a cent less. For the years 1884 and 1887 the value was over one cent a pound more, and although the make of these years was less than in 1889 the total value was greater. The aggregate product for the seven years was very nearly 230,000 tons, and the total value was \$44,000,000. The average quantity of milk required to make one pound of cheese for the seven years was 10.355 lb., ranging from 10.085 lb. in 1883 to 10.542 lb. in 1887. The average value of the product per 100 lb. of milk in the seven years was 92.6 cents, the highest being 103.6 cents in 1883 and the lowest 78.8 in 1885.

In the table which follows, averages per factory are presented for the same period of seven years 1883-9:

	Quanti	ty of—	cheese,	Numbe	r of—	Average	per cow-	201	Averag	e	late of-	- 1
Year.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of ch	Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Value of product.	Return per patron.	Opening.		Closing.	
	n.	n.	\$			ъ.	\$ c.	\$ c.				
1889	969,574	92,593	8,658	55	349	2,782	24.84	157.07	May	4	October	30
1888	931,301	88,602	8,184	57	348	2,673	23.49	143.38	44	5	16	24
1887	938,853	.89,062	9,388	58	345	2,719	27,19	162.75	**	4	-	27
1886	850,264	82,755	7,654	49	308	2,761	24.86	156.48	26	7	- 100	29
1885	975,315	94,694	7,688	59	346	2,818	22.22	130.78	41	4	14	25
1884	913,402	89,134	9,319	51	339	2,692	27,46	181.10	**	3	44	30
1883	849,915	84,272	8,802	51	305	2,784	28,83	171.25	-	3	69	30
1883-9	919,909	88,834	8,518	54	335	2,746	25.43	156.62	May	4	October	25

The average of cheese made per factory does not show any striking variation from year to year, the lowest being 82,755 lb. in 1886 and the highest 94,694 in 1885. The

The total number of factories reporting statistics for the year 1889 was 577, but returns have been received from 33 factories since the above estimates were computed.

greatest value of cheese per factory was realised in 1887, when it reached \$9,388, or \$730 more than in 1839. The number of patrons per factory, as well as the number of cows, show a pretty constant increase, but in yield of milk and value of product per cow the figures are less encouraging. The average return per patron was for the seven years \$156 62, ranging from \$181.10 in 1884 to \$130.78 in 1885. The return for 1889 was slightly above the average. The factory season has been pretty constant during the seven years, the average opening date for all factories ranging from May 3 to May 7, and the average closing date from October 24 to October 30.

The table which follows presents an interesting series of comparative averages for factories, classified by county groups.*

		Quantity of-		Value	No. of-		Average per cow.			te 1 lb.	eese duct			
District	Districts.		Average No. of days worked nsed nsed.	Cheese made.	of cheese.	Patrons, Cows.	Cows.	Yield of milk per-		Value of product per		Milk to make of cheese.	alue of cheese per 100 lb.	alue of product of 100 lb. milk.
		Av	- Lisear	maue,		Pa	Co	Seas'n	Day	Seas'n	Day	Mi	V .	Val
			Ib.	m.	8			16.	16.	\$ c.	c.	16.	\$0.	0.
1	(1889	154	895,015	83,800	7,642	68	334	2,682	17.4	22 90	14.9	10.68	9 12	85.4
Lake Erie	1888	155	974,062	92,101	8,628	78	359	2,712	17.5	24 02	15.5	10.58	9 37	88.6
	1883 9	157	887,551	84,394	8,079	69	322	2,756	17.5	25 09	16.0	10.52	9 57	91.0
	1889	136	1,010,109	95,246	8,800	83	393	2,568	18.9	22 37	16.4	10.61	9 24	87.1
Lake Huron.	1888	136	1,023,960	95,386	8,926	94	405	2,526	18.5	22 02	16.1	10.73	9 36	87.2
1	1883-9	141	1,019,542	96,574	9,371	81	386	2,641	18.8	24 28	17.2	10.56	9 70	91.9
100000	(1889	130	626,989	59,646	5,457	50	247	2,544	19.6	22 14	17.0	10.51	9 15	87.0
Georgian Bay.	1888	130	670,582	63,391	5,754	59	288	2,325	17.8	19 95	15.3	10.58	9 08	85.8
Day.	1883-9	131	560,769	53,993	5,135	51	230	2,438	18.7	22 33	17.1	10.39	9 51	91.6
Lanca I	(1889	165	1,545,984	144,797	13,605	75	506	3,056	18.6	25 89	16.3	10.68	9 40	88.0
West Midland.	1888.	160	1,547,717	144,812	13,752	81	521	2,973	18.6	26 42	16.6	10.69	9 50	88.9
Midiana	1883-9	165	1,422,193	134,674	13,246	74	474	3,000	18,2	27 95	17.0	10.56	9 84	93.1
1000	(1889	152	725,992	69,438	6,506	51	266	2,73	17.9	24 48	16.1	10.46	9 37	89.6
Lake Ontario.	1888	151	735,277	70,476	6,389	57	283	2,598	17.3	22 57	15.0	10.43	9 07	86.9
Ontario.	1883-9	151	746,250	72,375	6,790	56	274	2,724	18.0	24 78	16.4	10.31	9 38	91.0
	(1889	155	793,080	77,261	7,207	40	302	2,626	17.0	23 86	15.4	10.26	9 33	90.9
St. Lawr'nce	1888	154	811,156	81,145	7,375	44	340	2,475	16.1	21 70	14.1	10.37	5 09	87.7
& Ottawas	1883-9	154	808,531	79,482	7,542	42	316	2,559	16.6	23 87	15.4	10.17	9 49	93.3
1	1889	157	883,568	86,516	8,269	44	300	2,859	18.2	26 75	17.0	10.21	9 56	193.6
East Midland.	1888	156	818,506	83,142	7,568	46	311	2,730	17.5	24 35	15.6	10.21	9 10	89.2
Midiand.	1883-9	159	874,012	86,869	8,233	45	309	2,829	17.8	26 64	16.8	10.06	9 48	94.2
1000	1889	155	969,574	92,593	8,658	55	349	2,782	17.9	24 84	16.0	10.47	9 35	89.8
The Province.	1888	153	996,533	94,893	8,787	61	373	2,673	17.4	23 97	15.4	10.50	9 26	88.2
I fovince.	1883-9	156	952,040	91,997	8,837	56	347	2,744	17.6	25 47	16.3	10.35		

The average factory, it will be observed, differs widely in the several districts, the highest figures being shown for the West Midland counties and the lowest for the Georgian Bay group in respect of length of season, quantity of milk used and cheese made, and the value of cheese. The Lake Huron counties stand next to the West Midland in the quantity

^{*}The averages for 1889 in this table are derived from the total returns received; the averages for the preceding years are based on the statistics of factories which gave the average number of cows whose milk was supplied.

and value of product, although the working season in 1889, was 19 days shorter than the average for the province. The eastern counties of the province still continue to show a larger percentage of cheese product from milk than the western counties, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group showing 10.26 and the East Midland 10.21 lb. of milk to make a pound of cheese, against 10.68 in the West Midland and Lake Erie counties, 10.61 in the Lake Huron and 10.51 in the Georgian Bay, the average for the province being 10.47. The highest average yield of milk per day per cow is claimed by the Georgian Bay counties, being 19.6 lb., while the lowest is recorded for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, 17.0 lb. The average yield for the season ranges from 2,544 lb. in the Georgian Bay counties to 3,056 lb. in the West Midland; but the season in the latter group was 35 days longer than in the former. For the whole province the average yield of milk per cow last year was 2,782 lb. for the season of 155 days, being 38 lb. more than the average of the seven years 1883-9 for the season of 156 days.

BUTTER.—It does not appear that the creamery system is establishing itself as part of the dairy industry of Ontario. The total number of creameries in operation last year was 33, of which 30 have made returns to the Bareau, the statistics of which are given in Table VIII. The following table gives the number of creameries making full returns for each of the seven years 1883.9, together with the average per creamery of patrons, cows, butter made, value of butter, value of product per cow, average date of op-ning and closing and average length of working season:

Year. No. of returns.	Average per creamery of—				Value of per cov	Average date of-				ays.		
	No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Butter made.	Value of butter.	Season.	Day.	Opening		Closing.		No. of days	
1				Tb.	8	\$ c.	cts.				T	
1889	17	90	390	36,988	7,649	19 60	14.29	May	15	Oct.	21	137
1888	14	101	423	33,440	6,769	16 00	12.69	**	16	44	11	126
1887	23	109	468	37,270	7,563	16 17	12.65	**	16		15	128
1896	20	82	379	30,803	6,023	15 89	12.41	44	19	*(16	128
1885	8	81	436	34,122	6,751	15 48	11.16	86	14	**	25	139
1884	5	- 67	318	23,658	5,143	16 16	13.71	June	3	41	20	118
1883	5	56	228	18,977	3,924	17 21	14.50	May	21	**	9	119
1883-9	******	91	403	33,222	6,723	16 67	12.85	May	18	Oct.	16	130

It will be observed that the average number of patrons and of cows whose milk or cream was supplied is considerably higher for creameries than for cheese factories, the average number of patrons of creameries for the seven years being 91 as against 54 for cheese factories, and the average number of cows being 403 as against 335. The average value of product, however, was for creameries only \$6,723 in the seven years, against \$8,518 for choese factories. But this comparison is less marked for the year 1889, when the value of butter product was \$7,649 against \$8,658 for cheese product, although the value of the daily output per factory was almost equal. It will also be observed that the value of product per cow for the season and per day was considerably less for creameries than for factories, the figures for the seven years standing \$16.67 for creameries and \$25.43 for factories, or 12.85 cents per day for the former and 16.3 for the latter. For the season of 1889 the figures are closer, the value of product per cow for the season being \$19 60 for butter and \$24.84 for cheese, or 14.27 cents per day for butter against 16 cents for cheese. The working season of creameries is also much shorter than for cheese factories, the average for the seven years being 130 days for the former and 156 for the latter. For the year 1889 the working season of creameries was 137 days, as against 155 days for the cheese factories.

Of the thirty factories which made partial returns last year, seven gathered cream by weight, four gathered milk, three others were a combination of cheese and butter factories, while the remaining ones quoted cream gauged in inches. The seven creameries made 285,749 lb. of butter from 1,183,670 lb. of cream, and the value of the product was \$60,486.28. The four creameries which manufactured their milk made 87,963 lb. of butter, valued at \$18,135.34, from 2,136,078 lb. of milk. It required 4.142 lb. of cream in the first lot of creameries and 24.28 lb. of milk in the second to make one pound of butter, being an equivalent of 5.86 lb. of milk to 1 lb. of cream. The average value of the milk, computed from the value of the butter product, was 84.9 cents per 100 lb., as against 89.3 cents per 100 lb. for value of cheese product of the same quantity of milk.

The three combination factories used a total of 3,214,501 lb. of milk, the produce of which was 79,048 lb. of butter, valued at \$16,974.41, and 219,808 lb. of cheese valued at \$14,405.73, or a total value of butter and cheese product of \$31,380.14. This system resulted in an average of 97.6 cents per 100 lb. of milk, and \$24.61 per cow per season, or 14.8 cents per cow per day. The average length of the working season was 166 days.

ENSILAGE. - The May bulletin stated that, owing to the prolonged drouth of the previous two summers, and the discussion of the fodder question at many farmers' institutes and similar gatherings, considerable attention was given to the question of ensilage. In the western part of the province the good crops of corn and roots in the previous year, along with the cost of silos and labor, operated against its adoption; but in the eastern part, where dairying is the most productive farm industry, and where the effects of drouth have been most severely felt, it was more likely to be adopted. Wherever ensiled fodder had been given a fair trial the reports show that it was almost invariably successful Mammoth Southern sweet corn appears to have been the favorite crop grown for the purpose. The July bulletin, referring to the subject of provision against drouth, stated that there appeared to be a decided impression that the silo would come into very general use before long. The chief difficulty was to get some one in each locality with enterprise enough to give ensilage a full trial, for which many seemed to be anxiously waiting. The farmers of the eastern counties were adopting the practice more generally than those of the western counties, although in the latter also the subject was being generally discussed, and correspondents reported that many intended building silos. A correspondent in Pickering township wrote: "Ensilage is something for the future; farmers have not yet taken hold of it in this section, although they are reading and thinking, and asking opinions concerning it. I think that if they could be led to see its advantage they might well abandon turnip growing."

BEES AND HONEY.—The reports concerning the apiary were upon the whole very favorable. Not a single correspondent made mention of any disease among bees. Notwithstanding the cold weather of the latter part of May, and the wet and backward state of the first half of June, the honey product for the year was very good, averaging about 75 lb. per colony, spring count, and covering a range of from 25 to 250 lb. for each original hive. The bees went into winter quarters with an abundance of supplies. Swarming was very successful, stocks as a rule being doubled. Some apiarists reported that there was too much swarming with a certain class of bee-keepers for good wintering, as some in the business trebled and quadrupled their stands. The market for honey was good, the product being generally taken up readily at satisfactory prices.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

A report on the swine industry in Ontario was prepared and issued by the Bureau during the month of November, under the following memorandum of instruction on the subject from the Minister of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Bureau:

MEMO. RE THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

It has been the general practice in Ontario, for many years past, to make pork in the pen by feeding concentrated and expensive foods and by keeping through the winter-a considerable number of hogs. It has been fairly well demonstrated, however, that at the price pork has commanded during the past eight or ten years there has been but little profit in this mode of feeding. It is believed that, by following the practice now well established in different parts of the United States, and to some extent in Ontario, hogs may be profitably raised and sold between the middle of March and the first of November, and that their food should largely consist of growing crops in the field, such as clover, mangels, etc. The object of enquiry, therefore, should be to ascertain what is the practice of the most successful breeders and feeders in this line, and also in reference to the marketing and sale of hogs.

First, to ascertain from our local packers and men engaged in the trade, the extent of importation from the States, and the price paid during the past four or five years. (2). As to the preference, if any, given to Canadian over American pork in the English

markets, and the opinion of dealers as to the permanency of the market.

Secondly, to ascertain from breeders and feeders the best practice employed. (2) As to what time young pigs should be littered. (3) Mode of treatment in early life, including the weaning and subsequent feeding of pigs. (4) What additional food is required while hogs are pasturing on clover, and as to the mode of feeding for final preparation for sale.

CHARLES DRURY,
Minister of Agriculture.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION.

To the Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture:

SIR. - I have the honor to present herewith, in accordance with your instructions of the 12th September, a report on the most approved methods of breeding and feeding swine for the production of bacon and hams in the province of Ontario, The views of a large number of breeders, feeders and dealers have been sought on the subject, with special reference to the best means of producing the quality of meat required to suit the tastes of consumers, and also to the greater economy in growing and fattening hogs which is forced upon farmers by new methods of feeding pursued in some parts of Ontario and elsewhere. The day of the fat hog has gone by, excepting in the lumber woods and other places where large numbers of laborers are employed, and instead of carcasses of 350 to 500 lb. 90 per cent. of which is white, the market now calls for carcasses of 110 to 160 lb. of firm meat, well streaked with lean and fat. For this quality of meat there appears to be a steadily growing demand in our towns and cities, as shown by the figures of pork packers, and an almost unlimited demand in the markets of England. How to produce it in Ontario, just of the right quality and at a remunerative cost, is a matter which calls for careful inquiry and consideration. The market is not simply for a hog or careass of certain weight; if the meat is not firm and fleshy, containing a large proportion of lean, but is a mass of fat, the hog of 200 fb is as unsuitable as one of 300 or 400 fb. Just now one of the largest packing establishments in Canada (Wm. Davies & Co., of Toronto) is obliged to get its supply of live hogs from Chicago, because Canadian hogs of even moderate weight are too fat to make the cured meats required for the English markets. Nothing can persuade the London provision men to deal in the "gloriously fat" meat, and the firm referred to have informed me that some fat Canadian bacon which they have in London at the present time is being sacrificed to the extent of two cents per pound because of this feature. In England as well as in the towns and cities of Ontario the. brand "choicest quality" means well-fed lean meat; and until our farmers breed and feed so as to produce that quality of meat they cannot hope to supply the market. The extent to which they fail in meeting the wants of the home market is shown by the figures of the following table, which gives the values of exports of Canadian production and the values of imports for consumption for the five fiscal years 1884-8:

1		Imports.					
Year.	Exports.	Dutiable.	Duty.	Free.			
	8	8	8	8			
1884	873,988	1,808,599	319,600	63,200 59,602			
1885	765,298 687,073	1,652,018 1,253,276	308,558 301,518	68,229			
1887	961,177	974,244	220,505	73,332			
1888	691,938	1,337.277	279,149	75,422			
Totals	3,979,474	7,025,414	1,429,330	339,785			

The value of total imports entered for consemption in the five years was \$7,365,199, being \$3,385,725 more than our total exports; or, if the duty be added, the excess of imports in value is \$4,815,055.

The next table gives the aggregate of imports by quantity and value of swine and their products entered for home consumption in the same five years, as follows:

1mports.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
		8	8	
Swine	46,786	389,263	76,034	
B con and hamslb.	19,465,495 17,431,012	1,413,882 1,629,121	389,311 348,620	
Pork "lb.	61,519,111	3,602,244	615,365	
Bristleslb.	375,636	330,689	Free.	
Total	*****	7,365,199	1,429,330	

^{*} The figures of imports of pork are suggestive of a mistake either of entry or classification.

The number of swine includes 449 valued at \$9,096 entered on the free list, doubtless for breeding purposes. There were also imported to be slaughtered in bond 41,155,383 b. of hogs live weight, valued at \$2,044,398, which with the imports for home consumption make a total deficit of \$9,409,597 in the five years, being an annual average of \$1,881,920; or, if the duty be added, an annual deficit of \$2,167,800. It will be noticed that one item of hog product, viz. bristles, is on the free list; the annual value is about \$66,000.

The aggregate exports of swine and their products, the produce of Canada, are given in the following table by quantity and value for the five years 1884-8:

Exports.	Quantity.	Value.	
Swine	11,554	40,206	
Lard lb. Bacon. lb. Hams. lb.	608,534 40,612,119 2,670,193	53,141 3,483,710 247,604	
Porklb.	2,443,786	154,813	
Total	*****	3,979,474	

Compared with the table of imports, it will be found that we have had a surplus of bacon and hams in the five years of 25,851,300 lb., valued at \$2,102,103; whereas we have had a deficit of pork of 59,075,325 lb., valued at \$3,447,431, and of lard a deficit of 18,856,961 lb., valued at \$1,360,741. The product of hogs slaughtered in bond, however, was exported almost wholly as either bacon or hams.

The market for live hogs required for packing establishments has been fairly constant during the past six years, as shown by the following table of average monthly prices furnished by Wm. Davies & Co., of this city.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.
January	5 75	4 50	4 50	4 63	5 40	5 38
February	6 50	5 00	4 75	4 75	5 40	5 12
March		4 75	4 75	5 25	5 40	5 25
April		5 25	4 75	5 63	5 63	5 50
May	6 00	5 25		5 75	6 40	5 75
June	6 00	4 75	5 12	5 50	6 50	5 60
July	5 87	5 12	5 50	5 60	6 50	5 62
Angust	6 35	5 37	5 63	5 75	6 60	5 70
September	6 37	5 25	5 65	5 38	6 25	5 60
Oct ber	5 25	5 00	5 30	5 00	5 87	5 40
November	4 75	4 50	4 50	4 90	5 75	
December	4 50	4 50	4 50	5 00	5 75	
Average	5 73	4 94	5 50	5 26	5 94	5 49

In only one of the six years has the average price fallen below \$5 per 100 lb live weight; but the instructive lesson of the table is found in a study of the monthly averages. For the six months October-March the average price of the six years is \$5.36 per 100 lb, while for the six months April-September it is \$5.69. Again, for the three months, November, December and January, when most of the hogs are sold or slaughtered by farmers, the average price of the six years is \$4.92, while for the three months July, August and September it is \$5.78—a difference in price in favor of the summer months of 86 cents per 100 lb live weight. From this it would follow that the season of most profitable feeding is the early summer, and that the object should be to get the hogs ready for the market in the period of the highest range of prices—say from June to October. But to avoid over-stocking the market in summer or winter, the safer course would be to feed with a view to maintaining a regular supply throughout the year.

It is not possible to warrant the maintaining of good prices for an indefinite or even a definite period; but the quotations which have been given show that during the past ave years a certain stability has been maintained in the price of live hogs. If our packers can get and hold the English markets, or if other markets are opened both to them and to the farmers, it is not unlikely that hogs may continue to be bred and fed at a profit for some time to come. But over-production would doubtless be followed by depression, and against the occurrence of such a contingency there is no adequate protection saving what is afforded by a careful watching of the markets. And why should not every farmer study the quotations of his market? Why should he not keep a record of current prices, so that he may observe the tendency and be instructed and guided by it ? When prices continue to rule low, as in the case of cereals during the past seven or eight years-consequent upon extension of the areas of production, the construction of railways and the more general use of labor-saving implements—the remedy which naturally suggests itself to the observant farmer is, that he should lessen his output. Had the farmers of Ontario and other countries adopted this plan more generally at the setting in of low prices, the drop might have been arrested. But they failed to read the lesson of the market quotations, and the result is that many have been carrying business on at a minimum of profit, if not at an actual loss. Of course there are other and more potent causes of the agricultural depression, but they do not require to be referred to here. Twenty-five years ago all pork in this country was cured in winter. Lean meat then became hard and tough as leather in the summer and autumn months, and so the demand was almost wholly for fat hogs. Now, with the use of ice, pork is cured in summer equally as well as in winter, and packers and dealers are enabled to supply the choicest quality of hams and bacon at any season of the year; and so the demand is almost wholly for hogs which produce firm, fleshy meat. How to breed, grow and feed hogs to produce pork of this quality in Ontario is the problem, the solution of which is aimed at in this Bulletin, and I trust that to some extent it may be found to serve its purpose.

The recent outbreak of hog cholera in two or three localities in the counties of Kent and Essex has induced me to append some observations on that disease by Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who visited the infected districts last week.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

TORONTO, November 18, 1889.

BEST HOGS FOR BACON AND PORK .- Although it is admitted that all breeds of swine possess some individual merit, and nearly all have their ardent supporters, still the reports received go to indicate that the Berkshire is by long odds a warm favorite with breeder and feeders of hogs in Ontario, both for the production of ham and bacon, but especially the former. Next in popularity come the Suffolk, the Chester White. the Poland China, the Essex and the improved large Yorkshire, the last named a breed that appears to be repidly claiming attention and favor. Many practical pork raisers, however, strongly give the preference to a cross between these breeds, claiming that animals so produced make better hogs, combining many of the good qualities of each, and that thus a superior size may be attained. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the relative advantages of pure breeds and the grades. The chief points given in favor of pure bred animals are that they mature earlier; and as the amount of flesh produced for the quantity of food given is greater the younger the animal, it follows that they attain the same weight on a smaller amount of food than will a grade, and they are, therefore, more profitable feeders. They are also held to produce meat of a finer quality, and being as a general rule better built animals, their hams are more shapely, their sides deeper and longer, and a uniformity of size and shape is maintained. Grade animals are considered by many to possess a hardier constitution, thus being less liable to disease; but it is also claimed that the pure breeds are all that can be desired in this respect, and that the constitution of animals apart from hereditary causes largely depends upon the food and treatment they receive while young. It would appear that grades are larger eaters, and some consider them not so liable to over-fatness as pure bred animals; but this may possibly be attributed to the fact that while the pedigreed pig is pampered in a pen, the grade is often allowed to roam over the farm at will, with the privilege of "root hog or die." There is little doubt that very profitable general purpose hogs may be bred from carefully selected high grade sows and pure boars of any of the best breeds. This method is believed to detract nothing from the quality of the meat, and at the same time to retain and combine the supposed advantages of both classes. The following quotations from our correspondents fairly well support these

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: I prefer the improved Yorkshire. I consider that the pure breeds cannot be improved by crossing. They are docile and contented, and put on a lot of flesh in a short time, besides having a perfect frame for bacon and ham.

W. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Essex: After twenty-two years' experience in breeding both for pork and fancy stock, I have found that the Poland China crossed with other breeds give the greatest satisfaction in all respects.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: I am in favor of the pure breeds, although I believe that one cross will often do well.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Quite a number of farmers raise Poland Chinas and Chester Whites. The great point in hog culture is to get breeds that will come to maturity at about nine months, weighing 175 to 200 lb. The Berks seem to fill the bill as well as any; they have small bones and produce a good quality of meat.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Medium-sized Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Yorkshires are the best. Every farmer should keep none but pure bred hogs, or any other stock. With the pure breed he can have his ideal; without it he cannot. Pure bred hogs are better feeders, and by feeding the proper kind of food the right way the class of pork desired is got.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: The Berkshire is my favorite pig, but I often find that a cross with other breeds makes a very hardy pig and a profitable feeder, with an extra good constitution.

Henry Cowie, Seneca, Haldimand: I have found that a good grade sow with a Berkshire boar will raise healthier and more thrifty pigs than will a pure bred animal, although perhaps not so fine a quality of pork.

David Allan, Egremont, Grey: I believe that the improved large Yorkshire will in future become the most profitable breed.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: The pure breeds are more easily fed, and come to maturity somer than the grades do. They are free from disease, provided they are not bred in and in.

George Raikes, Oro, Simcoe: I consider that in breeding from pure bred animals you have greater certainty as to constitution, quiet feeding habits and a better quality of pork. The prices of the pure breeds now place them within the reach of all, so that there is no advantage to be gained by breeding from uncertain grades.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: I would as soon have good grades as pure breeds, and consider them as good for pork in all respects.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: The pure bred Berkshires and Suffolks, or crosses of these, run too much to head and shoulders, and make bacon that is too fat for the trade. Hogs are wanted that are small in head, light in shoulder and deep and long in the side, with a good proportion of ham.

John Snell's Sons, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pure breeds should be fed moderately and have abundant exercise; they are not then liable to disease.

Ormsby & Chapman, Toronto, Peel: We find the improved large Yorkshire a very good hog. We prefer a cross between two pure breeds to a simple grade.

W. Davies & Co., Toronto: Our experience is that the various breeds of swine in Ontario are all toolat, except perhaps the improved Yorkshire, and these have been used for so short a time that we have
hardly any experience of them, but their appearance indicates that they will produce a long, fleshy carcass,
such as is now demanded by dealers and consumers. This opinion is corroborated by English and Irish
bacon curers and provision merchants. The bacon curing industry has increased in Denmark and Sweden
during the last few years by leaps and bounds. The native hogs were not suited to the requirements of
consumers, hence bacon curers in these countries have been instrumental in introducing large numbers of
the improved large Yorkshire boars, with the result that the progeny of these crossed with the native sows
has produced a carcass which exactly fills the bill.

Richard Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: The Berkshire is in my opinion the best for bacon and hams. Pure breeds have this advantage, that they mature earlier and cost less to fatten than grades; they are always ready to feed. I keep a constant supply of charcoal in the feeding troughs.

R. R. Booth, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Yorkshire for bacon and Berkshire for hams. It takes less to make pork of pure bred hogs than of common breeds, and in my opinion the quality of the pork is better.

BREEDING AND CARE OF PIGS .- The opinion that a sow should not be allowed to breed until she is at least one year old is a very general one, and well substantiated; otherwise her growth is apt to be stunted, and the constitution of her young very likely to be impaired. It is not usually thought desirable to keep sows for breeding purposes after the age of three or four years is reached, as in most cases they become mischievous and unmanageable after that age; they may, however, continue breeding until they are nine or ten years old. Two litters of pigs (some think one only) should be raised in a year, one in March and another in September. If a sow be bred at a rate so as to produce say five litters in two years, harm to herself may result, and her young are likely to deteriorate. From about two weeks before farrowing it is regarded as desirable that the sow's food should not be of too stimulating a character, avoiding much grain, and feeding clover, roots, bran, middlings, etc., and also that she should be allowed sufficient exercise in a pasture field. She should be kept in good condition, however, but not too fat. As the time for farrowing draws near it is advisable to keep her isolated from the other pigs, and free from worry and excitement; and if at the same time she is allowed to become accustomed to her new quarters, she will probably take kindly to them when the time arrives. Some think it better to allow the sow to construct her own bed where she may desire in the open air, if the weather be favorable; but the opinion is more general that a well-built and warm pen should be provided for her, with as little bedding of chopped straw as is necessary to prevent her from laying on her young. With this end in view, many consider it advisable also to nail a strip of planks partially around the pen at about six or seven inches above the floor, under which the young pigs may creep when their mother lies down. Care must be taken to keep the young pigs sufficiently warm, as they are very susceptible to cold; and when the weather is at all severe it is often necessary to remove them to a warm place as soon as born. After farrowing has taken place the sow should receive nutritious but easily digested food-many suggest that it be of a aloppy nature; at first it is thought well to feed somewhat lightly, gradually increasing the amount. Feverishness must be guarded against both in the mother and her young; and all the pure air and sunshine possible should be allowed them. The young pigs should be taught to feed themselves as early as possible; some suggest that a separate compartment be provided to which only the young may obtain access. Their trough should be a shallow flat-bottomed one. The food of the young pigs should consist first of milk, then of middlings, oatmeal or barley meal mixed with warm milk. They may be weaned gradually at the end of six or eight weeks, and a little oil med and also corn and pea meal may then be a ide I to their find Their growth should now be pushed forward as fast as is consistent, and they should be fed trequently, say about five times a day, but only given as much as they will can up clean each time; a little salt may at times be added with advantage. Care respecting regularity of feeding should be observed, and as much variety given as is practicable. Green oats pulled by the roots are an excellent form of green food, and it is well to have a pasture field or yard provided for the pigs to run in.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex: If you have plenty of feed allow the sow to wean the pigs herself.

Reuben C. Taylor, Tilbury, Essex: A good grade sow is likely to have a greater number of pigs at a wirth, according to my experience.

W. G. Baldwin, Colchester South, Essex: If the appetites of the young pigs are fully appeased, and they are allowed plenty of room for exercise, they will not long mourn the loss of the dam.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, E-sex: After farrowing feed the sow spacingly on slops for three or four days, gradually increasing the amount until the pigs are about a week old; after that time she may be fed to her full capacity.

S. Mayhew, Camden, Kent: Feed milk and shorts while the pigs are on the sow, and wean when the sow begins to show an indisposition to allow the pigs any further nourishment

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: A sow might be bred when about eight months old, so that she would farrow when about a year old. She should be placed a few weeks before farrowing in a house or pen with a yard attached, the bed apartment of which should be roomy, and all around the wall a board placed six or eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow from getting her pigs against the wall; the bed to be of cut straw. She should bring forth two litters a year, in September and March. The yard should be large enough to graze the sow in summer. Wean the pigs at five weeks old and feed with milk and a little mixture of ground wheat tailings.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: Generally a sow's usefulness expires in three years. Large sows get too heavy and clumsy, grow more troublesome, and do not drop even litters. After farrowing they should be lightly but regularly fed for the first week or two on milk and wheat bran, with some roots or vigetables; gradually increase with heavier feed, such as barley or pea meal. Pigs may be taken from the sow at six to eight weeks. Give them milk as often as possible, with some wheat bran or cooked meal, feeding often, but not too much at a time.

J. S. Wyckoff, Woodhouse, Norfolk: A sow can be bred twice a year, spring and fall, but not profitably after about four years of age, for her own constitution then becomes weakened, while the young are affected in the same way.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: I prefer feeding slops with as much milk as possible; also shorts or chopped oats and barley, but very little pease.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: After the first week the sow should be liberally fed on a mixture of pease and oats, bushel for bushel, ground together and scalded with hot or builing water a short time before feeding. By the time the pigs are five or six weeks old, if they have been fed in a small trough out of reach of the mother, they will scarcely know her loss, but she should not be taken from them all at once. All hogs should have a little salt in their food, and be regularly fed three times a day.

W. Davies & Co., Toronto: We have no doubt that the sow at farrowing does just as well in pasture during mild weather as with care and attention in a pen; and common sense will tell that at other times she should be housed comfortably a week or two previous to farrowing. A sow may be safely bred twice a year, in the spring and fall. If she has large litters of strong healthy pigs she is invaluable, and should be kept just as long as she continues to produce them; and she may do this once a year when twice would be

too great a drain on her strength. The sow and her litter should be housed comfortably with a good bed, and kept clean and dry. This will involve labor and care; and if a farmer is not prepared to give that he had better keep out of the business. The sow should be fed liberally with meal and dairy slops.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland; Give breeding sows plenty of room, a scanty bed, and generally watch them, and breed to farrow in March and September. It is not profitable to keep breeding sows after they get old and heavy, because they are apt to lie on the pigs and also to eat them. Light young sows make the best and most attentive mothers. After farrowing I give them milk, thickened later on with light grain, and let them pasture. Wean the pigs at six weeks, preparing by feeding them at a trough with the sow. Take the sow away and feed them as before, but letting her in with them once a day for four or five days long enough to let the pigs suck; then shut the pigs apart and give light, weak feed. Never feed on grain when young, as that contracts the stomach and makes them dainty; but always increase the strength of the food as age increases and near fattening time.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: I never count on anything great in the sow's first litter, nor do I buy pigs of that litter if I know it. After the first week I give the sow plenty of skim milk, shorts and bran, turning her into pasture for an hour or two each day. I castrate all boars at a month old, and wean at five weeks, after which time the pigs will feed themselves at the trough with the sow.

C. G. Seay, Tyendinags, Hastings: I generally prepare a sow for breeding purposes when she is sighteen months old; I allow a year after the first litter, and then breed every spring and fall if possible. In my experience a sow will rarely continue to be a good breeder after she is four years old.

COURSE OF FEEDING FOR YOUNG HOGS -The enquiries relating to the feeding of pigs with a view to the increase of their eating capacity, their general development and the getting of them ready for the market has eached such a variety of opinions as to prove that the swine industry is but an experimental stage in Ontario. It would seem as if clover takes the chief place in the economy of heg raising; certainly it is the most generally recommended a ticle of di t. Skimmed milk and whey are also highly spoken of as a good food for newly weaned pigs, and are urged as of benefit at all stages of feeding. Shorts, ground outs or other meals are also used with the milk or whey, as well as shopped stuff, according to the fancy of the breeder. The importance of plenty of fresh water, more especially at noon, is pointed out by several correspondents. In the cold weather the cooking of certain foods is recommended, and among the articles to be warmed are potatoes, pumpkins and the various preparations of grain. Some correspondents advise that the feeding of pease, corn or other grains be left until the last month or two, but there are a large number who prefer a little grain all along. Kitchen alops are recommended for thinning the feed, and appear to be relished by the animals when given that way. A number of correspondents assert that the slops and grain or chopped stuff mixed together are better for feeding purposes if allowed to be for two or three days and slightly ferment before being given to the pigs, while others contend that perfectly sweet food gives the best results. Pease and water in the last stage of feeding are urged by a number as giving firmness to the flesh, and many prefer soaked pease or corn to the ground grain. Several correspondents also say that the young hogs would be benefited by having the run of the orchard. There is a decided difference of opinion as to the best time to have pigs littered. There are some who recommend the fall, but the majority appear to be in favor of March or April, and the placing of the pork on the market at from five to nine months. It will be observed that the leading pork-packers desire to handle young animals showing a fair amount of lean rather than ponderous carcasses enveloped in fat. About six weeks of special feeding is the average time given for getting a pig in prime condition for the market. Some advise a considerably longer period, while others claim that the animal should be so fed all along that it will be ready for the butcher at almost any notice. In one thing all seem agreed, and that is that pigs set apart for breeding purposes should be fed so as to develop bone and muscle and not be allowed to fatten. Plenty of exercise, with clover, roots and grain (the latter not too freely given) is the regimen laid down for this important class of swine. One correspondent tersely voices the views of all when he says that breeding sows should be kept thrifty without being allowed to get fat. The following extracts are given as representing the courses pursued for feeding and fattening hogs for market. It will be noticed that even in the same county similar methods do not always prevail. As to which of the various modes given below are the best, opinions will always differ. But it may be that a comparison of these systems will encourage experiments which may ultimately lead to a plan suitable for general adoption, or easily adapted to the somewhat varying circum stances of the different sections of the province.

Henry Davies, Mersea, Essex: The best way for growing hogs is to let them run in clover pasture and give plenty of good slop, increasing its richness as you near the time of putting up in pens to finish for market. Be careful not to feed the hogs too much in the start, until eating and digesting capacity has been fairly developed.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Feed young pigs with shorts and milk, and they should be allowed to run in the clover pasture. Eight months is about the best age to begin special feeding, and the animals should be fed three times a day. Pigs for breeding purposes should be kept dry and be given shelter. They should not be allowed to sleep in the open field.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield S., Essex: I find boiled pumpkins mixed with chopped oats, pease or barley, as good a food as I have tried for increasing the capacity of the young pig to receive food and keep up the appetite. For fattening I would begin with spring pigs at seven or eight months old, but fall pigs I would winter over till next year. Feed three times a day regularly at fattening time, giving corn night and morning with slops for noon. Pigs intended for breeding purposes should be kept in a thrifty condition, but not fat.

George Robinson, Romney, Kent: We have no desire to increase their eating capacity, as good pork cannot be made on green food alone, neither would it be profitable. I would start to feed spring pigs for the market as soon as weaned, and fall pigs in the following June. Soil with clover, green pease and mammoth sweet corn, mix with dry grain and finish with corn. Let pigs intended for breeding pasture, and feed with oats, pease and corn (ground), and bran and shorts if it can be got cheap.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: There is nothing better for young pigs, no matter how they are to be finished off, than skimmed milk, shorts, oats, ground pease and some corn. A hog should be ready for killing at from nine to twelve months. If he comes in September or October he should be ready in August or September; if he comes in March he should be fit in December. They should have some grain every day after weaning, and during the last two months all they can eat, along with mangels, clover, green corn, etc. Pigs for breeding should not have so much grain, but plenty of exercise.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: Give the pigs a free run in a red clover pasture or orchard, with all the milk and slops from the kitchen, mixed with bran and ground screenings purchased at roller mills. Some roots can be given every week as they are thinned out, and if the root field is next the hog pasture it should be seeded to clover for next year's soiling.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Young pigs should be fed on coarse chopped feed and milk and grazed on clover pasture. When about four months old they may be turned into a plot of pease when the pods are well filled; or, better, cut and feed a sufficient quantity three times a day at regular intervals—say at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 7 p.m.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: The pigs intended for market are given a run in clover or a small plot of pease, and I increase the feed with pease and cornmeal, keeping the mess sloppy so as to give the pigs a good appetite. I feed three times a day. The pigs I keep for breeding purposes I feed twice a day with shorts and ground oats, and a run of pasture.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Feed milk and kitchen slops mixed with bran to young pigs. The bran and milk should be mixed two or three days before feeding. If for pork, start to fatten at five or six months; if for hams and bacon at ten or twelve months. Having pigs in good clover, I would increase grain feed from two to three times a day at regular hours, and feed just what they will clean up and no more. Let pigs for breeding have plenty of exercise, and be fed twice a day to keep them in thriving condition without burdening them with fat,

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: When fully weaned I feed bran, ground oats and barley, with milk and kitchen slops, and a run on grass will develop stomach capacity. In winter, in lieu of grass, roots (mangels or carrots) and clover cut fine and soaked, or even dry clover hay thrown to them, make an excellent addition to their other feed. Pigs should at all times be kept in good growing condition, but not fat, till about two months before killing, then be fed more corn or pease with less oats or barley and less coarse food, and have a less extended run. They should be kept quiet and fed three times a day. The care given growing hogs does very well for those intended for breeding. They should not become fat nor too lean. When carrying young overfeeding must be carefully avoided.

David Smith, Brant, Bruce: Bran and shorts with a little pea meal properly scalded, and made this with milk, is the best feed I know of for young pigs. I feed from the time they are four weeks old until they are fit to be killed, at say five or six months old. I give them all the boiled pease they will consume, and the trouble is they will get too fat. Pigs for breeding should have plenty of liberty and be fed sparingly.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: After weaning give the young pigs plenty of cow's milk mixed with bran and middlings, increasing the solids as the pigs get older, with plenty of grass if in the summer, and in the winter pulped or cut turnips, mangels or carrots. I prefer to begin feeding for market at five or six months. I feed them three times a day with dry pease and plenty of water, with a change once a day of beans, and middlings or roots until near the finish. For pigs intended for breeding I allow plenty of grass and plenty of exercise, with the slops from the kitchen and a little bran. In the winter or cold weather they need some pease, corn or barley meal.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey: I never owned any young pigs that did not have a fearful eating capacity. The only trouble is, enough of cheap food. Bran, shorts and milk, with turnips or grass, is best for young pigs. Grain is hurtful, especially pease, until after four months old. I begin to feed for finishing when about six or eight months old. I sumply give soaked pease in addition to the above named food, and feed three times a day. I let breeding pigs run at large, and give plenty of the food already mentioned, omitting the pease.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: The course I have always pursued is to get the pigs come in the month of March, and let them out to pasture after the first of July. Give them milk and slops, with a little chopped pease and oats night and morning. After harvest, when they have gathered the fields, I put.

them under shelter and feed them morning, noon and night, and they generally make from 200 to 250 lb, of pork. I never keep spring pigs over winter except for breeding purposes, and these I let run in the yard and feed them with a few pease, oats, turnips and other roots, but always let them into their house at

George Raikes, Oro, Simcoe: From the time of leaving the sow I feed the young pigs with a variety of foods, such as pease and bacley meal, roots, milk, etc., turning them out to pasture as soon as there is any length of grass, and feeding them a small ration of grain daily (pease scattered on the ground). I generally save a few acres of pease unpulled for them to feed upon after they have cleaned off the stubble, putting them in a pen to finish off when about seven months old. I give the young pigs intended for

breeding similar treatment up to the time of closing them in pens,

Lewis A. Price, Dereham, Oxford: I allow my young pigs to run all summer in the orchard feeding on the grass and clover, and feed them some wheat bran, mixed in sweet whey from the cheese factory. When five to seven months old I pen them up in lots of five or six each, and force them on with pease soaked in the whey, barley meal, wheat-shorts or corn, and such food as I grow on the farm. In the winter keep them in a warm, sheltered place, and do not slop their food, as it freezes. For breeding, feed

them for growth, but not to fatten them.

James Laidlaw, jr., Guelph, Wellington: For pigs drepped about March or later I would suggest the following course of feeding: A few weeks after being weaned the clover will have had a good start, and they ought to be turned on it, but allowed to come in once or twice daily for a feed of slop composed of mill feed or chepped grain, until they have reached the proper weight for finishing. For fall pigs mangels are almost indispensable for winter-feeding, as hogs seem so much fonder of them than of any other root crop. At about five months I would prepare for market, as they will have then attained a weight of about 125 lb. I would then feed less fodder and more grain, three times a day. I would feed pigs for breeding the same as for market, with less grain.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: From a mercantile standpoint I would recommend the feeding of hog

with the view of getting them ready for the market at not more than seven months old, and to weigh 160

to 180 lb. dressed.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: Whenever the weather is suitable, the pigs when two or three weeks old should have liberty, as this will develop bone and muscle. They should be fed with considerable bran and shorts. Pigs should be put up to feed at about four months, and when this is done, if the best results are to be obtained, special dry sleeping places are necessary.

H. H. Spencer, Whitby, Ontario: Feed bran and shorts to young pigs, and have a good clover field for them to run in. Keep them in good growing order for five months, and for feed for finishing I would recommend barley meal or fine shorts mixed with mangel-wurzels boiled, and feed three times a day. Allow pigs meant for breeding to run out so as to keep in a good healthy condition.

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James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Sour milk thickened with shorts or ground pease is, in my opinion, the best and cheapest feed that can be given to young pigs, especially if intended for pork when they are eight or nine months old. They should be well fed from the time of weaning, morning, noon and

A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Prescott: Pasture on green clover and feed skimmed milk and buttermilk

mixed with bran, shorts and a little ground pease.

Jonathan Cross, Caledonia, Prescott: I find pigs do well turned out in clover or grass at saysix weeks, and supplemented by three feeds daily of almost any kind of grain, either whole or ground, but the latter preferred. Our young pigs, as a rule, are littered in May, and we sometimes commence to fatten about the first October, but we generally keep some over the winter and fatten in the spring for the Montreal summer market, buyers preferring them not very fat. We keep sows for breeding in good growing con-

James Simpson, Osgoode, Carleton: I feed corn meal and milk at first, and to make bone and muscle

James Simpson, Osgoode, Carleton: I feed corn meal and milk at first, and to make bone and muscle a few dry pease. I feed all they can eat up clean from the time they are weaned, and generally four times a day, and sometimes add a little green western corn. I feed on dry pease and oats till near farrowing time, and then give them provender steamed with warm water.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: After the pigs are weaned feed milk and shorts three times a day, giving them as much as they will clean up. I begin to feed for the market at six or seven months, and would recommend pease at that period, as it makes the solidest pork, feeding three times a day also. To sows that are kept for breeding purposes we give pease in the evening and roots in the morning.

Joseph H. Taylor, Otonabee, Peterborough: I would feed young hogs on clover with whey or milk, and some pollards or shorts from the mill. At about six months I would close them up, keep them clean, and feed them three times a day. I have found ground rye steeped to give good satisfaction. Pigs intended for breeding should be fed well, but have plenty of exercise.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Give the young pigs a clover lot or mixed grasses, and the freest possible access to water, and feed milk and shorts or other grain matter such as barley boiled well, and I will guarantee that your pigs will grow. I put up my pigs about the first of November and kill about Christmas or New Year. I feed all my pigs with mangels or field carrots and small potatoes in the fall until fattening time, and they keep growing right along. I feed the sows roots and a little grain and they are all right. A breeding sow should not be very fat.

FIELD v. PEN FEEDING .- The greater part of those who have given an opinion on the question of pasturing hogs as compared with feeding in the pen for the best development of pork for the market and for family use are in favor of allowing the animals to run in clover, grass or the orchard during the summer, and then giving them six weeks or so of special feeding (chiefly of grain) in the pen for finishing off. A few correspondents champion the pen all the time, while some object to the close pen in any case, holding that an occasional run in a small yard is an actual necessity. It is pointed out by one correspondent, however, that a hog fattening on grain is satisfied with very little exercise. Another correspondent protests against the close pen as cruelty to animals, and deserving of the attention of the authorities. A number lay stress upon the benefits of clean, dry bedding or floors for hogs, one correspondent asserting that foul pens give the pork a bad flavor. Judging by the preference expressed by packers and raisers (some of whom are quoted below), the reign of the fat hog is ended. A leading packer recommends for the market a hog weighing 160 or 180 lb., at six or eight months, and much of the feeding of the present day appears to be in that direction. This calls for a combination of pasturing and pen feeding, and some of the plans appear to be along the line of the best success.

Henry Davies, Mersea, Essex: It is always poor policy to shut up pigs that you want to grow into bone and size. Feed first slop-feed in pasture, then shut up in pens and give boiled feed.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: I am in favor of feeding in the pasture lot. Better pork is produced in this way as the muscles are better developed, making a larger percentage of lean meat in a hog fed in this way than in one of the same breed and weight when fed confined in a pen.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: Hogs should be fed in open plots or fields when the weather is not too cold, but may be profitably confined in good dry pens for a month or two before slaughtering and fed all the corn they will eat if fed regularly. For family use we keep our hogs clean, give plenty of exercise and mixed wholesome food.

W. G. Sanders, St. Thomas, Elgin: I let my pigs run in a small lot when fattening for market, because I think it makes the pork of a better quality. They have more lean meat and muscle than the pigs which are shut up in pens. My experience of hogs shut up in a pen and given no exercise is that their pork is mere blubber.

David Smith, Brant, Bruce: Our hogs are allowed to run from the time the warm weather sets in till the fall, or as soon as we find the stubble cleaned up. They are then shut up and fed until killed. To have good pork either for the market or for family use the feed must be good. I know of nothing better than peace, boiled and fed dry for the last two or three weeks.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Pigs fed in the pasture field with a good clean pen to lie in make the best mixed pork. Those fed in a close pen without exercise make soft, oily lard. The feeding of charcoal and sulphur twice a week helps the quality of the meat.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe: I would certainly favor feeding in the pasture, as I consider this mode profuces the best pork for the market or for family use. It will be firmer, better streaked, and will not shrink in cooking.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: I prefer to have them at large when growing, and peathem when fattening for the market. For family pork I prefer pigs to run in the orchard or clover pasture and fed on ground grain or soaked pease, as the meat will be more solid and also more mixed.

James Malcolm, Zorra E., Oxford: I called upon a farmer who has given a thorough test to the two modes of raising hogs—penning and running at large. This season one drove of spring pigs ran at large and another drove of the same age were shut in the pen. Both litters were fed in the same way, but the one shut in the pen is now about one third larger than those running in pasture. Feed pigs with pease or corn for the choicest pork.

Thomas Shaw, Experimental Farm, Gueloh: I would allow pigs to run in the pasture lot until the finishing period, when I would house them. Feeding when the pigs are allowed to pasture produces the best quality of pork for any purpose, owing to the proper intermixture of fat and lean.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: We are of opinion that close pen feeding produces a grossly fat hog, and free running tends to make a hog poor and thin. We would suggest pen feeding, with a free run of a few hours every day. For market use we would suggest that which would produce a 160 or 180 lb. hog is from six to eight months.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Feed in the open field until within twenty days of killing time, when they should be put in a pen—say ten hogs in a pen and the feeding trough so made that each hog will have its own trough. Quiet feeding is a necessity, Clover and pease are by far the best feed; then follow in order of merit, corn, coarse grains and slops.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: We recommend that while pigs are at large in the pasture the ration should be gradually improved in quality. As to the best pork, we think that hogs fed in a pen under proper conditions will make as good an article of bacon as can be desired.

J. W. Adams, Scugog, Ontario: The finest and healthiest pork is produced where pigs are fed largely upon clover and vegetables, out of doors when the weather is warm and in well ventilated pens when shut up to finish.

James McNeil, Bedford, Frontenac: We generally let the pigs run in a pasture all summer where they can get grass and clover, as we think clover is as good as grain for about three months of the year, and it makes the sweetest pork.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: When pigs are growing I like to give them their liberty so as to keep them straight on their legs, but when fattening for market I believe in keeping them shut up. Pease

make the solidest and nicest pork.

R. Booth, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Hogs should be at large and have plenty of clover and shelter from sun and rain, bran and shorts three times a day, plenty of good water and a place to burrow in. We must have pease, as we cannot grow corn.

GREEN-FEEDING FOR HOGS .- Another topic of enquiry referred to the position occupied by green feed as compared with grain and roots, and also as to the treatment of the latter foods before being given to the swine. Although a unanimous assent is given to the absolute need of clover or other pasturage for the successful raising of hogs, the opinions of correspondents regarding the best grains and their proper preparation are as varied as the penmanship of the writers. One or two correspondents suggest vetches or rape as a substitute for clover. It would seem as if from three to five acres (according to the amount of grain or other food supplemented) are regarded as necessary in order to successfully pasture twenty-five hogs. Several correspondents advocate the "ringing" of animals before allowing them the run of the pasture. As to the treatment of grain or roots, there is nothing like uniformity of recommendation. Pease, oats and barley are popular, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether these should be fed whole or ground; and equal variance is displayed in the matter of feeding the grain or meal dry or moistened. Pease given in swill or in water appears to be more popular than any of the soaked foods. Chopped stuff and mill feed seem to be in favor with some when mixed with whey or skimmed milk. Potatoes, mangels and turnips, are recommended by the majority, but whether they should be fed raw or boiled is still a moot point with the farmers of the province. Some say that there is no benefit. at all from the cooking, others claim that the food is improved to so great an extent that it is a necessity to the highest feeding, while a third set acknowledge the advantages of steaming or boiling, but state that the time and labor demanded are too much for the average farmer to bestow. One correspondent objects to the sugar beet as inducing diabetes in the hog, another declares that green pease and corn have a weakening effect. and yet another asserts that "clover is so full of insects that it is not good for the hogs." However, the greater number of the reports are hopeful, and there can be read in them evidences of a revived interest in the raising of what one correspondent says is the best paying stock he has. Taken with the quotations already given on the feeding of young hogs, the following will give a very full idea of the various methods of swine feeding practised by the more intelligent breeders of this province :

Daniel Stuart, Tilbury W., Essex: We keep young pigs on pasture during summer months, and give them some water and grain. For early fall feed we give them sugar beets, carrots and mangel-wurzels. Three access of clover should be enough for 25 hogs, with other feed. We aim to have them in just moderate condition in the pa-ture, and take them off to fatten when the roots and corn and other grain come in-We get the best results from ground grain fed dry, as it takes longer to cat, while if fed wet it will be bolted. I tried cooking the food, but gave it up as it didn't pay.

F. H. McRitchie, Zone, Kent: I have fed a good many turnips both boiled and raw, and find them profitable. It pays to have some portable fence for the hog pasture, so that they will not run over all of it at the same time, and if you have roots growing in the next field you can thin them out to better advantage by feeding all the spare ones to your hogs, and the hog posture will be a good place for a crop the following year. With a portable fence three acres of clover will be sufficient for 25 hogs. I also feed outment. shorts and skimmed milk. I prefer ground grain scalded.

T. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: I have never tried any kind of green feed except clover, as I believe that is the cheapest way to raise them. They will grow well on clover and a little slop, bran or morts and swill. About the middle of September pen up close and feed upon scaked pease and corn, killing about the latter part of D-cember. Spring pigs will then weigh from 200 to 250 lb. each, and that is the kind of pork that sells best in the market. I should say that three acres of clover would suffice for 25 hogs. I have never ground any grain for fattening pigs. I always soak pease, but feed corn in ear dry

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: For winter food I generally have some clover hay cut in the middle of June, and some mangels or beets. After six months give whole corn, or, if ground, feed dry and give milk or water alone.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: I believe clover and green pease produce better results for early-sales which as a rule give the best figure. For additional foods, I get the best results from feeding ground grain dampened, not very wet, and give the water supply after eating.

J. S. Wyckoff, Woodhouse, Norfolk: I think clover is the best green food for pigs. Ten good-size hogs can be kept on one acre. Additional feed of whole dry corn gives good results. My experience of feeding grain has been in favor of whole and dry, but if ground it should be either wet or soaked, but not model.

N. H. Wickett, Seneca, Haldimand: The only green fodder I have had much experience with isvetches, which I cut and feed to the hogs in the yard. This, with swill and shorts, makes good pork.

Pease are soaked in the swill barrels with good results.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey: White clover and grass will keep the pigs healthy, but will not make.

pork with the ordinary breeds of pigs. Dry pease scattered among the grass and meal with milk will give good results. I have found pease and oats mixed in equal bulk and fed on the clean grass or on the hard now in winter to be just as satisfactory as meal. I have always fed turnips liberally in winter in addition to the grain ration to the breeding stock.

W. Satherland, sr., Gwillimbury, W., Simcoe: Pigs do very well on clover if one has it, but clover, is a crop one is not sure of. I place chopped pease in the swill, and feed other grains dry, either whole or ground. Pease and wheat half and half is the best food we have found for producing fat quickly.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford, N. Oxford: I have found hogs do best on clover and whey mixed with shorts or alogs. Skimmed milk would of course be better, but our milk goes to the factory. If nothing is given but water, 25 bogs ought to have at least five acres of clover, but with a little chopped stuff in whey alop on half of that would be sufficient. I find that when roots (mangel-wurzels, potatoes, etc.,) and pumpkins accessed and mixed with some oat or barley slop that good pork can be produced, but when the labor is taken into account, and when coarse grains are so low in price, this is not profitable. I would prefer all grain to be ground and scalded, but corn may be fed profitably whole and dry. When I feed pease whole I scald and soak 24 hours, and afterwards mix dry with bran and shorts before feeding.

Thomas Shaw, Guelph, Wellington: I would allow the young pigs to run on the clover pasture as som as weaned, and would feed them there. During the finishing period I would confine them in a pen. Three or four acres of clover should pasture 25 hogs. During the latter part of the pasturing season it might be accessary to give them additional green food, as green peas, etc. Skimmed milk is best when the pigs ar roung; then add middlings, and later small grains of various kinds, the refuse of the winnowing mills, etc.; ground grain cooked or steamed has given the best results.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: We believe that straight grain feeding is unprofitable. Grain should be mixed with boiled potatoes or potatoes and boiled shorts mixed, warm food being the most profitable.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: As long as pigs continue to thrive on green food of any kind we believe it to be economical and healthy, but we wish to protest against the statement that they can be fattened on green food, for when the fattening proper commences we recommend meal only. We believe in feeding grain ground and dry, and letting the animals have access to water at all times. Nevertheless, if a furner has facilities for boiling the meal (few have) and the time to spare, the best results will be obtained.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Clover and pease, or clover and corn, or clover with any kind of come grain and slops are the most economical kinds of feed, ground grain wet, not cooked, giving far better results than can be obtained by feeding whole and dry grain.

J. W. Adams, Scugog, Ontario: I usually keep about 30 pigs (I have 62 at present, all pure bred Betsshires), and I consider them the best paying stock on the farm. I wean my pigs on a little meal, milk, etc., but let them run in a grove alongside the lake shore, where I keep about five acres of clover for the whole herd to run in. They get nothing after they are weaned but what they pick up themselves.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: The cheapest pork I can produce results from the following plan:
A litter dropped in September or October is kept in the pen on milk and soft feed until the spring, and turned on to a good pasture plot until harvest time, after which they are confined to the pen and led grain either ground or cooked until as fat as required. By the time they are a year old they should dress 350 or 400 lb., and at a time when pork for the local trade is invariably at the highest price. I prefer ground grain and generally feed it dry. When they tire of it I feed some whole and occasionally some cooked—any way to keep their digestive organs in tone and their appetites keen.

Richard Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Hogs should have good clover two months, followed by great pease, as they require a change; at the same time skimmed milk and a little barley meal should be given. I find this the quicker method of growing hogs up to size before shutting up to finish for market.

QUALITY OF PORK IN DEMAND.—The quality of pork in demand varies according to the market. For lumber camps and Indian supplies the pork cannot be too fat For family markets the balance of opinion is in favor of pork weighing from 120 to 180 lb. in the carcass, not too fat, but well streaked and "meaty." The Montreal market appears to require a larger hog than the Toronto market. A few correspondents express their belief in 120 lb. as most profitable weight for a carcass; those aiming to supply shantymen say that about 350 lb. is right: but the most popular weight for family use is below 200 lb. A leading packer says fat pork is not wanted, as the demand is for lean, and he advises farmers to grow hogs that will reach 175 lb. at six months. The demand is increasing for young hogs of that weight. Some half-bred improved Yorkshires received the past summer exceeded that weight and were very fine. is wanted is less head, more ham and sides, fine bone and skin, and meat well mixed with fat and lean. The age for market of course varies with the weight. Those who believe in the smaller weight say four or five months old; those who prefer about 200 D. say this weight can be attained with skilful feeding in eight or nine months, and those who feed heavier variously estimate thirteen to eighteen months as the time necessary for bringing out a 350 lb. carcass. Early spring pigs, it is held, will be more in request in the future, and these can be made with care to put on a pound of flesh a day.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: The quality of pork most in demand here is a pig that has goo hams and a straight back, deep sides, but not too much blubber. The weight of pigs in demand is about 175 lb. to 225 lb. live weight. I have had pigs gain 1½ lb. per day from birth by my method of feeding. To have good results pigs must never be stunted from birth.

W.S.Howell, Sombra, Lambton: The buyers like pork of moderate thickness with a fair show of the lean well scattered, rather than all a "gob" of fat. Yet they do not like thin pork. As to weight, from 125 to 200 lb. dressed, meets with most favor, and commands a slightly better price than the heavier carcases. Old brood sows and stags bring the lowest price of all. Spring pigs can be grown large enough for fall killing, but as usually fed hereabouts it takes a full year; early fall pigs make fine pork in April if fed well.

Robert Douglas, Turnberry, Huron: Buyers do not seem to make much difference between fat and lean pork, although doubtless they would prefer it mixed. They prefer the hogs to be about 200 lb. live weight, while formerly they wanted 300 lb. and upwards. At eight months a hog should weigh about 200 lb. live weight.

Green Bros., Zorra, E. Oxford: The improved large white Yorkshires are preferred by nearly all the packers on account of the large proportion of lean meat they produce, and the lengthy and deep sides which are the most profitable portion of the pig.

James Laidlaw, jr., Guelph, Wellington: Buyers prefer a long, deep hog, not too heavy in the shoulder, as they claim it takes best with their retail customers. The animal should be about 200 lb. alive or 160 dressed, and should reach this in about seven months.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant: Buyers want plenty of deep tissue, and a long, deep pig must meet that requirement. The animal should weigh dressed 180 or 200 lb. Pigs ought to attain that weight at seven to eight months.

Armsby & Chapman, Springfield, Peel: A long, lean, fleshy side is in most demand. Buyers do not want very heavy hogs; about 160 to 200 lb. live weight suits the English trade. At five to seven months logs will meet this demand.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: A fair distribution of fat and lean. Heavy fat is not wanted, but medium weight is in unlimited demand. The average weight should be 140 to 200 lb. dressed, or 160 to 240 lb. live weight, and this weight should be attained at not over six months.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: Well fatted hogs carrying a large proportion of lean are in most favor. The weight of carcass in greatest demand is from 110 to 150 lb., or live weight 110 to 200 lb., and for the latter we pay the highest price. We believe the maximum weight can be obtained by good feeders at eight months of age.

John Nixon, King, York: The Berkshire hog makes best pork as regards mixed meat. Pigs weighing from 100 to 125 fb. have sold best for the last five or six years, and they can reach this weight when about five or six months old.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: For local consumption pork streaked with lean is preferred, but bogs for the general market can hardly be got too fat. From 150 to 200 lb. dressed is the popular weight for local use, while for the general market the weight may be doubled. These weights may be secured in about six or eight months.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville: A hog weighing 150 fb. dressed, with meat well mixed, commands the readiest sale and highest price. This weight can easily be reached at six months.

Archibald Kennedy, Osgoode, Carleton: For city use, pork with lean distributed through it is preferred. Half a cent a pound more is paid for a 200 lb. carcass than for the heavy weights. A hog should be ready for the market at six or seven months, according to feeding.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria: Nicely mixed meat is in best demand, especially by local butchers, who prefer a hog weighing about 150 lb. For lumber or contractors' camps pork cannot be too heavy.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: Large sized animals from 275 to 350 lb. in the carcass are preferred by buyers here, who ship to the Montreal market. I think that very early spring pigs will be fatted more in future. This class should be made to go a pound a day till time of killing in fall.

Samuel Wilson, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Up in this region the heaviest pork sells the best, say from 300 to 400 lb., for as it is chiefly used by lumbermen the heavier and fatter the better. The reason lum-

Samuel Wilson, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Up in this region the heaviest pork sells the best, say from 300 to 400 fb., for as it is chiefly used by lumbermen the heavier and fatter the better. The reason lumbermen get Chicago pork is that they cannot procure Canadian pork heavy enough to suit them. Heavy mess lock is not put up in Canada—at least not heavy enough for them. It would require hogs two years old to be heavy enough for lumbermen's pork. For family use eight months is old enough, when a hog should veigh about 200 lb.

THE KIND AND METHOD OF FEEDING.—The testimony is almost unanimous to the effect that, if the appearance of the pork suits the market on which it is placed, buyers very seldom ask what the animal has been fed upon. The correspondents say, however, that barley makes richer and sweeter pork than corn, that corn and pease make the firmest and least oily fat, but the majority prefer pease as the feed which produces the best quality of meat. Several correspondents also claim that there is the least shrinkage in pork fed on pease. An experienced feeder says that during the summer and early fall he gives cracked rye or beans or shorts three times a day, and when the cold weather comes tops off with corn. Another very successful feeder says the right plan is to begin with corn and pease and finish off with barley meal.

W. H. Taylor, Raleigh, Kent: Pen-fed hogs are preferred for the home market. A large number of hogs (field-fed) are exported every year to the Buffalo market. Corn makes much solider, sweeter and whiter bacon, and it always commands a higher price in the market.

Archibald McColl, Aldborough, Elgin: Buyers do not make any difference in the price, but they prefer pear-fed pork, as they say it shrinks less in shipping.

George D. McCall, Charlotteville, Norfolk: All hogs should be ready for the market from June to January. Hogs wintered should be fat in June, and spring pigs should be fat in December.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: The buyers I have dealt with prefer pen-fed hogs fed on solid food, as

Wm. Mitchell, Artemesia, Grey: In this section buyers prefer hogs fed on pease, because it makes the firmest pork.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Shippers of live hogs prefer field-fed as they stand the journey better.

J. F. Brethour, Burford, Brant: Buyers prefer pigs taken from the field in preference to pen-fed, as they stand shipping better. Hogs fed upon mixed feed carry more lean tissue than when fed upon all comor peace.

Wm. Mountain, Downie, Perth: Pen-fed hogs are preferred by buyers. Pease and corn are also preferred on account of these grains making firmer pork.

J. H. Campbell, Wellesley, Waterloo: Buyers here prefer pen-feeding. Pork fed on corn or pease has less shrinkage in weight whether shipped living or dead.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: Field-fed pork is apt to be poor and rangy, and as such is avoided by careful buyers. Commercially speaking, buyers make no difference in the matter of feed, except in distillery, beechnut or straight whey fed, which are not merchantable.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: Buyers have a decided preference for hogs fed on pease or barley, because they produce firm fat with but little oil in it, and plenty of muscle or lean flesh.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Young hogs grow best in the clover field, but when feeding time comes they should be placed into pens. Pea-fatted pork commands a much higher price, because it is firmer, sweeter and better flavored; and especially so if clover and pease are mixed. Dry clover should be cut before feeding. Corn-fed pork is soft as compared with pea-fed.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: My customers tell me that they do not want any pumpkin or swill fed hogs. Corn fed animals are preferred.

Paul Stein, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington: Pen-fed pigs are preferred by buyers. A preference is also shown for hogs fattened on pease.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Buyers mostly prefer pen-fed hogs. They prefer hogs fed on corn or pease, as they say the pork is firmer.

Hogs Compared with other farm Stock.—A great diversity of opinion marks the answers to a question as to the profitableness of pigs compared with other farm animals. One correspondent thinks 75 per cent. of pork is grown at a loss to the farmer. Another would rather contract to supply pork at a certain price than beef, and says he would get twice as much profit from pork as from beef. About 60 per cent, of the replies say that pigs are more profitable than any other farm stock. Of the other 40 per cent., the division is about equal as to whether sheep or cows are the more profitable animals. The proper reply to the question seems to be that at some times pigs return more than sheep or cows, but pigs can be multiplied so rapidly that a high market cannot be counted upon for many months ahead. In districts where there is bush pasture, cattle are undoubtedly more profitable than pigs, and on poor land sheep are the more profitable. Pigs compare best with other stock when all have to be fed on the farm, and one great point in favor of them is that the numbers can be increased or decreased largely in a very short time.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: The feeding of hogs depends on the quality of your farm. It pays well on light land as you can feed your coarse grain to advantage with a quick return, and the manure from hogs is of the best quality. I think a pound of pork can be made with less grain than a pound of either beef or mutton can.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: My opinion is that hogs are much more profitable than cattle, but cannot say anything as between them and sheep. Hogs can be got ready for market earlier than cattle, and there is a readier demand for them all the year round. When fed on milk, bran and shorts and hor slops, with a run of the clover patch and a month or two on corn to finish up with, pork can be produced at a goodly profit as a rule.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: If a pig is bred and fed right and properly housed, there is animal on the farm that will pay better for the money that is invested.

John A. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: Here, where good farmers raise 100 bushels of ears of corn pare, we much prefer the hogs to make money and quick returns, which industry many unite with the dairy cows. Breeding steers are fast giving way for horses and hogs.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: We have a very good market for hogs all the year round-I think with the cheap price of coarse grain it pays better to grow pork than to raise cattle or sheep.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron: I think that hogs pay fully as well as cattle, and they have are advantage over cattle in meeting with a more ready sale, for you can take a fat hog to market and sell it at any time, while you must wait for a buyer to come for your cattle.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: There is no profit to farmers in feeding grain except for their own use, as hogs require more or less of a grain ration all their lives, while cattle and sheep can be fattened on grass.

M. and W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford: In direct profits, pigs have paid best for some years past. Of course cattle must be kept to utilise straw and other course feeds.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant: I consider the profits from feeding hogs much greater than with either cattle or sheep when properly fed and cared for; but this is the exception, as it is generally thought that anything is good enough for a hog. This is a great mistake, as nothing will repay careful attention and liberal feeding better than the hog.

Wm. White, Hibbert, Perth: I think a farmer can make more money raising and feeding hogs than cattle, for he gets his returns quicker and has not so much money invested, and he can go out of business in a few months if it does not pay.

Alexander McLaren, Caledon, Peel: Feeding hogs has turned me in some \$300 this year, and I regard this as the most profitable feeding I have made.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York: My experience is very unfavorable in the matter of breeding and feeding hogs. I consider the raising of cattle and sheep far more profitable, but most of farmers go on feeding hogs without knowing the quantity of grain fed in relation to the amount of pork produced.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: I believe the margin of profit is greater in the case of either cattle or sheep than it is in hogs, and I am quite persuaded that unless some forethought and system is used in the feeding of hogs the pork will cost the producer the full price received.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville: We think that where hogs are kept in connection with the dairy there is double the profit in them that there is in cattle.

John R. Hughes, Plantagenet N., Prescott: Hogs are more profitable than either cattle or sheep. A hog that will weigh 300 lb. at twelve months is worth more than a steer at two years on about half the

A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Prescott: March pigs, if properly cared for and turned off at eight or nine months, will pay much better than breeding and feeding cattle, and give a much quicker return. Withsheep the difference would not be so great.

Thomas Telford, Ennismore, Peterborough: A large portion of Ontario is fast decreasing in wheat-growing, and I believe pork raising will be a good substitute both for profit and improving the soil.

MIDDLEMEN. - Bitter complaints are made by the farmers concerning the absence of competition among buyers, who cut down prices as soon as the hog-killing season arrives, and of the lack of any means of bringing large buyers face to face with the producers. The feasibility of combination amongst the farmers to deal direct with large buyers and thus save the middlemen's profits is alluded to by several correspondents. The suggestion is made that packers should establish regular agencies in different parts of the country, where full market prices will always be paid for a lot of even, well-fattened hogs. Another suggestion is that a system of local stock yards should be established. which would be attended by responsible commission men. Yet another suggestion is that some large establishment at Toronto or elsewhere should announce itself as ready at any time to purchase a car load of hogs coming up to a certain standard of weight. age and quality. Or, that in the principal hog-killing time, namely, the end of November or the beginning of December, the large buyers should send their agents out into the country to buy either on foot or slaughtered. An Elgin county correspondent says : "Farmers should have organizations so as to facilitate the marketing of their pork as well as other products. By dealing directly with the large dealers regular market rates would be obtained. As it is at present with us, agents go around among the farmers and buy from one man for \$5 a hundred weight and from his neighbor for \$4.50, where there is no perceptible difference in the quality."

BREEDING AND FEEDING FOR A CONSTANT MARKET.—" March pigs for the Christmas market and wintered shotes for summer and fall," is the concise way in which one breeder says he would supply the market. Nearly all the replies say that the saws should have two litters a year. There is much divergence of opinion, though, as to the

time at which the litters should come in. Some say that the farmer should have hogs ripening all the year round, and that it does not pay to fatten all the year round; others say, and with reason, that farmers cannot be bothered with feeding pigs during the busy season, therefore that there should be two main crops of hogs-one coming into market about December and the other in the spring, having been fed mainly on roots. A number of correspondents are certain that it does not pay to winter anything but the breeding stock. As to course of feeding, it is suggested that farmers should raise only the choicest of their calves and would find more profit in feeding their milk to young pigs. An English feeder gives the information that a bushel of dun pease is worth two bushels of white pease for feeding pork, and he maintains that two-rowed barley is better than six-rowed for the same purpose. To make pigs pay better than cattle or sheep in this province they should be wintered on mangels or steamed carrots and fattened early on clover, roots and boiled grain. Pens should be warm, yet well ventilated and cleanly, if good results are expected. Ontario farmers should not attempt to raise hogs alone: there is more profit in raising all kinds of farm stock together. One correspondent thus summarises his system of feeding: Have the pigs born at the end of March; when weaned let them run in pasture; feed skim milk, bran and shorts; then put them on clover and they will be ready for fattening by mid-October; market at end of November or middle of December.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex: Keep old sows (or from one to three years) and feed your pigs all they can eat from their birth. You can raise two litters each year and have them ready for the market in six months.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: I would breed from pure bred hogs of medium size, and keep then growing and thrifty all the time, so that they would be ready for the market at any time. I think the old way of feeding hogs until they are two or three years old in order to grow them a large size is played out.

John H. Hankinson, Malahide, Elgin: The breeding and feeding in this county are two much of mixed hap-hazard character. Nearly every breed is raised whether it suits the market or not. The quality of hogs should be fully outlined by our buyers, and then we could easily breed to suit them.

James Morrison, Walsingham N., Norfolk: I would have my sows have two litters a year, one in the spring and the other in the fall, and the pigs I wintered would be ready for the early market to sell alive while the spring pigs will make 200 lb. dressed by Christmas.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford: We generally keep over winter as many young pigs as is profitable and convenient, and turn them out to pasture in the summer, when with very little expense we have them ready for the buyers about the first of July; and at the same time we have a few spring pigs coming on for all and winter feeding, both for buyers and family use.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant: By breeding twice a year you can have a supply of hogs for the butcher at all seasons of the year. But to do this warm pens must be provided for winter feeding. Be boiling roots and mixing with ground grain, they can be fed nearly as cheaply in the winter as in the summer.

Richard Blain, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Proper pens and a good breed of pigs are requisite at the start. I do not see why the average farmer in Ontario should not feed from eight to ten pigs each year which ought to bring him in \$100 to \$120 without much trouble and leave him some valuable manure for his root crops.

Dugald Graham, Toronto: Plenty of clover for pasture and feeding is needed, together with proper facilities for feeding and keeping warm in winter. The want of good pens has been the greatest hindrance in the past. When farmers learn how to secure two litters each year and to raise and fatten them on clover and pease or corn and coarse grains, with what slops can be got, and fed in properly constructed pens then they will be in a position to supply the market and make more money than they can out of any other farm product.

Jonathan Cross, Caledonia, Prescott: It would require a larger stock of hogs than we can conveniently carry to supply the market at all times with good pork. As we have also to feed for butter and cheese, we cannot fatten more than we do.

Dennis Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: I would advise every farmer to keep two or more sows breeding continually, so that he may have young pigs for sale at all times of the year. Five litters can be had from each sow in two years.

R. R. Booth, Himsworth, Parry Sound: Raise plenty of coarse grain, keep a good breed of hogs and feed all coarse grain to them in place of marketing it, and Canada will soon be able to raise its own pork-

CAN THE HOME MARKET BE SUPPLIED?—During the last eight years 60,000,000 lb. of hogs, valued at \$3,160,000, have been slaughtered in bond in Canada for exportation. What change is necessary in order to enable the Ontario farmer to supply this pork? A few of the correspondents say that in their opinion greater attention paid to breeding, feeding and marketing the hogs will enable the Ontario farmer to supply

the factories. One blames the Agricultural Societies for letting down the pig prizes; twenty years ago, he says, three times as many pigs were exhibited as are shown now. But the general opinion is that the Ontario hog raiser can never compete on equal terms against the cheap pig feed of the western states. We cannot slaughter for exportation, they say, because of the dearness of our food supply compared with that on which the western hogs are fattened. At present there is a limit to the market. Any increase in the supply would knock down prices to an unremunerative figure, and we cannot raise hogs any cheaper unless we get food cheaper. Therefore, says one correspondent, "Let us have free trade in pigs and pig feed." Another says, "Give us your good and certain market with staple prices and the hogs will be forthcoming;" while still another says, "There is no reason apparent to me why hogs should be imported, but the ignorance of the farmers of the wants of those who purchase." But if pease can produce a more suitable quality of pork for the market than corn, and if this along with green feed, roots, etc., can be fed as cheaply as corn, Ontario farmers should experience no difficulty in supplying the demand of packers for both the home and the English markets.

Joseph Ripley, Camden, Kent: The reason in my opinion why more hogs are not raised in Ontario is because farmers have not learned the cheapness and benefit of green fodders, such as green corn and clover-

W. H. Taylor, Raleigh, Kent: We want more remunerative prices and a steady market, not subject to the bulls and bears of Chicago. Many times the farmers after slaughtering for the Chatham market have found on arriving there a drop of 50 to 60 cents per 100 lb., because "Don't you know it is down in Chicago this morning?" No wonder if we sometimes get disgusted with the fat-hog market.

W. G. Sanders, Yarmouth, Elgin: I think that the Ontario farmer can, by providing proper buildings for his pigs, raise all the pork that is required at all seasons of the year. The trouble is that we farmers are not in correspondence with the packers and we do not know when there is a market. Our market now is for a few months in the summer, live weight, and a small demand for our slaughtered hogs in the winter by local packers for home consumption. There will be no trouble in breeding and fattening in Ontario all the pigs that are needed to supply the demand if there were free communication between farmers and packers. I know at the present time that nine-tenths of the farmers of this county are afraid to breed too many pigs for fear that they will glut the market. Now packers send a responsible agent, or correspond with us and tell what you want and how much you want and I can guarantee that we can produce all the pork that is needed without sending to the United States for it. We want the money in Ontario.

G. Skinner, Brant, Bruce: Feed all the coarse grain on the farm. But many of us cannot do that; we are half of us bankrupt, and as soon as we thresh a little grain we have to rush to the market with it. In 1883 my pork sold for \$249, leaving a profit on the grain fed of \$117.75, and although my profit has not reached that percentage since it has always been very handsome. I am always on good terms with my pigs, and the man who thinks anything is good enough for a pig should never own one. The hog, well treated, is a generous fellow.

W. F. Petrie, Egremont, Grey: Breed from nothing but robust, healthy stock, and give more attention to feeding and comfort of stock, when more roots can be used for winter feeding.

tion to feeding and comfort of stock, when more roots can be used for winter feeding.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: I do not think we can supply the demand with profit to the feeders. The bulk of those pigs slaughtered in bond are undoubtedly brought in during the late spring and summer season, when in the larger part of Canada no pigs are fattened; nor could they be profitably except at much higher prices than usually prevail.

David Allan, Egremont, Grey: Provide stone basements under the barn or stone pens for shelter. Have a litter come early and feed right along, with a second to follow in the summer, and selling the first early in the fall without any pen-feeding. The farmer has thus the most of his grain to feed the second litter. My neighbor realised last year \$150 from one brood sow by the foregoing method.

W. J. Winter, Holland, Grey: I am of opinion that 75 per cent. of the pork produced in Canada is made at a loss, for not one farmer in a thousand knows what his hogs cost. I have kept careful accounts for many years and have made many careful calculations, and I do not think that Canada can compete with the American corn belt for pork, or make a profitable farm crop of it on a large scale.

Wm. R. Rombough, Normandy, Grey: We cannot expect to produce pork as cheaply as it can be done in the corn growing states, and the only remedy I can think of would be to not allow our railroads to discriminate against us by charging larger rates per mile for taking our pork to market. This making Chicago nearer the seaboard than London, when measured by the freight charge of the Grand Trunk Railway, is a hardship to producers, lessening the value of Canada land and increasing the value of Illinois

James Contts, Vespra, Simcoe: We want a larger pig, one that will stand feeding. I think the improved Yorkshire will fill the bill.

George Aitkin, Dumfries S., Brant: Keep more breeding sows and feed intelligently, and with judg-There is more money wasted feeding hogs than any other animal on the place, by feeding too much concentrated foods.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: I do not think we will ever be able to compete with the cheap torn and other grains of the western prairies, and Ontario farmers will be a long time supplying the demand; but if they were able, as soon as they got enough buyers would not down prices to a mere nothing and reap all the profit themselves. They will write letter after letter to the papers about the profit of hog raising, and just as soon as plenty of dressed hogs come to market they either stop buying or cut the price down two or three cents a pound. At least that is what they did last year. Alexander Gale, Pilkington, Wellington: Clearly Ontario farmers should keep more brood sows if this industry is profitable; the tendency is in that direction as far as my observation goes. The question arises, how long will it take to overdo the business?

Thomas Shaw, Agricultural College, Guelph: A larger number of pigs must be bred. Clover pasture must form a leading item of their food ration in summer, and roots, especially mangels, in winter.

John Ewing, Mulmur, Dufferin: In districts where wheat growing is made a specialty, farmers do not trouble much about hogs. Then, again, the majority of farmers have not properly constructed pens in which to put their hogs. Until they learn to know that hogs need warmth and shelter, as well as horses, hog raising will not become general.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: Canada should and can raise all the pork that is required here, but the admitting of barrel pork at half duty gives the American farmers so great an advantage that the Canadian farmer cannot compete with them. This is on the heavy meats used by the lumbermen and others.

John Snell's Sons, Chinguacousy, Peel: Two litters a year may be had from sows if the first come early in March and the second in September. Fall pigs should be not later than September to get a good start before cold weather commences. Two sets of sows might be kept, one to farrow in early spring and the other in early fall or late summer; the latter would come in to sell in the spring. Breed more pigs, and keep them going on well from birth to early maturity.

Thomas Poucher, Pickering, Ontario: We must breed more hogs and grow more corn. For the last few years peace has been a poor crop while corn has turned out well, and as growing grain does not pay we must turn our attention to raising hogs, cattle and sheep. The demand for meat and milk is increasing every day.

William Carveth, Cavan, Durham: Feeders should ascertain as near as possible the kind of pork required by exporters, and then make the change necessary to produce such meat.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: If raising pork was considered profitable no doubt sufficient to supply all demands might be produced in Canada; but with the advantages possessed by the western states in the growing of corn I think we can scarcely hope to compete with the Americans in the pork raising business.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: The removal of the duty on lean hogs, with more green feeding such as clover, etc., would effect a cheapening in the rearing and feeding.

John R. Hughes, Plantagenet, Prescott: Owing to the coldness of the climate we cannot compete with the states of Ohio and Illinois in raising perk or corn. Where corn is cheap, pork is found to be cheap too

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Produce a breed of pigs that come to maturity quickly and get them to market as early as possible, with as little expense as possible, and have them ready at 24 hours' notice.

Edward Butterworth, Laxton, Victoria: If farmers raised two litters a year there would be ample supply for local as well as export markets.

MARKETS FOR HOGS AND HOG PRODUCTS.—Pork packers and dealers state that there is a steady market for hogs and hog products throughout the year, but that there is a difficulty in getting supplies suited to the taste of consumers. The demand for fat pork has fallen off very greatly except for lumbermen's supplies, and as the duty on mess pork is only one-half of the rate of duty on bacon and hams the Canadian packers are unable to compete in prices with United States packers who deal exclusively in the cheap corn-made pork of the western prairies. The dry salted and sweet pickled meats which are called for in England, and also for the most part in Canada (including sugarcured and smoked), must be firm fat mixed with an abundance of lean, and unless Ontario farmers can produce hogs yielding that quality of meat they will fail to keep their own market. Given a hog with small head, light shoulders, long and deep sides and heavy hind quarters, what the feeder needs to aim at is (1) how to feed for bone and muscle or lean meat; (2) how to feed for adding fat to the lean and finish 140 to 200 lb. live weight for the market at six to eight months, and (3) how to breed and feed for a constant market, and so supply hogs of uniform quality and keep up as nearly as may be an equilibrium of prices. To attain these objects the feeder must have experience and intelligence; but success means the distribution of an extra \$2,000,000 a year among the farmers of the country, and possibly much more should our packers succeed in satisfying the English markets.

Ruby & Hilker, Port Elgin: Our trade is entirely local. For the past two years we have been unable to supply the demand, and will be unable to do so this season. There are fewer hogs raised here now than in previous years. Smoked sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, made from well fatted spring pigs weighing 130 to 200 lb. in carcass, are the meats preferred by our customers. We obtain dressed hogs from farmers from 20th November to 1st February, but do not get enough small well fed hogs. We regard the Berkshire as the best and most profitable breed, but do not think it pays to winter hogs. Spring pigs command a higher price in the fall than pigs wintered over. We recommend pigs to have the run of the pasture lot in summer and fed on whey, milk, green corn and roots. When cool weather sets in, put them in a pen and feed well for a short time with cooked coarse grains, pease preferred.

H. Coleman, Paisley: There is a very fair demand, and it is likely to increase if the right class of meats, properly cured, are put before consumers. I prefer lengthy Berkshire hogs 120 to 140 lb. in weight, dressed properly, and with a large percentage of lean meat in them. My customers are mostly in favor of sugar cured and smoked meats. The bulk of hogs I buy by dressed weight and dress them myself. A number of the hogs we are obliged to buy do not make the class of meats consumers want. A great many of the male pigs are not castrated at the proper time, and I believe the sows should be splayed. If both of these were attended to at the proper period it would be in the interests of the feeder, the curer and the consumer. There are too many hogs shoulder stuck, and many leave the entrails in too long after the animal is hung up. They cannot be taken out too quickly after the hog is dead.

Marshall & Pateman, Woodstock: The demand is for carcasses of 150 to 200 lb., and sugar cured and dry salted meats are preferred. We buy dressed hogs in the market here, fed in the neighborhood. We recommend the Berkshire and the Suffolk breeds. They are good to kill at any time from 70 to 250 lb.

F. W. Fearman, Hamilton: We do not ship any to the British markets, but have done so to a limited extent. As long as the hog supply in Canada is limited, and commands such good prices, we cannot compete with western hogs and packing. We have imported no live hogs from the United States for four or five years. Hogs weighing 160 to 250 lb. alive or 130 to 200 dressed, with well mixed fat and lean, are very choice. We obtain supplies from drovers in our own country, but not enough in the early summer months. The kind of curing most in favor with customers is sugar cured and smoked. I would advise farmers to breed the kind of hogs that will grow to 175 lb. at six months. The demand now is, and is increasing, for young hogs of that weight delivered alive. I have received half-bred improved Yorkshire hogs of that age and dressed weight this autumn, and they were very fine. We want less head, less shoulders, more ham and sides, fine bone and skin, and meat well mixed with fat and lean.

William Harris, Toronto: I have handled 29,743 live hogs during the past ten months, 1st January to 31st October, all for the home trade. What is required is a hog that will go in carcass 125 to 160 lb,, well matured, firm fat, and a large percentage of lean. I buy live hogs in Toronto market and sell live and dressed. The demand is always greater than the supply, especially from January to August.

Dugald Graham, Toronto (of Jarry, Bland & Co., Montreal): Enough Canadian hogs cannot be got; bence we have to draw a portion of our supplies from Chicago. We draw our supplies mostly from western Ontario, but cannot get enough. The Chatham hogs are too heavy and too fat for our trade, and are sold cheaper than light hogs. There is no use in fattening over 200 lb. dressed; hogs at 160 to 240 lb. live weight pay the best; pork above 240 lb. costs more than can be got for it. To feed quick and sell as soon as the hog gets to the above weights, according to size, is a sure way to get a profit.

Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto: The English market is inexorable in its demands for the choicest quality, i.e., firm fat and abundance of lean; the bulk of consumers in Canada also demand the same thing. For England the curing most in favor is dry salted, usually known as bacon; for Canada the preference is about equal for that and sweet pickled. We do not handle dressed hogs. We buy live hogs largely in Toronto market, and a goodly number from feeders and dealers direct; but we are not able to obtain one-quarter as many as we desire at the time when we most need them—say from 1st June to 1st of October. This is the time when they would leave the most profit for all concerned. We advise farmers to obtain long, strong, healthy sows in such numbers as are adapted to their farms and their ability to feed, and to breed them to an imported large Yorkshire boar, to give them the best care and attention (it is a heresy to suppose pigs do not require it), and to feed them regularly and liberally at the times named above—in other words, when most of their neighbors are getting ready.

AMERICAN METHODS OF HOG-FEEDING.—With a view to presenting some of the methods practised in the United States, where the economic feeding of first-class pork has been developed to a high point during the past ten or fifteen years, some of the leading breeders of that country were invited to present their views on the subject, and a comparison of their methods with those of successful Canadian breeders will be interesting:

W. A. Alexander, Scipioville, New York: For several years previous to 1874 or 1875 our stock intended for fattening in the fall was during the previous summer fed oat and corn meal mixed with water and milk, and as soon as potatoes were fit to dig we steamed them and mixed with meal, feeding two meals per day of this and one of corn. About this time we became convinced that the potato cooking did not pay, as grain had commenced to fall off in price and labor was high. Since then we have been in the habit of finishing them off on soft corn and barley meal. We mix in the morning sufficient meal and water for the near feed, and at noon for the night feed, and as the weather is warm a slight fermentation takes place, which I think makes the feed more digestible. I find that barley gives a smooth, evenly-finished hog, while corn gives the weight. For the past three or four years the demand for our registered stock has been to great that we have not fattened any for market, and consequently we have had to change our mode of feeding to some extent. We feed our breeding stock now largely with middlings, oat and corn meal. I think I have obtained the most growth from feeding equal parts of oats, corn, bran and white middlings, the oats and corn ground.

C.S. Button, Chittenango, New York: My experience with pigs for the last fifteen years has been different from most of those engaged in extensive swine feeding, as I have fattened very few, although I have raised and sold from 100 upwards each year at various ages between six weeks and one year. I have always given them my individual attention. I have found that a little watching of young pigs when unobserved by them will often suggest the reason that certain ones in the herd do not thrive and what they need to make them hearty. Milk is acknowledged by all to be a very natural food for young pigs. It is not furnished by the dam, but as the pigs grow the milk of the dam becomes insufficient and other food must be given, and as the stomach has not yet become strong some food that is easy to digest is preferable.

Out a hole in the side of the pen and the pigs will soon find it. When they show that they are fit for the trough, place one with a flat bottom and with narrow side pieces about two inches high where they can find it handy, and put in a little new milk. After a few days put in some middlings, and then a little barley meal can also soon be added to their rations. When the time comes to wean them, confine them in the pen where they have been with their dam and remove the mother, at which time I find it good to give a little oil meal with their food, feeding about four or five times a day and giving only what they will eat up at each meal. It is a good plan to add a little salt each day to their food. I prefer to give a variety of iood, and in time I add corn meal. I always remember that corn produces fat, and as the pigs need something to produce bone and muscle, shrunken wheat (ground), middlings and fine bran are all good for that purpose. I always give one feed of ground food a day. I like the animals to have a run on the grass, but when this cannot be done I cut grass and weeds or give oats, sowed corn and roots, and all are excellent. Beets, carrots or turnips are good in winter. I prefer beets, but when these are not available I feed sowed corn stalks or clover hay. I never have had any trouble from over-feeding, as I believe that the faster a hog can be made to grow the more profit there is in handling him, and unless a pig has fasted he will seldom eat too much. I try to keep his bed dry and his trough clean, believing this to be better than any medicine prepared by the druggist. I have never lost a litter of pigs by the dam's eating them, as I always watch and see that the mother is not costive for a few days before farrowing, believing that costiveness in the dam is the most common cause of viciousness. A half-pint of castor oil given in the food will not hurt a hog. I have not lost an animal by disease in a number of years.

F. D. Curtis, Charlton, New York: My method of rearing pigs for breeding is very simple. I winter my sows on bran, raw turnips and silage. They are fed silage morning and night, from four quarts to a peck, according to their size, with from two to four quarts of wheat bran mixed with it, per hog. These foods are mixed with water from meal to meal, so that they are quite sloppy in the middle of the day. Each hog is fed about a peck of raw flat turnips, according to size. I have fed them a little clover hay and think it is an excellent plan. I have but a few pigs come until the sows can get out to grass, when they are fed very little else but bran. Early in the season the sows are confined in a pen a few days before the pigs are born, and for a week or two afterwards, when they are turned into the pastures and fed wheat middlings. The young pigs are taught to go into an enclosure separate from the sows, where they are fed middlings mixed with water or milk, if there is any. The sows which have their pigs later in the season are generally left in small pastures, where there is a sty or shed in which the pigs are born. These sows generally have no food other than grass until the pigs are about a week old. If the sow has a large litter she is fed middlings sooner. I aim to keep all my hogs in pasture until cold weather. Those designed for fattening come to the pig-house from the pasture by a connecting lane, where they are fed a mixture of rye ground entire and wheat bran mixed with water, half and half, by weight. I have also fattened my hogs with this same food mixed, while hot, with cooked turnips. The best pork I ever made in flavor and containing the most lean meat was produced by feeding mostly boiled turnips with a small amount of the rye meal and bran ration. I endeavor to give my hogs a change of food quite often of some kind of raw vegetables or fruit. I keep salt in their pens always, and in the winter time give them the coal ashes to pick over. I have fattened grown hogs on sweet corn-stalks fed green, o

God's pure air.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Madison, Wisconsin: We have found grade Poland Chinas excellent animals for our experimental work. A sow should not farrow under twelve months of age; fifteen months would be better. If in a building, a sow should have a limited amount of bedding at that time, and fence boards should be placed around the walls six or eight inches from the floor, projecting out so as to keep the dam from killing the pigs by pinching them between her body and the wall. We now arrange to have our sows farrow in the open field, under some slight protection temporarily erected. We have been unable to get early pigs, and consequently they farrow in the summer time, when almost all are sure to live. The sow should be kept as long as possible, as old sows give better pigs and more milk. Until the time of weaning let the sow have an abundance of nourishing food, using skimmed milk if possible, and also some slop. Teach the young pigs to eat as soon as possible, giving them all they can take, as this relieves the mother and prepares them for weaning. Wean at ten weeks. Use a separate trough for the young ones to eat out of, or else have the trough from which the sow eats so low that the little pigs can get food from it. Build up good frames with shorts, pease, harley or skimmed milk, not using too much Indian corn. Give runs in a clover or pea field. Owing to the difficulty of raising early pigs, we carry the shotes over the winter, running them on clover the second summer; but if desirable they can be fattened by August. Hogs cannot be fed profitably in the pen for any great length of time, and it is well to keep them in pasture lots as much as possible. Give nitrogenous foods, such as shorts, pease and milk, using enough corn, however, to make the pork solid. If the market demands fat pork, feed more barley or corn. We have not experimented with roots, but are well pleased with clover and pease. Hogs cannot be fed on clover alone; with it they will m

In his annual report for 1888 Prof. Henry says; The writer's experience in hog feeding points plainly to one rule, which he believes can be taken as a standard for the present at least; that is, other things being equal, feed the hogs in such a way as to get them to eat the largest amount in a given time without waste. By following this general rule I think the best results will be attained. In conducting experiments with cooked and uncooked feed it was found that a hog would eat more uncooked feed than cooked.

and in these experiments we note that he ate more wet feed than dry feed. Since we desire him to eat the maximum quantity per day, it would seem that in some cases at least wet feed is superior to cooked feed on the one hand and dry feed on the other. Such seems to be the status of the important question of how to prepare feed for swine at the present time. How greatly we will modify our views when more experiments have been conducted and our knowledge of the subject has been enlarged it is impossible to say. . . . Swine growing is becoming more difficult because of insidious and wasting contagious diseases that come upon our herds at times. This loss, though severe in localities, is not as discouraging upon the whole as as that prevalent everywhere, due to what may be called the weakened constitution of swine. A large percentage of our pigs die at birth, and many more are lost before they reach a profitable age. The situation of affairs approximates that of a calamity to our agricultural interests, for under favorable conditions of production and sale no line of farming offers a fairer percentage of gain for the capital and time invested han swine raising. While far from wishing to cause any undue slarm, it is time we looked the matter squarely in the face and made a careful survey of the situation and an earnest effort to improve conditions. To get better markets and an increased consumption of pork we must have better meat, and to have better meat we must have better hogs which shall be properly feed, and to have them profitable we must have them before with the subject of producing elements in such a measure that of itself Indian corn lacks the muscle making and bone producing elements in such a measure that of itself it should not be wholly relied upon for feeding, breeding and growing animals. To such must be fed, it would seem, food that will strengthen the bones and nourish the muscles, and give the internal organs of the body that size which shy should attain to serve their proper functions. Our trials

ENGLISH OPINION.—J. Wheeler Bennett, provision agent, of London, Eng., writes as follows to Messrs. Davies & Co., of Toronto: Canadians are held to be proverbial for keenness, but in the matter of hog raising they have terribly missed their mark. I have just returned from a trip to Denmark, and I only wish some of your intelligent farmers of Canada could have accompanied me. Denmark teaches most countries a wonderful lesson in pastoral pursuits. To see what these people have done in five years is astounding. First of all they dived deep into the mysteries of successful butter-making, grasped all the difficulties, which have been almost reduced to a science, till they have "licked all creation," and to-day they have absolutely no competitors in London or the northern markets of England. Their butter (finest Danish) in hunderweight whitewooded casks with white hoops, fetched this winter 144s, and 146s, per cwt. on our market. They have learnt how to feed the cattle, and their secret is all dry food. Having conquered this butter difficulty, the Danes soon began to see that hog raising was four to five times more profitable than raising horned stock, and much more profitable than raising anything else. Their breed of hog was all wrong for bacon purposes for the London market—the most critical market in England. They imported at once the very finest strains of the improved large Yorkshire breed, the best bacon hog the world has ever produced. Having got the right class of hogs they began to learn how to feed them, and here again they scored a big success. You know a farmer may feed his hogs well and yet waste a quantity of food, besides creating an animal through ignorance or kindness of heart which has to be sold at the lowest market price. The Danes, by judicious feeding, raise a long, lean bacon hog, which commands the highest price and gives the greatest scatisfaction. In Denmark hogs are sold by live weight in three classes, lean, medium and fat, at an average of two and three shillings per 112 lb. difference i

They have the same difficulties of weather and cold that you have to encounter, but they battle with the elements successfully, and the cowhouses and piggeries are pleasing to see, all the animals clean, dry and warm, and of course thriving and doing well. Now what Denmark has done with a very poor country and only two millions of people, Canada can do, and do easily. Only let the farmers see that to raise all the hogs they can will pay them better than anything else just as clearly as the Danes see it, and a big future is in store for Canada. The Danes are pushing the Irish bacon curers and pressing them very closely in market values in England to-day, and I feel certain they will outstrip the Irish farmer in the race. In Ireland they do not understand pig feeding and rearing nearly as well as the Danes do. In Ireland they over-feed, keep the hog wet and dirty underfoot, and pay little attention to the state of their piggeries. All this is most detrimental to hogs thriving fast and well. If you can induce the farmers of Canada to supply you with a suitable hog, we can find an outlet for any quantity, because Canadian bacon as prepared by you is in good favor and treads close upon the heels of Danish bacon in value; but you want a steady supply all the year round to keep the article always upon the market and in front of buyers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga, Haldimand: I spent this summer in Ireland, where they set great store on their pigs, feeding mixed food and looking for streaked bacon. The Suffolks are useless there and the Essex nearly as bad.

Wm. Cannon, Sydenham, Grey: Indications are that there will be a great deal more pork raised in this section next year than there has been for many years, as a great many sows have been kept for breeding.

L. A. Burkholder, Barton, Wentworth: Until within the last twenty years I used quite frequently to lose a hog by throat distemper as we called it. A neighbor told me that if I would let a few hens roost in the hog house it would prevent loss, and from that day until this I have had hens roosting above my pigs, and have not lost an animal from throat distemper since.

Dugald Graham, Toronto (of McGarry, Bland & Co., Montreal): In England and Wales hogs are raised mostly in the pasture and fed with cut clover, coarse grains and slops. In Ireland the potato takes the place of grains. I attach the greatest importance to the following points: (1) Warm and properly constructed pens, 7 to 10 hogs in a pen; (2) Raising two litters each season from each sow; (3) Good clover pasture while the pigs are growing; (4) Feeding with cut clover and pease—coarse grains always cut or ground and fed as slops; (5) Sell or kill the hogs at six months of age, or seven at most; (6) Weight should not exceed 240 lb. live weight; (7) The breed, long side, short head, long hair and white. It is admitted by all breeders of experience that, after a hog has taken on a certain amount of fat, all that is forced on after that point is reached costs more than can be got for it; hence experience is required, with common sense, to determine when that point is reached. The size, age and general constitution of each animal must be taken into the count. It is safe to say for the average hogs, that 150 to 180 lb. dressed is the safest weight to stop feeding at. Many Canadian farmers make the mistake of killing their hogs at too young an age. This is the greatest mistake of all. For profit a hog should not be marketed before five months old; the meat is then at its best.

Wm. Davies, sr. (of Wm. Davies & Co.) Toronto: If a boar of the right breed is used and a good big sow of native stock, I believe the progeny for feeding purposes will be quite equal to pure bred and generally more hardy. I believe a good breeding sow, one that has large litters and is a good nurse, should be kept till the young show signs of weakness of constitution, whether her age is four years or fourteen. Such a sow is invaluable. The rate of duty makes the manufacture of mess pork in Canada impossible; hence Ontario packers whether for local or export trade require not a fair amount of lean but absolutely lean hogs. Lean used to be synonymous with thin half-fed, but the Irish and Danes have solved the problem and have bred hogs that are well fed and thick but fleshy. Regarding grain feeding, I believe the best results can be obtained by feeding dry meal, with water accessible at all times. As to whether roots should be fed raw or cooked, it is not a most point with packers; raw roots are ruinous. Marbled pork is simple nonsense; if this is ever seen it is in the ham and shoulder, and is an indication of thorough ripeness of condition, excellent in a bullock but detracting from value in a hog. Of course the belly is streaky in any breed.

John Adams, Scugog, Ontario: Both Jew and Gentile always appear to be ready to give poor piggy a kick and a curse; but the fact is that no animal on the farm is so clever and shrewd—so ready, like man, to look out for himself and appear piggish when pressed with hunger; and he is always on the alert to turn some cheap food to good account for the very individual who so often treats him so cruelly. I really love a nice little fat chubby pig of any breed.

W. H. McNish, Elizabethtown, Leeds and Grenville: A good course of lectures on hog raising at the farmers' institutes this winter would improve the breeding, management, etc., greatly, and we think that, if the matter were clearly and forcibly put before our farmers four times the number of hogs now handled in Ontario could be raised.

PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

BY PETER H. BRYCE, M.D., SECRETARY PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Assuming the existence of hog cholera in a district, the great interests involved demand of Councils and Local Boards of Health prompt attention to the measures necessary for preventing any outbreaks of the disease in their respective municipalities, and for promptly stamping out the disease when it does occur.

Under the following sections of Chapter 205 Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, the Local Board's sanitary inspector is empowered to enter upon any premises and take such action as the circumstances may demand :

99.—(1) Any medical health officer or sanitary inspector may, at all reasonable times, inspect or examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man; the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose, or was not intended for food for man, resting with the party charged; and if any such animal, carcass, and poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk, appear to such medical officer or inspector to diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food for man, he may seize and carry away the same, or cause it to be seized and carried away, in order that he may cause it to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

(2) The person to whom the same belongs, or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every animal, carcass, or fish, or piece of meat, flesh or fish, or any poultry or game, or for the parcel of truit, vegetables, grain, bread or flour, or for the milk so condemned; or, at the discretion of the convicting justices or magistrates, without the infliction of a fine, to imprisonment for a term of not more than three months.

three months.

100. Any person who in any manner prevents any health officer or sanitary inspector from entering any premises and inspecting any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour or milk exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale and intended for food for man; or who obtains or impedes any such medical officer or inspector, or his assistant when carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

To enable the inspector to recognize the sources of danger, as also the measures to prevent such dangers being realised, he ought to know that the sources and channels of infection are as follows, arranged in order of frequency and importance according to D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industries, Washington, D.C.:

- (a) Pigs purchased from infected herds, or coming in contact with those from infectad farms, or running over grounds occupied by diseased swine within the preceding two or three months.
- (b) Infected streams may communicate the disease to herds below the source of in-(ection.
- (c) Virus may be carried in feed, on implements, and on the feet and clothing of persons from infected herds and premises,
 - (d) Winds, insects, birds and various animals may transport hog cholera virus.

With regard to the first source, it may be said that no pigs should be purchased from any locality until one year after the death of the last case of cholera. There are frequently hear the end of an epizootic, chronic cases which may live for three or four months "thout showing any distinctive signs of disease until they suddenly die. The post-mortem translation usually reveals extensive ulceration of the large intestine. The disease may eramination usually reveals extensive ulceration of the large intestine. thus linger in a herd long after all danger has apparently subsided. By bringing any chronic cases in contact with hitherto unexposed healthy swine the disease may spring up atew. Experiments have shown that the diseased germs may all disappear from the soil within three or four months, but the uncertainty of knowing whether there are any chronic uses continually adding fresh virus to the soil makes the period of one year not too long to avoid the introduction of unexposed pigs. It is advisable, in districts where hog cholera is very prevalent and is rarely absent for any length of time, for farmers to raise their own pigs and not trust to any animals from outside. In this way infection may, at least in part, be kept under control. When animals have been obtained from places which are not above suspicion they should not be brought in contact with swine already on the Place, but quarantined as far as possible from them and kept under careful observation for u least one month.

There is no reason to suppose that currents of air have much influence in spreading the disease. Observations at the experimental station of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington have left no doubt that healthy pigs may be kept on the same farm with diseased ones without becoming infected, provided the infection is not carried in feed and implements, or on the shoes or clothing of persons from the sick to the healthy. Moreover the disease is an intestinal malady, and all evidence points to infection through the food rather than through the air inspired.

Granted, then, that no communication between infected and uninfected farms exist, there still remains the danger due to the second cause, viz.: infected water-courses, upon which it is impossible to lay too much emphasis. In fact, if the disease exists anywhere along a stream all farms below that point are liable to infection, unless use of the water

in any form whatever is given up during the season.

When there is a suspicion that a herd has been infected, although the disease has not yet appeared, isolation and other precautionary measures should be carried out with the

same care as if the disease were actually present.

When hog cholera has appeared in a herd, or on a farm, precautions should be taken for two reasons, first, to prevent the virus from being carried to other farms and infecting other herds, and second to prevent the loss of the entire herd, or if this is not possible, to stamp out the disease in such a way that the ground shall not subsequently infect healthy animals. Rules to be observed may be summarised as follows:

(a) The dead animals should be immediately disposed of, either by burial or by

burning.

(b) Streams should be carefully protected from pollution.

(c) No animals should be removed from any infected herd or locality to another free from the disease for at least six months after the last case of disease has disappeared.

- (a) The proper disposal of dead animals. This is a matter of great importance, for the bodies not only contain the germs of the disease, but the latter will multiply enormously during the summer heat and in the internal organs after life has been extinguished. Each dead body must therefore be regarded as a focus of the disease unless properly disposed of. It may be buried. In such case it must be so deep that no animal can get at it. It should be covered by a layer of powdered or slaked lime several inchest thick, and the ground over the body likewise sprinkled with a thin layer of the same. If the carcasses are burned, care should be taken that any parts not consumed are buried as directed.
- (b) The danger from infected streams. This has already been mentioned at length. Streams must be protected by law in order that no sick animals be allowed to go near them, and that no carcasses be thrown into them or deposited where drainage may carry the virus from the body into the water. Nor should the drainage from pens be permitted to flow into them.
- (c) Mild form of cholera. Hogs are frequently affected with cholera of a mild form, which lasts for several months before some form of septic infection or degenerative change in the internal organs produces death; hence it is important to insist upon knowing when the last case of disease occurred. Since it has been demonstrated that hog cholera germs may remain alive in the soil from three to four months, this rule will not appear

unreasonable as a safeguard.

These rules will be sufficient, if properly executed, to confine the diseases within narrow limits. There is no doubt that hog cholera virus dies out over the greater part of our country after epizootics have swept over it. We have no reason to believe that it can survive in the soil from one end of the year to the other. It is, in fact, highly probable that it is transported and distributed from a few places where, for some reason, cases have occurred throughout the year and have thus kept the virus alive. There are no experiments on record which show that the hog cholera germ may be found in the soil and water independent of the disease. It has been looked for, but has never been found, excepting in the body or discharges of diseased swine. This fact ought to cause all exporters and importers of improved swine for breeding purposes, as well as all who import large consignments of hogs for slaughter—especially from the western states—to exercise the greatest care with regard to the cleanliness of the cars in which such hogs

are shipped. There can be no doubt that this is the most probable source of some of the outbreaks which from time to time have appeared at different-points in Ontario. Infected hogs pollute freight cars; these again pollute the railroad tracks, and the rains, washing the virus into ditches, carry it to the waterways through farms, whence the hog becomes infected.

Compensation. It has been already seen that the municipal authorities should in the public interest at once see that active measures are taken for the suppression of any outbreaks of hog cholera, as of other infectious diseases whether in man or animals. But there is another duty which they can bring to the notice of the owner of the infected hogs, and this is to give notice of the outbreak to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. The reasons for this are contained in the following sections of the "Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 69:

Every cattle or farm stock owner and every breeder or dealer in cattle or other animals, and every-

3. Every cattle or farm stock owner and every breeder or dealer in cattle or other animals, and everyone bringing foreign animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease amongst the cattle or other animals owned by him or under his special care, give notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.

4. Every owner of such diseased cattle or other animals who neglects to comply with the provisions of the next preceding section shall forfeit his claim to compensation for any cattle or other animals slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no such compensation shall be granted him; and every person who maliciously or fraudulently conceals the existence of infectious or contagious disease amongst cattle or other animals shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and animals which are or have been in contact with or close proximity to a diseased animal, or an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease.

13. The Governor in Council may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, but shall not in any case exceed twenty dollars; in every other case the compensation shall be three-louths of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of thoroughbred pedigree animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed one handred and fifty dollars; and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or by some person appointed by him. Agriculture or by some person appointed by him.

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1889, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

Note.-No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*).

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County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Essex : Mersea	Blytheswood	C. W. Hind, Prop	Blytheswood.
Kent: Camden	Dawn Mills	J. T. Race, Prop	Dawn Mills.
Chatham	*Thamesville	James Secord, Sec. T. McKerrall, Sec. David McArthur, Pres. J. N. McCoy.	Thamesville. Eberts. Tupperville. Wallaceburg.
Harwich Howard Orford Raleigh	Wallaceburg	J. N. McCoy. John Skinner, Man. John Buller D. A. Graves. Nelson Blue John H. Ballah.	do Harwich. Botany. Duart. Merlin.
Tilbury East	*Scaman's *Smith Bros.' Valetta	Wm. S. Scaman Smith Bros John Richardson.	Charing Cross.
Elgin: Aldborough	Crinan*Rodney	W. H. McLean Wm. Johnston, Prop	Crinan. Rodney.
Bayham	Rosedale West Lorne Bayham Bayham Br. (Brownsville) †New England Nova Scotia St *Talbot St.	Arch. McColl. John F. Taylor, Sec. E. T. Martin, Sec. Benj. Hopkins, SecTreas. O. E. Twiss, Sec. Miss J. Saxton, Sec. George Bennett.	Aldborough. West Lorne. Griffin's Comers- Brownsville. Tilsonburg. Lakeview. Guysborough.
Dorchester S	Vienna	J. T. Gamble, Sec. Richard Jolliffe. Thos. Wilkinson	Vienna. Avon. Lyons.
Dunwich	Springfield Dutton Wallacetown	John Clunas W. A. Ostrander, Prop A. Keilor	Springfield, Dutton. Box 217- Wallacetown.
Malahide	Dunboyne Malahide Northwood	Noble F. Tufford R. Abell George Beckett	Dunboyne. Seville. Aylmer.
Southwold	Erie Fingal Payne's Mills West Magdala	Thos, E. McLaughlin, Sec Wm. Sharon, Sec	Iona Station. Fingal. Frome.
Yarmouth	*Mapleton Springwater Yarmouth Centre	R. R. Cranston, Prop. J. W. Scott, Prop. Wm. Kirkley, Prop. Asa Pound, Prop. James Brown, Sec.	West Magdala. Sparta. Springfield. New Sarum. Yarmouth Centre-
NORFOLK: Charlotteville	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec	St. Williams. Vittoria,
Houghton	*Clear Creek Houghton Centre	Walter Rollings, Sec. Elmer A. Spore, Prop. S. T. Jackson, Prop.	Walsh. Clear Creek. Houghton.
Middleton	Courtland	Elmer A. Spore, Prop. S. T. Jackson, Prop. O. E. Twiss, Sec. G. R. Gray, Sec. J. H. Lingwood, Sec.	Tilsonburg. Delhi. Box 115.
Townsend	Bloomsburg Boston *Rockford, *Villa Nova Waterford	J. H. Lingwood, Sec. H. Foster, Sec. Wm. R. Shearer L. N. Collver, Sec.	Bloomsburg. Boston. Villa Nova. Waterford.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Norfolk-Con.			-
Walsingham	Lynedoch	James Knowles, Sec	Carholme. Lynedoch. Marston.
Windham	Bookton	W. S. Wood, Sec	Bookton. Nixon. Ranelagh.
Woodhouse	*Vanessa Black Creek Excelsior Lynn Valley	Wm. Bartholomew W. C. Parsons, Prop. W. H. Olds, Sec. E. G. Ford, Prop.	Vanessa. Jarvis. Simcoe. Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND :			
Canborough	Canborough	James N. Paget, Prop.	Attercliffe Sta. Canborough.
Cayuga N	South Cayuga	John J. Lint, Sec	Kohler. South Cayuga.
Moulton	*Stromness	F. Splatt	Dunnville, Stromness.
Seneca Walpole	Selkirk	J. M. Clysdale, Prop W. C. Parsons, Prop	Selkirk. Tyneside. Jarvis.
waipine	Springvale	John Hainer, Treas John W. Bain, Prop.	Springvale. Cheapside.
WHLLAND:	Donkin	F O Dishar San	Dide
Wainfleet	Forks Road	E. O. Disher, Sec Enos Marr, Sec Hamilton Johnson	Ridgeway. Forks Road. Wellandport.
LAMBTON : Bosanquet	Ridge Tree	George Sutherland, Sec	Thedford.
Brooke	Aberfeldy*	John J. Risk, Prop	Aberfeldy. Alvinston.
Euphemia	Brooke and Warwick	Alex Cowan, Sec	Watford.
Moore	*Florence Colinville	J. W. Healy Clement White, Sec.	Florence. Colinville.
Plympton	Gala Bank	Wm. Symington, Prop. A. D. Anderson, Sec. Edward Archer, Sec.	Camlachie.
Sarnia	Vyner	Miles Carrick, Sec	Mandaumin.
Sombra Warwick	*Maple Grove	W. S. Howell, Sec. B. Bachelor, Sec.	Thornyhurst. Birnam. Arkona.
	Warwick	Wm. Thompson Frank Kenward, Sec	Warwick West.
HUNON: Grey	Ethel	Robert Barr in Prop	Ethel.
oley	Grey and Morris	Robert Barr, jr., Prop Daniel Stewart, Sec Henry Coghlin, Sec	Brussels, Molesworth,
Howick	Walton	R. H. Ferguson Sec.	Walton. Newbridge.
	Peoples	Wm. McKercher, Sec George Padfield, Sec	Wroxeter. Gorrie.
Hullett McKillop	Winthrop	R. Jamieson, Sec John C. Morrison, Sec	Seaforth. Winthrop.
Stanley	Blake	Asa J. Styles, Sec	Blake, Centralia,
	Crediton	M. A. Corbett, Sec Charles Brown	Corbett. Crediton.
Tuckersmith	Rodgerville	James Murray John Burgess, Sec	Rodgerville. Bluevale.
Turnberry	Belgrave	George Hood, Sec	Sunshine.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Bruce:			
Amsbel	Wiarton	Geo. H. Johnson, Sec	Wiarton.
Arran Brant	Tara	G. G. Mitchell, Sec	Tara. Malcolm.
Drant	Dunkeld	Thos. A. Chisholm, Sec	
Bruce		Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres.	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker, Sec	Underwood.
Carrick		John H. McHardy. Sec	Belmore.
Elderslie	Otter Creek	Louis Braun, Sec	Walkerton. Williscroft.
Greenock		E. R. Emery, Sec	
Huron	Huron	James Harrison, Pres	Kincardine.
	Paramount	Joseph Taylor, Sec	Lucknow.
Winnesding	Pine River	John Thompson, jr., Pres	Pine River. Armow.
Kincardine	Armow Bervie	Wm. A. Shier, Sec	Bervie.
	Glammis	John McKellar, Prop	Tiverton.
	Miltarton Holyrood	Wm. Rutledge, Sec	Millarton.
Kinloss		George McIntosh, Sec	Holyrood.
Saugeen	*LucknowBurgoyne	J. A. Denning, Prop T. B. Millar	Lucknow. Burgoyne.
Saugeen	Star	George S. Webb, Prop	North Bruce
GRRY:			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur.
Bentinck	Markdale *Hanover Ch. Co	Henry D. Irwin, Sec	Markdale Hanover.
Normanby	Alsfeldt Ch. & B. Co	Andrew Magwood	Clifford.
2102	Mount Forest	Joseph Tuck, Sec	Mount Fores
_	Varney	Chas. Ramage, Sec	Varney.
Osprey		George Bailey, Treas Robert Russell	Shrigley.
Proton	Dundalk* *Enniskillen	Thomas McOusy	Dundalk. Inistioge.
	Ventry	Thomas McQuay	Hopeville.
	Victoria	Wm. Haines, Prop	Inistioge.
SIMCOE:	T211-	W H 9	Elmanala
Flos		Wm. Harvey, Sec	Elmvale. Avening.
	Glen Huron	James Connor	Glen Huron.
	Lavender	Samuel Flach	Lavender.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	W. F. Moore, Sec	Cookstown.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	Kerwood	A. McKenzie, Sec	Kerwood.
	Keyser	Geo. L. Smith, Sec	Keyser.
	†Mud Creek	R. J. Coulton	Springbank.
Riddulph	Victoria	John Fuller	Watford. Elginfield.
Diddulph	Cedar Vale	George W. Fox, Sec	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	Wm. E. Sawyer, Sec	Mount Brydge
	Mount Carmel	D. Leitch, Sec	Strathroy.
Delaware	Muncey Road Delaware	John Stuart	Mount Bry Lambeth.
Dorchester N	Burnside	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	*Dorchester Station	D. Buchanan	Dorchester Sta
	Gladstone	J. B. Lane, Treas	do
•	Gore	F. Kunz	Crampton. Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James, Manf	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
	Mayfair	John Cooper	Melbourne.
London	Birr Bryanston, Devizes	C. A. Smith, Sec	
	Geary	John Geary, Prop	
	North Branch	Fred Bailey	Rebecca.
	North Branch Proof Lime Sell's	Fred Bailey James Tier, Sec P. J. Thompson, Sec R. H. Harding, Sec	Arva.

†Started season but closed down for want of milk.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office. Address.
IDDLESEX.—Con.			
McGillivray Metcalfe	*West McGillivray Napier Sifton's	Wm. Fraser Wm. Ormerod, Manf Thos. H. Payne, Sec	W. McGillivray. Napier. Cairngorm.
Мова	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec John A. Cole, Sec	Glencoe. Wardsville.
Nissouri W	*Wardsville	Fergus McMaster, Sec Hope Webster, Sec	St. Marys. Thamesford.
Westminster	Cherry Hill	W. Lee, Sec John Evans, Manf.	Thorndale. Belmont.
	Belmont Branch	A. E. Carrothers, Sec	do Glanworth.
	North Street	W. Dingman John McDougal	Lambeth. Pond Mills.
Williams W	White Oak	John H. Burnard, Sec Wm. Dickson, Sec	White Oak. Parkhill.
OXFORD :			
Blandford	Bright Eastwood	John Riesberry, Pres W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Bright. Eastwood.
Blenheim Dereham	Soho Ch. & B. Co	J. D. Scott, Sec Benjamin Hopkins, Sec	Richwood. Brownsville.
	Dereham and Norwich	The state of the s	Mount Elgin.
	Dereham and Oxford Lawson's	Wm. Jones, Sec	Ingersoll. Holbrook.
	Mount Elgin	J. P. Harris, Sec James V. Bodwell, Sec Thomas Prous , Prop	Mount Elgin.
	SalfordVerschoyle	J. P. Harris, Sec	Holbrook, Verschoyle.
Nimouri E	Wilkinson's	J. H. Wilkinson D. R. Calder, Sec	do Kintore.
	Kintore (East branch)	Thos. W. Alderson, Sec Robert Marshall	do Lakeside.
	Murray Bros	W. Murray, Sec	St. Marys. Thamesford.
Norwich N	*Walker's* Dunkin's	Edward Horsman	do Norwich.
	*Ontario *Smith's	I. L. Farrington	do
Norwich S	Springford	F. C. Anstice, Sec	Springford, Otterville,
Oxford E	Diamond Oxford, East and West	J. McConnell	Vandecar. Woodstock.
Oxford N	Maple Leaf Oxford, North	Thos. Caddey, Prop W. A. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll(Box 1)
Oxford W	Harris Street	T. L. Newton :	Salford. Ingersoll.
orra E	Blandford and Zorra, East. German Union	A. Miller, Sec Christian Schrag, Manf	Walmer. New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton, Prop H. C. Facey, Sec	Cassel. Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Absalom Glaves, Sec	Hickson. Strathallan.
Zorra Wi	Zorra, East, Central Brooksdale	James Anderson, Sec Wm. Matheson	Brooksdale.
	Cold Springs Zorra, West	Hugh Matheson, Prop Wm. Loveys, Sec	Youngsville, Embro.
BRANT: Burford	Catheart	Chas. Kelly	Catheart.
	*Harley	C. Hartley Joseph McCombs, Sec	Harley.
2000	*Kelvin New Durham	James Paterson, Sec	Kelvin. New Durham,
Dumfries S Oakland	*St. George	John Richardson, Prop George Taylor	St. George.

45097

7 (B.L.)

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Danser			
Perth: Downie	Avonbank*Black Creek	Wm. Tier Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P	Motherwell, Stratford.
a delication of	Gore of Downie Kastnerville	H. A. Southwick, Prop John Dempsey, Prop Geo. Barthel, Prop John Wilford, Prop	Avonton. Fairview. Stratford.
Easthope S	Avondale	John Wilford, Prop Wm. Gillard	Shakespeare. Tavistock. Stratford.
Ellice	Britton	Wm. Stevenson Samuel McAllister	Britton. Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec Robert Cleland	Atwood. Listowel. Britton.
-	Monkton Newry Silver Corners	Andrew Erskine, Sec	Monkton. Newry.
Fullarton	Silver Corners Trowbridge Cold Creek	Geo. Richmond, Sec	do Trowbridge Fullarton.
Logan	Willow Grove	Wm. Squire Wm. Campbell, Pres Moses Knechtel	Bornholm. Carthage. Milverton.
Wallace	Newton Cedar Grove	Hugh Jack George V. Pool, Sec	Newton. Wallace.
WELLINGTON:	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec G. J. McCulloch, Treas	Listowel.
Luther W	Kenilworth	G. J. McCulloch, Treas George Cushing, Sec John McNab, Sec	Kenilworth- Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough Riverbank Wyandotte	Wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay. Arthur. Moorefield.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec James Wiseman, Sec R. Andrews, Sec	Harriston. Cotswold. Palmerston.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec John Hought, Sec	Goldstone. Glenallan.
WATERLOO: Dunifries N Wellesley	*Galt	W. P. Clay	Galt. Bamberg. Poole.
Wilmot	*Oak Grove Philipsburg Woolwich	John Steiner John D. Schantz, Prop Eli H. Bauman	New Hamburg Philipsburg. St. Jacobs.
DUFFERIN:	Woodwich	Ed II. Dadmad	Sh Dacoos
Amaranth	Laurel Shelburne	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec Jacob Walker, Treas	Laurel. Shelburne.
Lincoln: Caistor	Caistorville	Adam Spears, Sec	Caistorville.
Gainsborough	*Beamsville	Arthur Hunter	Beamsville. Campden. Wellandport
WENTWORTH:	*Renforth		Renforth.
Beverly	Beverly	D. Hamilton John Ireland, Sec C. W. Laing, Prop	Renforth. Rockton. Sheffield.
Peel: Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
YORK: King	Everaley	John Ness Mrs. J. N. Raymer, Mnfr A. B. Grove	Eversley. Box Grove.

nd Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Е	Geneva	James Burns	Columbus.
on	Newtonville Darlington Hampton	W. J. Jones L. M. Courtice, Pres F. L. Ellis, Sec	Clarke. Courtice. Hampton.
	HopePerrytown	Wm. Henwood, Sec Fred. Currelley, Sec	Welcome. Canton.
ERLAND:	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan, Sec	Hastings,
	Brighton and Murray	Isaac W. Hennessey, Sec	Wooler.
	Codrington	A. D. Richards, Pres	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Phorne, Sec	Hilton.
	*Percy and Brighton	A. W. Huyck, Prop	Castleton.
	Standard	James O'Connell, Sec	Warkworth.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	*Strong's	Hugh Strong, Prop R. R. Philp, Pres	Hilton.
	Castleton	R. A. Brintnall, Treas	Castleton. Dundonald.
	Morganston	Homer Platt	Morganstown.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon	Colborne.
nd	Eddystone	George Gillespie	Vernonville.
	Haldimand	E. A. Hinman	Grafton.
	Spring Valley	A. G. McDonald, Prop	Burnley.
	Baltimore, Crown	John C. Rosevear, Pres	Baltimore. Cold Springs.
m S	Bensfort	Thomas Dodds, Sec	Bensfort.
	Fountain	E. Buck	Frankford.
	Maple Leaf, B	C. W. Wright, Sec	do
	*Queen's	J. Huffman, Mnfr	do
	Smithfield	W. H. Potts, Sec	Smithfield.
**********	Brickley	W. Bensley, Prop James Oliver, Sec	Warkworth.
	Warkworth	W. T. Wiggins, Sec	do
	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Sec	Sarginson.
	Empire	Robert White, Pres	Campbellford.
	*I. X. L	John Govan, Pres Wm. Clark, Sec	do
	Meyersburg Prince of Wales	John Clark, Sec	Meyersburg. Campbellford.
	Rylestone	Arch Morton	Springbrook,
	Seymour West	Arch. Morton	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	James B. Peoples, Sec	Preneveau.
4	Valley	John Clark, Sec	Campbellford.
	Woodland	F. Macoun, Sec	do
WARD:	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
burg	Mountain View	A. J. Potter	Mountain View
	Rednerville	John G. Peck, Pres	
	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec	Albury, Cherry Valley,
	Allisonville	James Calnan	Allisonville.
N7	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs, Sec	Bloomfield.
ng N	Lake View	G. N. Rose, Sec	Waupoos. Picton.
arg S	Union	Wm. Call, Sec	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Alva Rose	South Bay.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	*Royal Street	Walter Striker, Prop	Milford.
burg	Beaver	Thomas Wright, Sec	Gilbert's Mills,
-	*Big Island	Ryerson Rankin	Demorestville.
	*Elm Brook	James Roblin	Picton.
	*Grape Vale	Alfred Foster	Fish Lake, do
			- WO

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Lennox and Addington:	1		
Adolphustown	*Adolphustown	Percival Platt	Adolphustown
Camden	Camden East	George E. Hinch, Sec	Camden East.
	Centreville	Wm. Whelan, Treas.	Centreville.
	Enterprise	A. B. Carscallen, Sec	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow. Newburgh.
T3 44	Newburgh	George A. Aylesworth, Sec	Morven.
Ernesttown	Empey	W. R. Gordanier, Sec P. E. R. Miller, Sec	Switzerville.
	Odessa	James C. Fraser, Sec.	Odessa.
	Union	W. R. Gordanier, Sec.	Morven.
	Wilton	Robert Metzler, Prop	Wilton.
Fredericksburg N	Napanee	Robert Metzler, Prop W. N. Dollar, Sec.	Napanee.
2.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Phœnix	Charles. B. Parks, Sec	Hay Bay.
Fredericksburg S	Phippen's	Wm. Phippen, Prop	Sandhurst.
	*Sillsville	James Rennie	Sillsville.
Kaladar	Flinton	R. E. Jones	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	W. J. Sergeant, Sec.	Kingsford.
Sheffield	Sheffield	1ra B. Hudgins D. E. Rose, Sec.	Selby. Tamworth.
Snemeia	ishemeld	D. E. Rose, Sec	Tamworth.
RONTENAC:	'		
Bedford	Fermoy, Salem	John McGuire, Sec	Westport.
	Tichborne	Joseph Kenny, Prop	Tichborne.
	Parham	David Goodfellow	Parham.
	*Arden	W. B. Mills	Arden.
Kingston	Glenburnie	John Hay, Sec	Glenburnie.
	Glenvale	J. Watts	Glenvale.
	*Lake Shore	P. E. Ward	Kingston.
	Pious Hollow	T. A. Keenan	do Mt. Chesney.
	Union	Joshua Knight	Elginburg.
Loughborough	Forest	John Moreland, Sec	Sydenham.
220-8	*Live and Let Live	Keely & McAuley	Railton.
	Mountain View	James W. Nobes	Oates.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie, Sec	Perth Road.
Pittsburg	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Sec	Pittsferry.
	Leo Lake	John P. Bower	Seeley's Bay.
	*Maple Leaf	Thomas Bell	Birmingham.
	Pine Grove	John Dillon	Brewer's Mill
	*Pine Hill	D. Trotter	Cushendall.
	Rose Hill	James R. Barnes, Sec	Dufferin.
	*Woodburn	D. Ray	Willetsholme
Portland	Bellrock	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	Bradshaw	Robert McLean, Sec	
	*Hartington	Thomas Leonard, Sec	Hartington.
a.	Verona	Howard Reynolds, Prop	Verona.
Storrington	Battersea	W. J. Anglin	Battersea.
	Duff's	C. W. Langwith, Sec Alexander Ritchie, Sec	Sunbury. Inverary.
	Excelsior	J. L. Keelor, Prop.	
	*Lake View		
	Sand Hill	W. W. Sands, Sec.	Sunbury
	*Storrington	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mil
	Sunoury	Gordon Waldron, Sec	Sunbury.
*** 10 T 1 '	Washburn	Henry McBroom	Washburn.
Wolfe Island	St. Lawrence	Rattray & Kenny, Props	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS AND GRENNILLE:			
Augusta	Charleville, Grenville,	T W Dlass S	n
	Domville, Central Augusta	J. W. Place, Sec	Prescott.
	Maple Grove	F. K. Wright, Sec.	Algonquin.
	Roebuck	James Keating, Sec	Roebuck.
	†St. Lawrence Star	John McLean	Maitland.
	South Branch	Frank Meech, Sec	North Augus

[†] Received too late for estimates.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE-			
Continued.	acms .	m. m.	m Maria
Augusta-Con	*Throoptown Victory No. 1	John S. Ralph	Throoptown. North Augusta
	Willow	Andrew McNish, Sec	Brockville.
Bastard and Burgess S.	*Delta Pure Cream	Robert Whaley	Delta.
	ElmwoodGrand Central	James Wood E. Bowser, Sec	Lombardy. Delta.
	*Meyers' Combination (2)	Thomas Meyers	Portland.
	North Shore	T. C. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
	People's Mutual	Thomas G. Morris	Forfar.
	Philipsville	L. U. Phelps, Sec	Philipsville, Plum Hollow,
	Poole	Wm. N. Poole, Mfr.	Freeland.
	Reliable	Rogers & Co., Props Wm. N. Littlejohn	Newboyne.
Crosby N	*Smith's Valley	John McGuire, Sec	Harlem. Westport.
olonoj attitution	Centreville, Model	T. C. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Crosby S	*Clear Lake	Thos. Leggett	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Prop B. L. Halladay	Elgin, do
	Maple Grove	S. M. Halladay, Mfr R. H. Somerville	do
	Morton	R. H. Somerville	Morton.
	Singleton	J. R. Dargavel	Elgin. Newboro'.
Edwardsburg	Cardinal	Alex, Smith, Sec	Cardinal.
	*Eager's Combination (4)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain
	Millar's Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Thempson's Nos. 1 and 5	Millar & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville, Pittston.
	Thompson's No. 4	W. H. Thompson	Prescott.
Elizabethtown	*Anvern	A. C. Johns, Prop	Fairfield East.
	*Excelsior	C. L. McCready, Sec J. H. Davidson	Addison. Brockville.
	Kilbourn Springs	W. E. Kilbourn, Sec.	do
	Leeds Union	C. M. Taylor, Sec	Lyn.
	*Maple Grange Palace	M. F. Hughes, Prop Cyrenus Stowell, Sec	do Addison,
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
Di. v. or	*Star	C. M. Taylor, Sec.	Lyn.
Elmsley S	*Hunter *Maple Leaf	R. W. Strong, Prop Michael O'Mara	Brockville. Lombardy.
Gower S	Eager's Comb. (1)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain
Kitley	Farmer's Choice	Wm. Eager. Fred. W. Scovill	Athens.
	*Frankville	W. D. Livingstone	Frankville. Newbliss.
	*Robinson	John Mackay, Sec	Smith's Falls.
The same	Silver Creek	George S. Stratton, Sec	Toledo.
Leeds and Lansdowne.	Bruce	Robert Wilson, Sec	Wilstead, Lansdowne,
	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop	do do
	*Deerlick	John Cowan	do
	Dulcemain	John A. Heaslip	Warburton. Sand Bay.
	*Gananoque	Wm. Goodbody	Gananoque.
	Gananoque Junction	John Conner	do
	Lake View	James Berney, Sec	Lyndhurst.
	Oak Leaf	Henry Green, Prop Ormond Green	do Oak Leaf.
	*People's	Henry McCalpin	South Lake.
	Rapid Valley	C. A. Bradley	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	George E. Bodkin, Sec Benjamin Herbison, Sec	Escott, Sand Bay.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner	Seeley's Bay.
	*Springvale	Wm. A. Denny	Sweet's Corners
	Tilley	James W. Grier, Sec	Lansdowne. Warburton.
	Washburn	J. E. Johnson, Sec	

-County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GREN.—Con.			
Oxford on Rideau	*Bishop's Mills	Wm. Connell	Bishop's Mills.
Action Constitution Con-	*Kemptville	Orlando Bush	Kemptville.
	*Maple Ridge (Eager's) *Millar's Corners	Moses Edwards Orlando Bush	Oxford Mills. Kemptville.
	Oxford Mills	Levi Patton	Oxford Mills
200 12 10 -	Patterson's Corners	John Anderson, Prop	do
Wolford	*Old Fairfield	Rutus Bissell, Sec	Easton's Corne Merrickville
Yonge and Escott	Rideau Valley	John Kerr, Sec	Caintown.
Tough man Though	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	Elbe Mills.
	Escott Union	W. H. Warren	Rockfield.
	Farmersville	H. C. Lynch, Sec	Athens, Escott.
	Holland Junetown A	Francis Fortuna Sec	Caintown
	Junetown B	Newton Avery Chas. S. Snider, Sec T. G. Tennant, Manf C. M. Taylor, Sec	do
	Leeds County	T. G. Tennant Mans	Lyn. Yonge Mills-
	*Lillie Springs	C. M. Taylor, Sec	Lyn.
	Mallory's	A. W. Mallory	Mallorytows.
	Ronan's	Jas. K. Redmond, Sec	Athens, Escott.
	Thousand Islands	N. E. Mallory, Sec	Rockport.
DUNDAS :	The state of the s		240000000000000000000000000000000000000
Matilda	*Dundela	John W. Cooper	Dundela.
	*Eager's Comb. (3) Farmer's	Wm. Eager T. Coulter, Sec	South Mountain Iroquois,
	Troquois, Maple Grove	McDonald & McCullough	Morrisburg.
	Model No. 1	E. A. Roode, Prop	Hulbert.
	Morrisburg +Thompson's No. 2 *Thompson's No. 3	Thomas Moorhouse, Sec	Morrisburg. Glen Stewart.
	*Thompson's No. 3	James Liezert, Prop	Dixon's Corners.
************	I nompson's No. b.	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
Mountain	*Eager's Comb. (2) Rose & Co. No. 1	Wm. Eager John McTavish	South Mountain
	*Thompson's No. 9	Edward Scott, Prop	Vancamp Mills. Heckston.
Williamsburg	Archer	G. C. Tracy, Sec	Archer.
	Dennison	Richard Dennison, Prop	do Maria
	*Eager's Comb. (2) Elma, *Colquhoun	John N. Logan	South Mountain.
	Grantley, Hoasic	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Hussey North Williamsburg	James Dickey, Sec	Dunbar.
Winchester	Chesterville	Thos. McDonald, Prop	N. Williamsburg. Morrisburg.
***************************************	*Eager's Comb. (6)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Kendrick & Carlyle	Wm. R. Allison, Sec	Dunbar.
	Rose & Co. No. 2 Short's Creamery	John McTavish, Sec D. Halliday	Vancamp Mills. Cassbridge.
	West Winchester	E. H. Mills	West Winchester
STORMONT:		D. W. W.	•
Cornwall	*Allangrove Comb. (1)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster,
	*Black River, *Monckland *Mille Roches, *St. Andrews.	P. N. Tait	
	*Cornwall Centre	J. A. Roys, Prop	do
Finch	Moulinette Berwick Nos. 1 and 2	H. Harrison, Sec	Moulinette.
Amon transferrence (and	Crysler	F. Richards, Treas	Berwick. Crysler.
	Goldfield	P. A. Casselman	Grantley.
-Osnabruck	South Finch	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
- Ushabituck	*Dickenson's Landing Dixon	J. C. Stata, Sec	Wales, Lunenburg.
	Farran's Point	John R. Farran, Sec	Farran's Point.
	Lunenburg	H. McEwan, Sec	Lunenburg.
	Newington North Osnabruck	Wm. Wood Edgar Alguire	Newington. North Valley.
		A STATE OF TAXABLE STATE OF THE	Gallingertown

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
TORMONT Con.	HAllenman Comb (9)	D. W. Masshanan	Lancaster.
Roxborough	+Allangrove Comb. (3) Berwick No. 3	D. M. Macpherson	Berwick.
GLENGARRY:	2701 1101 0 1111111111111111111111111111	oution outsite the transfer	DOI WAOM
Charlottenburg	+Allangrove Comb. (10)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
Company of the Compan	Camerontown, Tyotown	Thos. McDonald, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Fraser's Point	D. A. Fraser	South Lancaster.
	*Glen Gordon	W. D. McLeod	Lochiel.
	Lilly White	John J. McMartin D. A. McDonald	Martintown. Alexandria.
Kenyon	*Munro's Mills	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Greenfield	J. J. Cameron, Sec	Greenfield.
	*McPhee's (8th Con)	Donald Kennedy	St. Elmo.
Lancaster	+Allangrove Comb. (6)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
T-NA	Thistle No 1	Sangster & McCuaig	Bainsville.
Lochiel	+Allangrove Comb. (2)	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster. Barb.
	*Maple Grove	James Hurley, Sec	Dalkeith.
	*Northern Spring Creek (7)	Wm. D. McLeod	Kirkhill.
RESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred	F. W. Langrell, Sec	Alfred.
C-1-1-	Dubois	Leopold Cote, Sec	Lefaivre.
Caledonia	Molloy's	James Proudfoot	Fenaghvale.
Hawkesbury E	Hawkesbury E., Nos. 1 and 2	James Hurley, Sec	Dunvegan. Barb.
	Maple Leaf No. 1	J. C. McAlpine, Sec	St. Ann d' Presc't
	Maple Leaf No. 2	Joseph Seguin	Point Fortune.
	*Monolea Nos. 1 and 4	Thos. Ross & Son, Props	Little Rideau.
	*Three factories	McCuaig & Cheney	Vankleek Hill.
	*One factory	Samuel Stephens	do
	do	John McNish	do Chute à Blondeau
	do	Daniel Wyman Wm. Hay	St. Ann d' Presc't
	* do	Amédé Leroux	St. Eugene.
2000	* do	Joseph Vachon	Mongenais.
Hawkesbury W	*Green Lane	Jas. G. Higginson S. N. Morrison, Prop	Hawkesbury.
	Spring Grove	S. N. Morrison, Prop	Henry,
	*Vankleek Hill*Two factories	Denovan & McKinnon McCuaig & Cheney	Vankleek Hill.
Longueuil	*Cassburn	James Cross, Sec	Cassburn.
Plantagenet N	Centrefield	Louis Charbonneau	Plantagenet.
	Treadwell	Gideon Senecal, Prop Stephen Surch, Sec	Treadwell.
Plantagenet	Fournier	Stephen Surch, Sec	Fournier.
	Lalonde, Riceville	A. McLean, Sec	Riceville.
	Pendleton	John Sicotte, Prop	Pendleton. St. Isidore de
RUSSELL :	Di asidoto i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	boili bicouc, 210p	Prescott.
Cambridge	St. Albert	Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Clarence	Cobs Lake	Dr. DesRosier	Clarence Creek.
Combandand	D 1 0 1 0	Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Cumberland	Russell, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	W. A. Monroe	Navan.
CARLETON:			200
Fitzroy	River View	John Stevenson	
Goulbourn	Union Pride	J. Tierney, Sec	Arnprior.
	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott, Sec	Hazledean.
Gower N	North Gower	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	*Kager's Comb. (1)	Wm. Eager	South Mountain
Huntley	Carp	Edward Kidd, Sec	North Gower.
Diarch	Dunrobin	J. J. Younghusband, Sec	Dunrobin.
Marlborough Osgoode	Burritt's Rapids* *Eager's Comb. (3)	Edward Kidd	North Gower. South Mountain
Sandaran	*Lorne	John Campbell	Dalmeny.
	Manotick	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	Osgoode No. 10	A. Walker, Sec H. D. York	
	*Osgoode No. 12		do

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Renfrew: Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec	Renfrew.
Ross Wilberforce	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant, Prop	Forester's Falls Rankin.
LANARK: Bathurst	*Bathurst	James Patterson	Manion.
Dathurst	*Fallbrook Harper Scotch Line	Walter Cameron Joseph Warren, Sec Samuel Wilson	Fallbrook. Harper. Allan's Mills.
Beckwith	Beckwith	Thomas Nesbitt, Sec Peter McEwen, Sec	Carleton Place. Franktown.
Dalhousie	Watson's Corners	W. A. Moore	Perth. Balderson.
Drummond	Balderson Dexter Drummond Centre Mississippi, Riverside	Donald McPhail, Sec. Wm. J. McCreary, Sec C. A. Matheson, Sec	McPhail. Innisville. Perth.
Elmsley N	Lone Star	B. S. Snyder, Sec	Port Elmsley- Innisville.
Lanark	*Boyd's	Thomas Jackson	do
Venteren	Hopetown	A. R. McIntyre, Sec	Hopetown. Middleville,
Montague	Roseville	Hugh Clark, Sec Isaac Cram, Sec	Montague. Smith's Falls.
Ramsay	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson	Almonte. Clayton.
Sherbrooke S	*Lake View *Maberley	Albert Norris	Althorpe. Maberley.
VICTORIA:			
Fenelon	Cambray	H. J. Lytle F. Sandford, Prop	Cambray. Fenelon Falls.
Mariposa	Little Britain	Owen Yearsley	Port Hope. Linden Valley-
Ops Verulam	Reaboro	J. A. Brown	Reaboro. Bobcaygeon.
	Scotch Line	Morgan Johns, Sec Thomas Robertson	do Dunsford.
PETEBBOROUGH:			
Asphodel	*Norwood Ormond	James O'Reilly	Norwood. Hastings,
Belmont	Westwood Melrose Abbey	John Lancaster, Sec	Westwood. Norwood.
	Star	Jas. B. Peoples, Sec Stephen Watson, Prop	Preneveau. Trentbridge.
Douro	Maple Leaf	David Pilkey, Sec E. J. Abbott, Sec	Peterborough- Lakefield.
Dummer	*South Dummer Warminster	S. S. Spence S. R. Payne, Sec	Cottesloe. Warsaw.
Ennismore	Warsaw	E. Hawthorne, Sec	Ennismore.
Otonabee	Otonabee Union	D. P. McFarlane	Keene. Peterborough.
Smith	Shearer	John Miller, Sec	Lang. Peterborough.
	Cherry GroveLakefieldMissing LinkNorth Smith	P. Robinson, Sec	Lakefield.
HALIBURTON:			
Cardiff		Alfred W. Willis, Sec M. Brown, Sec	Deer Lake. Minden.
Monmouth	Monmouth	W. W. Ames, Prop	

Herschel	County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Dungamon Bancrott				Anna Time
L'Amable J. K. Tait, Sec L'Amable Walkerville D. Kayanagh, Pres Unitraville, Gueensborough Herschel Maynooth John M. Third, Sec Maynooth Maynooth John M. Third, Sec Stoco. Stoco. Cedar Andrew Kirk Chapman. Marlbank Wm. Burley Marlbank Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Chapman. Thomasburg E. Elliott, Sec Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Haggerty, Pres Madoc. Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres Victoria John O'Reilly Madoc. Marloa John O'Reilly Madoc. Moira J. B. Fox, Pres Moira Vahlee J. B. Fox, Pres Moira Vahlee J. Allen Settlement W. J. Allen Vahlee James Haggerty, Pres Moira Vahlee John Caskey, Pres Moira Vahlee John Caskey, Pres Madoc. Marloa James English, Pres do Golden James English, Pres James W Butler, Pres James Bird Johnstown Johnst	Carlow and Mayo	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec	
L'Amable J. K. Tait, Sec L'Amable Walkerville D. Kayanagh, Pres Unitraville, Gueensborough Herschel Maynooth John M. Third, Sec Maynooth Maynooth John M. Third, Sec Stoco. Stoco. Cedar Andrew Kirk Chapman. Marlbank Wm. Burley Marlbank Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Chapman. Thomasburg E. Elliott, Sec Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Haggerty, Pres Madoc. Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres Victoria John O'Reilly Madoc. Marloa John O'Reilly Madoc. Moira J. B. Fox, Pres Moira Vahlee J. B. Fox, Pres Moira Vahlee J. Allen Settlement W. J. Allen Vahlee James Haggerty, Pres Moira Vahlee John Caskey, Pres Moira Vahlee John Caskey, Pres Madoc. Marloa James English, Pres do Golden James English, Pres James W Butler, Pres James Bird Johnstown Johnst	Dungannan		W. J. Douglas, Pres	
Walkerville	Dungannon	L'Amable	J. R. Tait. Sec	
Elzevir		Walkerville	D. Kayanagh, Pres	
Cedar Marlbank Wm. Burley Marlbank Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Marlbank Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Chapman Thomasburg E. Elliott, Sec Thomasburg Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres John O'Reilly Madoc Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres John O'Reilly Madoc Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres John O'Reilly Madoc Madoc Molivar John O'Reilly Madoc Madoc Molivar John O'Reilly Madoc Molivar John O'Reilly Madoc Molivar	Elzevir	Elzevir	Wm. Wiggins	Queensborough.
Cedar Marlbank Wm. Burley Marlbank Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Marlbank Moneymore Roblin James Clare, Pres Chapman Thomasburg E. Elliott, Sec Thomasburg Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Thomas Graham, Pres Tweed Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres John O'Reilly Madoc Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres Vest Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres Madoc Madoc John Caskey, Pres Madoc Madoc Marmora	Herschel		John M. Third, Sec	Maynooth.
Marlbank	Hungerford	Coder	Andrew Kink	Stoco.
Moneymore John Thompson, Sec Moneymore Thomasburg Thomasburg E. Elliott, Sec Thomasburg Thomas Graham, Pres Thomasburg Thomas Graham, Pres Thomasburg Thomas Graham, Pres Thomasburg Thom		Marlhank	Wm. Burley	Marlbank
Roblin			John Thompson, Sec	
Huntingdon Emeline John O'Reilly Madoc.		Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman.
Huntingdon Emeline John O'Reilly Madoc.		Thomasburg	E. Elliott, Sec	Thomasburg.
Huntingdon Emeline Glen, West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres West Huntingdon West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres West Huntingdon James Haggerty, Pres West Huntingdon Moira J. G. Foster, Pres Moira. White Lake Hector Wood. Ivanhoe. Allen Settlement W. J. Allen Cooper. Allen Marmora Cooper. Allen Settlement W. J. Allen Marcooper. Allen Marmora Deloro Ralph Laycock, Pres Deloro. Marmora Westlement W. M. Marcooper. Marmora Deloro Ralph Laycock, Pres Stirling. Sering Allen Marmora Westler, Pres Stirling. Stirling Stirling Hrand Cooper. Allen Marmora Westler, Pres Westlement Stirling. Frankford John Tanner, Pres Big Springs. William Cooper. Westlement Washer, Pres Westlement Westlemen		Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres	
Glen, West Huntingdon J. B. Fox, Pres West Huntingdon J. B. Fox, Pres Wanhoe Moira J. G. Foxter, Pres Moira White Lake Hector Wood Ivanhoe Cooper Allen Settlement W. J. Allen Cooper Alexandria John Caskey, Pres Madoc Golden James English, Pres do Golden James English, Pres do Spring Creek Wm. Thompson, Pres do Spring Creek Wm. Thompson, Pres Deloro Ralph Laycock, Pres Deloro Madoc Marmora Wm. Hilton Marmora Hybla George A. Bartlett, Pres Stirling Hiram Conley, Pres Stirling Enterprise James W. Butler, Pres Sine Harold John Tanner, Pres Harold Maple Leaf Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres Big Springs Plum Grove Thomas Walker, Pres Wellman'sCorn Ridge Road Wm. Rodgers Stirling Stir	Huntingdon	Emeline	John O'Reilly	
Moira	Transmig dod () () () ()	Glen, West Huntingdon	James Haggerty, Pres	West Huntingdon
Madoc		*Ivanhoe	J. B. Fox, Pres	Ivanhoe.
Madoc		Moira	J. G. Foster, Pres	
Brook Valley	Wadan	White Lake	Hector Wood	
Brook Valley	Madoc		John Caskey Pres	Madoc
Cold Spring A. M. Ketcheson, Pres do		Brook Valley	Richard Farrell, Fres	
Golden			A. M. Ketcheson, Pres	
Spring Hill		Golden	James English, Pres	
Monteagle. Greenview Mrs. Edward Leveck Greenview. Hybla Greenview Hybla George A. Bartlett, Pres Hybla. Rawdon Diamond, Stirling Hiram Conley, Pres Stirling. Enterprise James W. Butler, Pres Sine. Harold John Tanner. Pres Harold. Maple Leaf Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres Big Springs. Plum Grove Thomas Walker, Pres Wellman'sCorn Ridge Road Wm. Rodgers Stirling. Springbrook Thomas J. Thompson, Pres Springbrook. Sidney Frankford Johns Anderson Frankford. Front of Sidney Hon. Robert Read Belleville. Grove A. B. Mallory, Pres Frankford. Johnstown E. Harvey, Sec Glen Miller. Shamrock Uakley Vandervoort, Pres Stirling. Sidney J. R. Brower, Pres Belleville. Sidney Town Hall S. T. Wilmott, Pres Wallbridge. Springfield W. H. Knox, Pres Trenton. East Hastings W. A. Chapman, Sec Roslin. Halloway P. R. Daly, Pres Foxboro'. Thurlow O. R. Weese, Pres Belleville. Union F. Brenton, Pres Corbyville. Zion G. M. Caldwell, Pres Foxboro'. Tyendinaga Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Albert. Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee. Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.		Spring Creek	Wm. Thompson, Pres	
Monteagle. Greenview Mrs. Edward Leveck Greenview. Hybla Greenview Hybla George A. Bartlett, Pres Hybla. Rawdon Diamond, Stirling Hiram Conley, Pres Stirling. Enterprise James W. Butler, Pres Sine. Harold John Tanner. Pres Harold. Maple Leaf Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres Big Springs. Plum Grove Thomas Walker, Pres Wellman'sCorn Ridge Road Wm. Rodgers Stirling. Springbrook Thomas J. Thompson, Pres Springbrook. Sidney Frankford Johns Anderson Frankford. Front of Sidney Hon. Robert Read Belleville. Grove A. B. Mallory, Pres Frankford. Johnstown E. Harvey, Sec Glen Miller. Shamrock Uakley Vandervoort, Pres Stirling. Sidney J. R. Brower, Pres Belleville. Sidney Town Hall S. T. Wilmott, Pres Wallbridge. Springfield W. H. Knox, Pres Trenton. East Hastings W. A. Chapman, Sec Roslin. Halloway P. R. Daly, Pres Foxboro'. Thurlow O. R. Weese, Pres Belleville. Union F. Brenton, Pres Corbyville. Zion G. M. Caldwell, Pres Foxboro'. Tyendinaga Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Albert. Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee. Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.	Marmore	Delege	D. McKenzie	
Monteagle	Marmora	*Marmora	Wm Hilton	
Hybla	Monteagle	Greenview	Mrs. Edward Leveck	
Harold	The state of the s	Hybla	George A. Bartlett, Pres	
Harold Maple Leaf Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres Big Springs.	Rawdon		Hiram Conley, Pres	
Maple Leaf. Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres Big Springs.		Enterprise	James W. Butler, Pres	
Sidney		Maple Leaf	Wm. Meikleighn Pres	
Sidney		Plum Grove	Thomas Walker, Pres	Wellman'sCorners
Springbrook		*Ridge Road	Wm. Rodgers	Stirling.
Frankford	Ol business	Springbrook	Thomas J. Thompson, Pres	Springbrook.
Front of Sidney	Sidney	Eclipse	James Bird	
Grove		*Front of Sidney	Hon Robert Read	
Johnstown E. Harvey, Sec. Glen Miller.		Grove		
Shamrock Oakley Vandervoort, Pres Stirling.		Johnstown	E. Harvey, Sec	Glen Miller.
Sidney Town Hall S. T. Wilmott, Pres Wallbridge.		Shamrock	Oakley Vandervoort, Pres	Stirling.
Bronte		Sidney Town Hall	J. R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
Bronte		Springfield	W H Knov Pres	Trenton
Halloway P. R. Daly, Pres Foxboro'.	Thurlow	Ashlev	Harford Ashley	Belleville.
Halloway P. R. Daly, Pres Foxboro'.		Bronte	James Boldrick, Pres	Canifton.
Halloway P. R. Dally, Pres Foxboro', Thurlow O. R. Wese, Pres Belleville, Union F. Brenton, Pres Corbyville, Zion G. M. Caldwell, Pres Foxboro'. Tyendinaga Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Albert, Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee, Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.		East Hastings	W. A. Chapman, Sec	
Tyendinaga Corby Hill F. Brenton, Pres Corby Ville. Zion G. M. Caldwell, Pres Foxboro'. Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Abert. Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee. Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.		Halloway	P. R. Daly, Pres	
Tyendinaga Zion G. M. Caldwell, Pres Foxboro'. Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Albert. Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee, Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.	2	Union	F. Brenton Pres	
Tyendinaga Albert Michael Corrigan, Pres Albert. Empey Hill Peter Gould, Sec Napanee. Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.		Zion	G. M. Caldwell, Pres	
Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.	Tyendinaga	Albert	Michael Corrigan, Pres	
Melrose A. J. McLaren Melrose.		Empey Hill	Peter Gould, Sec	Napanee.
		Melrose	A. J. McLaren	
Mountain R. L. Lazier, Fres Shannonville.		Mountain	R. L. Lazier, Pres	Shannonville.
*Read		Rosebud	Alex Coulter Sec	Myroball
Shannonville J. K. McCargar Belleville.		*Shannonville	J. K. McCargar	Belleville.

CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO IN 1889.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Essex : Merses	Leamington	Sloan & Bruner, Props	Leamington.
Kent: Raleigh	Cedar Springs	Taylor & Williamson	Cedar Springs.
LAMBTON: Plympton	Wanstead	Arch. Wark	Wanstead.
Huron: Goderich Hullett. McKillop Tuckersmith	Mount Pleasant Londesborough Seaforth *Brucefield	Herbert Elford, Sec	Holmesville Londesborough Seaforth. Brucefield.
BRUGE: Brant	Walkerton (Brills)* *Deemerton Formosa Teeswater Chealey Dobbinton. Kinloss	George Bothwell, Mgr D. Schmidt Sebastian Gfroerer S. R. Brill, Sec Isaac Wenger, Prop T. H. Rolston A. H. Musgrove, Sec	Walkerton. Deemerton. Formosa. Tesswater. Ayton. Dobbinton. Whitechurch.
GREY: Egremont Glenelg Normanby Sydenham	Dromore Holstein Durham Ayton Saugeen Valley Pleasant View	John Philp David Allan, Sec A. Davidson, Sec Isaac Wenger, Prop John B. Ashley, Sec James Struthers, Prop	Dromore. Holstein. Durham. Ayton. Neustadt. Owen Sound.
PERTH: Blanshard Easthope N	Kirkton	John Hannah, Prop George Wettlaufer, Sec	Seaforth. Amulree.
Wellington: Guelph	Agricultural College	President of College	Guelph.
WATERLOO: Wilmot	†Nith Valley	Henry D. Tye, Sec	Haysville. Elmira.
York: Markham	Jerseyhurst	Robert Reesor, Prop	Cedar Grove.
Durham: Cartwright	Cedar Grove	Robert Philp	Cadmus.
Prince Edward: Ameliasburg	†Sprague	John Sprague	Ameliasbnrg.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE: Edwardsburg	Ventnor	 Millar & Ferguson, Prop	Spencerville.
Dundas : Matilda		James Dillon	Hainsville.
STORMONT: Osnabruck	*Rutherford	W. D. Rutherford John H. Croil	i
GLENGARRY: \ Charlottenburg	Gore	Wm. Abrams	Camerontown.

⁺ Makes both butter and cheese.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Table No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses Cattle (Milch Cows specified) in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

	**				0	attle.		
Counties.	Ho	rses.	Milch	cows.	All other	cattle.	Total	als.
Countries	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1
A-45 - A-75 - A-75	15,744	15,197	13,760	13,411	23,622	23,204	37,382	
Sasex	20,033		2.00	18,755	38,948	38,601	57,647	
Kent	15.121	14,610	18,166	17,586	29,251	29,310	47,417	
lgin		12,247	15,969	16,196	17,110	17,879	33,079	
Ialdimand		10,871	12,110	12,575	16,697	17,915	28,807	
Velland	9,951	9,441	8,890	8,917	11,179	11,982	20,069	
Totals	84,975	81,481	87,594	87,440	136,807	138,891	224,401	
	15,638	14,908	17,573	17,416	42,362	41,048	59,935	
ambton	29,439	28,010	30,256	30,717	77,278	76,211	107,534	
Iuron	21,673	20,180	27,748	27,610	55,719	56,856	83,467	
ruce	66,750	63,098	75,577	75,743	175,359	174,115	250,936	
Totals	1		10000			7 7 7 7 7 7 7	all the	
rey	26,993 25,862	25,610 24,630	34,308 24,811	33,801 24,206	67,871 45,537	70,260 46,753	102,179 70,348	
imcoe	52,855	50,240	59,119	58,007	113,408	117,013	172,527	
Totals	265	1,0202.0		1	12000	0.000		
Liddlesex	29,399	28,214	36,396	35,267	68,643	69,972	105,039	
to Come	19,480	18,087	34,775	33,534	32,827	32,696	67,602	
	10,438	10,075	10,415	9,976	13,384	13,713	23,799	
could the second second second	20,410	19,383	26,178	25,842 26,029	50,065	50,571	76,243	
	23,024	22,267 12,528	26,107 14,755	14,423	52,893 21,417	53,427	79,000	
I-toplog	12,916	8,447	9,629	9,876	20,423	21,546 21,566	36,172	
ufferin	8,658 124,325	119,001	158,255	154,947	259,652	263,491	30,052 417,907	-
Totals			100			12.70		
incoln	9,232	9,096	8,620	8,914	10,293	10,881	18,913	
Town Assessment Plant and a second and a second	13,224	12,715	13,534	13,153	15,998	16,929	29,532	
-thom	8,582 12,924	8,332 12,771	9,599 12,538	9,999	15,981 16,634	16,340 18,299	25,580 29,172	
	25,390	24,771	20,973	20,869	25,792	26,265	46,765	
	19,089	18,426	16,320	16,304	32,612	33,042	48,932	
	14,802	14,385	12,326	12,450	22,199	22,560	34,525	
	17,114	16,618	21,191	21,023	21,726	22,514	42,917	
	11,194	10,815	8,901	9,781	7,977	8,495	16,878	
rince Edward		-	-	-	169,212	-		
Totals	131,551	127,929	124,002	125,432	199,212	175,325	293,214	1
ennox and Addington	9,649	9,786	12,680	14,279	13,209	16,050	25,889	
	9,065	9,542	15,505	17,039	14,370	16,807	29,875	
- de avert faremville	19,418	19,437	45,401	47,048	26,439	30,995 10,891	71,840	
	8,066	8,026	17,841	17,188 15,471	10,641 8,615	8,615	28,482 24,086	
	7,473	7,186 8,538	15,471 18,375	18,655	11,726	11,905	30,101	
	9,195	7,004	13,027	12,586	8,862	8,942	21,889	
	7,648 4,816	4,447	5,925	6,077	7,039	7,610	12,964	
	14,257	13,722	23,587	23,946	23,262	25,395	46,849	
	11,663	11,423	16,823	17,184	23,707	25,355	40,530	
	10,000	10,050	18,553	18,721	22,980	24,897	41,533	
anark	111,250	109,161	203,188	208,194	170,850	187,462	374,038	
	No. Peruti	100		19 949	23,841	24,328	36,138	
ictoria eterborough	12,565	12,295 9,978	12,297 14,728	12,248 14,327	19,092	19,744	33,820	
eterborough	10,277	987	2,405	2,231	3,753	3,581	6,158	
	1,055 18,238	17,503	33,379	34,482	23,433	25,950	56,812	
astings	42,135	40,763	62,809	63,288	70,119	73,603	132,928	
						8,425	12,784	
Inskoka	2,452	2,264	4,511	4,529	8,273 3,797	3,715		
	995	873	1,918	1,841		5.030	5,715	
Jgoma	1,507	1,408	2,198	2,138	5,251	5,039	7,449	_
Totals	4,954	4,545	8,627	8,508	17,321	17,179	25,948	
vince	618,795	596,218	779,171	781,559	1,112,728	1,147,079	1,891,899	1

SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY.

o. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Sheep and	Lambs.	Ho	gs.	Poul	try.
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
***************************************	22,082	21,885	55,724	51,596	179,019	179,55
	27,711	28,451	59,422	55,225	191,205	189,31
****	32,025 22,182	31,428 22,006	34,660	32,822	169,473	164,53
	22,137	23,351	26,643 13,264	25,423 13,120	134,151 112,801	131,13 106,31
***************************************	19,901	20,307	7,302	7,998	92,903	90,72
***************************************	146,038	147,428	197,015	186,184	879,552	861,58
	34,042	33,244	17,972	18,433	162,255	159,54
	65,570	64,921	30,679	29,246	334,126	328,21
	73,044 172,656	69,105 167,270	73,096	23,664 71,343	230,888 727,269	712,7
and the same of the same of						2000
	104,116 63,831	100,304 63,640	33,495 40,609	33,502 39,350	293,582 263,704	288,6° 259,8°
	167,947	163,944	74,104	72,852	557,286	548,4
	48,151	47,393	39,863	39,468	355,736	333,3
***************************************	24,717	25,351	31,021	29,943	198,031	193,0
	16,710 45,630	16,913 44,648	14,108 25,364	13,592 23,121	89,124 228,859	86,0 227,4
	67,516	65,170	32,556	31,214	244,306	238,1
***************************************	29,041	29,816	15,041	14,996	127,087	125,2
	26,075	25,464 254,755	13,491	13,073	98,928	1,303,9
		15,725	9,659	-		
N	15,080 20,261	21,216	13,671	9,927 14,300	73,167 101,967	72,3 98,7
*************************	16,495	16,595	8,342	8,989	78,216	76,9
	20,697	21,098	18,240	18,350	118,213	121,1
	34,225 39,320	37,693 39,557	37,913 24,756	36,385 24,294	218,829 177,111	213,9 173,8
****************************	28,419	29,208	14,035	14,177	138,657	135,6
erland	28,163	29,834	16,712	17,088	145,435	142,3
ward	11,815 214,475	12,437 223,363	4,905	4,781	79,135	78,1
		1				1
d Addington	14,360 19,880	15,991 22,040	7,733 7,732	7,972 8,029		81,8
Grenville	42,701	44,996	18,995	19,110		208,
	11,799	12,102	9,154	8,476	111,628	106,3
**********************	12,203	12,339 18,105	6,765	6,938		84,0
	17,254 17,052	16,302	7,355 8,863	8,491 8,971	103,222 63,063	95,7 57,7
	7,761	8,204	4,669	5,026	41,661	41,9
***************************************	37,632	38,166	15,791	16,015		160,
	55,036 40,227	54,276 40,716	15,364 13,224	15,988 13,371	114,794 115,275	112,4
	275,905	283,237	115,645	118,387	1,170,461	1,139,5
	27,947	28,546	14,352	14,750	131,009	129,4
ıgh	22,360	22,700	13,971	14,344		128,9
	4,579	4,361	1,434	1,477	11,973	11,9
***************************************	34,198 89,084	35,438 91,045	18,654	18,842	-	151,8
	The same of					2000
nd	9,724 3,436	8,522 3,129	2,824 1,686	2,721 1,651	30,208 13,845	29,3 13,6
	7,075	6,351	3,011	2,830	22,452	20,5
	20,235	18,002	7,521	7,202		62,8
			1	1000	1	-

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

Table No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Live Stock is Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

	Horse		Cat	tle.	Sheep	p and	Ho	gs.	Pou	ltry.
Counties.			1000	1000			1000	1000	1000	1000
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
_•										
Kent	77.6 68.0	78.1 67.4	184.2 195.7	188.1 202.4	108.8 94.1	112.4 100.4	274.5 201.8			
Elgin	55.2	54.2	173.2	173.9	117.0	116.5			619.1	610.1
Norfolk	55.7	54.0	142.9	150.1	95.8	96.9	115.1	112.0		
Haldimand	55.7	54.7	142.8	153.5	109.7	117.6	65.8	66.1		
Welland Group	$\frac{61.3}{62.2}$	$\frac{58.6}{61.1}$	$\frac{123.6}{164.2}$	$\frac{129.8}{169.6}$	$\frac{122.6}{106.8}$	$\frac{126.1}{110.5}$	$\frac{45.0}{144.1}$	$\frac{49.7}{139.5}$	572.1 643.5	_
Lambton	52.9	5 2 .8	202.9	207.1	115.2	117 0	en o		549.3	ECE 1
Huron	53.1	52.1		199.0		117.8 120.8	60.8 55.4	65.3 54.4		
Bruce	47.9	46.0					54.1	53.9		
Group	51.3	50.1	192.8	198.6	132.6		56.2	56.7	558.7	566.5
Grey	48.9	47.1	185.2	191.4	188.7	184.5	60.7	61.6		
Simcoe	54.4	_53.0	147.9	152.6	134.2		85.4	84.6		
Group	51.5	49.8	168.0	173.5	163.5	162.6	72.1	72.2	542.6	543.9
Middlesex	55.7	54.0	198.9	201.4	91.2	90.7	75.5		673.6	637.9
Dxford	56.7 60.5	53.4 59.6	196.8 137.9	195.4 140.2	71.9 96.8	74.8 100.1	90.3	88.4		569.6 509.2
Perth	56.1	54.4					81.83 69.7	80.5 64.8	516.5 629.1	
Wellington	52.2	51.2	179.3	182.8	153.2		73.9	71.8	554.4	
Waterloo	55.0	54.2	153.9		123.6		76.0	64.9		
Oufferin	$\frac{46.1}{54.7}$	$\frac{46.4}{53.3}$	159.9 184.0		$\frac{138.7}{113.5}$	$\frac{140.0}{114.0}$	71.8	$\frac{71.9}{74.0}$	526.3 590.8	553.8 583.5
•	•			-						
Ventworth	62.6 63.7	$61.1 \\ 61.7$	128.2 142.3	133.0 146.0	102.2 97.6	105.6 103.0	65.5 65.9	66.7 69.4	495.9 491.3	
Halton	51.9	50.6		159.9	99.7		50.4	54.6		
Peel	54.2	53.2		130.1	86.9	87.9	76.5	76.4	496.1	
Cork	62.3	60.6	114.7	115.3	84.0	92.2	93.0	89.0		
Ontario	56.9 54.1	55.0 50.7	145.9 126.2	147.3 123.4	117.2 103.9	118.1 103.0	$73.8 \\ 51.3$	72.5 50.0		
Northumberland	54.5	53.5	136.7	140.1	89.7	96.0	53.2	55.0		457.
Prince Edward	61.7	59.1	93.0	99.9	65.1	68.0	27.0	26.1		427
Group	57.9	56.1	129.1	131.8	94.4	97.9	65.3	65.0	497.9	487.
Lennox and Addington	46.8	48.7	125.5	150.9	69.6	79.5	37.5	39.7		406.
Frontenac	42.3	45.1	139.3	160.1	92.7	104.2	36.1	38.0		353.
Leeds and Grenville	46.5 60.1	47.1 60.4	$\begin{array}{c} 172.2 \\ 212.3 \end{array}$	189.3 211.3	102.4 87.9	109.1 91.1	45.5 68.2	46.4 63.8		505. 799.
Stormont	64.5	61.9	208.0	207.5			58.4	59.8		729.
Hengarry	62.8	60.2	205.7	215.3	117.9		50.3	59.8	705.4	
Prescott	55.8	54.0	159.6		124.4	125.7	64.6	69.2		
Russell	63.7 49.9	59.0 49.8	171.6 163.8	181.4	$102.7 \\ 131.6$	108.8 138.4	61.8 55.2	66.6		
Renfrew	44.4	44.0	154.4	178.9 163.8	209.6	208.9	58.5	58.1 61.5	437.2	
Lanark	34.6	34.7	143.7	150.6	139.1	140.6	45.7	46.2	398.7	396.
Group	48.7	48.6	163.7	176.2	120.8	126.1	50.6	52.7	512.4	507.
Victoria	52 .7		151.7				60.2		549.8	545 .
Peterborough	46.4	40.4	152.5	158.4	100.8	105.5	63.0		600.8	
Haliburton Hastings	35.5 54.5	35.2	207.4 169.7	207.5	109 9	100.7	48.3	52.7	403.2	426.
Group	51.1		161.2		102.2	110.1	$\frac{55.7}{58.7}$	$\frac{54.7}{59.8}$	460.8 522.1	
Muskoka	46.5	43.5	242 .6	248 8	184 B	163.7	51.6	52.3	573.4	562.
Parry Sound	29.5	29.5		187.4				55.7	410.5	
Algoma	36.8	38.9		198.3			73.5	78.2	548.0	
Group	38.9	38.6	203.7	217.9	158.9	152.7	59.0	61.1		533.
The Province	53.9	52.7	164.9	4=0.0	117.1	119.3	72.8	72.4	549.4	541.

Table No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-9; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

		1889.			1888.			verage for years 1882.	
Counties.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Ensex	12,874	76,729	5.96	12,966	77,155	5.95	14,372	80,763	5.62
Kent	16,682	99,091	5.94	17,119	101,943 114,325	5.95 6,21	20,654 22,650	117,547	5.69
Elgin	18,062 12,511	108,733 66,684	6.02 5.33	18,400 12,731	68,005	5.34	17,106	128,860 89,887	5.69 5.25
Norfolk	12,507	74,792	5,98	13.308	78,912	5.93	18,325	108,143	5.90
Welland	11,881 84,517	59,167 485,196	4.98 5.74	12,554 87,078	62,665 503,005		14,508	73,304 598,504	5.05
					-				5.56
Lambton	19,676	118,056		19,503	116,389 229,079		25,351 49,292	147,258	5.81
Huron	39,342 45,799	226,217 271,130	5.75	40,093	254,229	5.68	48,370	278,651 273,999	5.61
Totals	104,817	615,403	_	104,340	599,697	5.75	123,013	699,908	5.69
Grey	63,407	360,152		62,976	351,070		70,163	385,421	5.49
Simcoe	40,852	227,954		41,492	229,838		46,017	252,445	5.49
Totals	104,259	588,106	5.64	104,468	580,908		116,180	637,866	5.49
Middlesex	28,361	171,868		28,334	172,485		38,214	226,048	5.99
Brant	9,592	81,577 56,593	5.74	14,963 9,883	84,915 57.341		20,801 14,584	118,609 83,247	5.70
Perth	26,420	149,273	5.65	26,398	148,395	5.62	33,066	185,267	5.60
Waterloo	41,725 18,122	235,746 96,047		42,261 19,154	236,447 100,835		48,776 22,871	275,375 122,835	5.68
Dufferin	16,505	91,438		16,292	90,236		18,438		5.3
Totals		882,542		157,285	890,654	5.66	196,750		5.6
Lincoln	8,626	42,095		9,145	44,895		10,683		5.10
Wentworth	11,468	66,400		12,771	74,922		15,393 12,144		5.6
Peel.	9,716	57,033 84,505		9,936	59,662 88,502		16,165		6.1
York	20,638	122,590	5.94	23,595	140,370	5.95	28,480		5.9
Untario	23,867	144,395			144,754		27,841	169,935	6.1
Northumberland	17,705 16,785	102,689		18,814 18,193	107,249		21,637 21,382		5.7
Prince Edward	7,325	37,431		8,243	41,148		9,949	52,141	5.2
Totals	139,417	755,834	5.84	139,022	807,905	5.81	163,674	959,528	5.8
Leanor and Addington	9,277	51,398			60,262		15,591	81,434	5.2
Frontenac	12,067 27,030	65,524 129,744			71,810 138,113		19,120 38,622		
Dundas	7,752	39,303			41,951		11,543		4.9
Stormont	8.176	44,239			46,776	5.32	10,309	52,919	5.1
Glengarry Prescott	11,974	56,517 52,795			59,199 51,001		16,174 11,273		4.6
Russell	5,697	27,00	4.74		28,720		8,093		
Uarleton	. 24,611	129,208	5.25	25,792	133,135	5.16	29,964	150,711	5.0
Renfrew.	36,214	172,741 125,893			171,504 128,086		37,497 33,877	168,419 161,783	
Totals			-		930,557		232,063		_
Victoria	17,942	97,78	5.45	18,859	105,059	5.57	22,214	122,662	5.5
Leterborough	. 13,930	73,968	5.31	14,630	77,291	5.28	17,439	91,675	5.2
Haliburton	3,118				14,780 113,794		3,406 26,946		
Totals.	56,261				310,92		70,005		-
Muskoka	6,184	34,19	5.53	5,654	30,453	5.39	5,864	31,523	
Parry Sound	. 2,519	15,26	6.06	2,329	13,630	5.85	2,040	11,847	5.7
Algoina	4,245					-			
Totals		76,03	7 5.87	11,880	67,37	5.67	10,978	61,557	5.6
The Province	. 825,930	4.588,89	5.56	851,522	4,691,02	7 5.51	1,020,27	8 5,554,99	8/ 5

FACTORY CHEESE.

Table No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 577 factories in Ontario in 1889, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

	Fac	tories.	Quantit	y of—		ons	No.	Avera	ige	dateo	f-
Counties.	No. in operation,	No. of returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese,	No. of patrons	Average N of cows.	Openi	ng	Closi	ng
			1b	Th.	8		13				
Essex		8	602,149 5,008,439	56,481 456,284	5,263	88 479	180 2,239	May	1	Sep. Oct.	10
Kent Elgin		23	26,440,414	2,484,084	42,211 224,197	1,540		April			
Norfolk	22	17	14,310,722	1,344,418	124,384	1,175	5,403		6	TV.	
Haldimand		10	7,002,197 2,126,986	655,927 198,425	60,113 17,652	698	2,955 925	0	16	Oct.	2 2
Total		62	55,490,907	5,195,619	473,820	4,189	20,692	-	-	Nov.	
Lambton	1 000	12	11,288,417	1,041,943	95,624	1,041	4,437	May		Oct.	2
furon	16	16	17,179,857	1,582,006	150,673	1,357	6,491	11	17	"	1
Bruce	_	20	20,016,951	1,947,851	176,118	1,572	7,952	-11	18	11	2
Total	200	48	48,485,225	4,571,800	422,415	3,970	18,880	10000		Oct.	2
Simcoe	11 5	9 5	6,593,909 2,183,932	627,157 207,892	57,995 18,407	489 208	2,493 958	May	18 24	Oct.	B
Total	16	14	8,777,841	835,049	76,402	697	3,451	May	-	Oct.	7
Middlesex	1	36	49,812,757	4,623,409		2,772	16,488	22.0	1	Nov.	
Oxford	40	34	75,509,992	7,135,812	437,227 661,758	2,642	22,193	April	20	"	1
Brant		3	3,950,366	376,397	34,573	219	1,503	11	29	Chie	-
Perth Wellington		22 11	29,059,089 10,781,982	2,705,649 1,000,251	259,665 94,732	1,659	10,352 4,390	May	20	Oct.	ľ
Waterloo	6	4	3,271,343	302,935	29,249	247	1,376	11	18	11	1
Oufferin	-	2	764,703	72,806	6,567	66	356	12:	23	99	_
Total		112	173,150,232	16,217,259	1,523,771	8,388	56,658	200		Nov.	
Wontworth	4 3	3 2	2,080,514 2,675,998	193,999 254,545	17,847 23,729	234 167		May		Oct. Nov.	
Wentworth		1	265,000	24,720	2,500	20	1,150	"		Sep.	
Tork	3	3	616,120	58,348	5,959	58	322	er	31	H	
Ontario	1 5	1 5	287,685 2,476,204	26,000 233,843	2,604 21,759	206	125 969	"	15	Oct.	
Ourham Northumberland	36	32	25,376,840	2,433,370	230,265	1,450	8,813		2	Nov.	ı
Prince Edward	16	12	9,055,183	872,021	79,214	829	3,390	- 11	4	Oct.	
Total	69	59	42,833,544	4,096,846	383,877	3,003	15,682	0.2		Oct.	
ennox and Addington.		16	18,966,693	1,876,123	176,987	1,301		May	7	Oct.	
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	37	28 69	16,523,326 66,574,518	1,626,478 6,428,959	150,103 600,196	2,664	6,144 28,570	April		-11	
Dundas	37	19	14,073,039	1,382,133	600,196 132,220	621	5,597	- 11	30	11	
Stormont	23	13	10,392,770 3,402,052	1,019,129 341,603	93,914 31,425	581 194	4,115	May	1	"	
Prescott			6,926,339	682,279	62,391	415	2,898		4	**	
Russell	6		1,932,505	184,469	16,995	142	934	10	10		
Carleton		11	6,728,580 1,047,698	645,525 101,072	59,249	415 90	2,992 510		15		
Lanark				1,473,484	9,432 137,272	915	6,150		7	11	
Total	. 346	204	161,788,343	15.761,254	1,470,184	8,139	61,618	May	2	Oct.	i
Victoria			. my corey ware	379,677	36,012	294		May		Oct.	
Peterborough				1,392,709 61,045	132,517 5,630	756 50	5,071 247	"	8		
Haliburton			49,681,427	4,914,855	470,852	2,319	17,268	Apri			
Total	-	1		_	645,011	3,419	24,109	1-		Oct.	
The Province	1100	III LEDE	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		4,995,480		201,090	1000	4	Oct.	
Later returns:											
Leeds and Grenville					8,657	40		May		Oct.	
Dundas		1			12,281	90	525			Nov Oct.	
Stormont		4	1,749,382	168,506	13,036	113	Contract of the sail	11		I DOD	

^{*}Received too late for estimates compiled in introductory matter.

FACTORY CHEESE.

o. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average per factory of in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average numfocws, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from the aggregate of 557 ries returned for the year 1889.

	ays.	Quantity	of—	o l	4	VB.	A	verage	per cov	7.	to to	ese	net k.
	No. of days operation.			cheese,	patrons,	of cows.	Yield mill		Valu		required to	cheese 0 fb.	product, milk.
5.	No.	Milk	Cheese	Value of	700	No.	11	3	3	N.	red 1.1	of 100	Value of p
	n o	used.	made.	lue	o of		Perseason	Perday	Per	Perday	Milk make	Value	lue 10
	Av.			Va	No.	Av.	sea	Pe	J sea	Pe	Mi	V	Va
		m.	m.	8	1		16.	m,	8 c.	cts.	tb.	8 c.	cts
		602,149 626,055	56,481 57,036	5,263	88 60	180 280	3,345 2,237 2,941	29.3 17.1	29 24 18.84	25.6 14.4	10.66	9 32 9 25	87 84
	170	1,149,583	108.004	5,276 9,748 7,317	67	391	2,941	17.4	24 94	14.7	10.64	9 03	84
		841,807 700,220	79,083 65,593	7,317 6,011	69 70	318 296	2,649 2,370	17.3 17.5	23 02 20 34	15.0 15.0		9 25 9 16	86 85
	400	708,995	66,142	5,884	70	308	2,294	16.7	19 08	13.9		8 90	83
	154	895,015	83,800	7,642	68	334	2,682	17.4	22 90	14.9	10.68	9 12	85
	. 142	940,701	86,829	7,969	87	370	2,544	17.9	21 55	15.1	10.83	9 18	84
	102	1,073,741 1,000,848	98,875 97,393	9,417 8,806	85 79	406 398	2,647 2,517	19.9 18.6	23 21 22 15	17.5 16.3	10.86	9 52 9 04	87 88
	136	1,010,109	95,246	8,800	83	393	2,568	18.9		16.4	-	9 24	87
		732,657	69,684	6,444	54	277	2,645	19.7	23 26	17.3		9 25	88
4148	118	436,786 626,989	41,578 59,646	$\frac{3,681}{5,457}$	50	$\frac{192}{247}$	$\frac{2,280}{2,544}$	19.4	19 21 22 14	16.3	_	8 85 9 15	84
	105	1 383 688	199 499	19 145	77	458	3,021	18.3	26 52	16.1		9 46	87
2124	. 181	2,220,882 1,316,789 1,320,868	209,877 125,466 122,984	19,463	78 73	653	3,402 2,628	18.8	29 82	16.5	10.59	9 27	87
****		1,316,789	120,466	11,803	75	501 471	2,628	14.9 19.0	23 00 25.08	13.0 17.0	10.50	9 19 9 60	87 89
22.0	131	980,180 817,836	90,902	0,012	75 71 62	399	2,456	18.8	21 58	16.5	10.78	9 47 9 66	87
****		382,352	75,734 36,403	7,312 3,284	33	344 178	2,377 2,148	17.6 19.0	21 26 18 45	15.8 16.3		9 66 9 02	89 85
	165	1,545,984		13,605	75	506	3,056	18.6	26 89	16.3	10.68	9 40	88
		693,505 337,999 265,000 205,373 287,685 495,241	64,666	5,949	78	271	2,559 2,327 2,650	18.1	21 95	15.5		9 20	85
		265,000	127,273 24,720	2,500	84 20	575 100	2,650	15.0 22.3	20 63 25 00			9 32 10 11	88 94
	. 100	205,373	19,449 26,000	1,986	19	107 125	1.913	19.1 18.3	18 51 20 83	18.5	10.56	10 21	96
****	. 138	495,241	46,769	2,604 4,352	41	194	2,301 2,555	18.6	22 45	16.3	10.59	9 30	90 87
rlan		793,026 754,599	76,043 72,668	7,196 6,601	45 69	275 283	2,879 2,671	18.0 18.3	26 13 23 37	16.3 16.0	10.43	9 46 9 08	90 87
Waltu	152	725,992	_	6,506	51	266	2,731	17.9				9 37	89
Add'		1,185,418 590,119	117,258	11,062	81	447	2,655	16.9	24 77	15.7	10.11	9 43	93
en le	. 151 e. 162	590,119 964,848	58,089 93,173		29 39	219 342	2,689 2,825	17.8 17.4	24 43 25 46		10.16	9 23 9 34	90
	159	740,686	72,744	6,959	33	295	2,514	15.9	23 62	14.9	10.18	9 57	94
		799,444 486,007	78,395 48,800		45 28	317 223	2,526 2,177	16.8 14.0		15.2		9 22 9 20	90
	. 149	494,739	48,734	4,457	30	207	2,390	16.0	21 58	14.4	10.15	9 14	90
	7.90	322,084 611,689	30,745 58,684			156 272	2,069 2,249	15.7 16.5	18 20 19 80		10.48	9 21 9 18	88
	125	349,233	33,691	3,144	30	170	2,054	16.5	18 49	14.8	10.37	9 33	90
	142	845,601 793,080	-	7,626	51	342	2,475	17.4		No. of Concession,		9 32	
	190	564,724	1	5.145	42	1000	2,596					9 48	
gh .	155	916,566	87,044	8,282	47	317	2,892	18.7	26 13	16.9	10.53	9 52	90
		206,263 955,412				82 332	2,505	17.7 18.0	22 79 27 27				
	157	883,568	86,516	8,269	44	309	2,859	18.2	26 75	17.0	10.21	9 56	9
	1000		A Company	1662	1		Second State of the last	10000	1		1 30 50	1	1

FACTORY CHEESE.

Table No. VII. - Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the yearly average factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of Cheese made, of number of patrons of as age number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate 3,158 factories making complete returns in the seven years 1883-9.

	of days	Quantity	y of—		,	cows.	A	verage	per cov	v.	to se.	2	I
Counties.	Av'rge No. of din operation.	Milk	Cheese	Value of cheese	patro	No. of co	Yield	of milk	Valu	ue of	required to	of cheese 100 lb.	
	Av'rg	used.	made.		No. of	Avr. 1	Per season	Per day.	Per season	Per day.	Milk r make	Value of c	
Anna e	133	lb.	1b.	\$ 8	55	187	lb.	lb. 19.2	\$ c. 26 00	cts . 19.6	lb. 10.28	\$ c.	
Cent	142	478,166 742,091	46,496 69,843	4,862 6,763	72	294	2,557 2,524	17.8	23 00	16.2	10.63	10 46 9 68	
lgin	168	1,119,704	105,994	10,245	70	375 335	2,986	17.7	27 31 24 94	16,2	10.56	9 67	
orfolk	148	919,502 827,986	88,125 79,181	8,355 7,453	73 75	324	2,745 2,556	17.3 17.3		15.7 15.6	10.43	9 48 9 41	
Velland	132	319,571	30,123	2,756	36	147	2,174	16,5	18 75	14.2	10.61	9 15	1
Group	157	867,551	84,394	8,079	69	322	2756	17.5	25 09	16.0	10.52	9 57	Ì
ambton	146	883,902	83,143	8,017	75	335	2,639	18.1		16.4	10.63	9 64	
Iuron		1,212,037 987,053	114,359 94,440	11,326 9,020	99 80	447 383	2,711 2,577	19.3 18.8		18.0 17.2	10.60	9 90 9 55	
Group	7.47	1,019,542	96,574	9,371	84	386	2,641	18,8		17.2	10.56	9 70	
rey	133	654,582	62,896	5,923	56	259	2,527	19.0	22 87	17.2	10.41	9 42	
imcoe	124	409, 226	39,610	-	43	184	2,224	17.9	-	16.9	10.33	9 75	
Group	1000	560,769	53,993		51	230	2,438	18.7	22 33	17.1	10.39	9 51	-
diddlesex	167	1,318,953	123,981 177,554	12,196	75	432	3,053	18.3		17.0	10.64	9 84	
rant	2000	1,864,901 1,031,131	177,504	9.808	72 67	582 373	3,204 2,764	17.9 16.5		16.8 15.7	10,50 10,31	9 83 8 81	
erth	153	1,310,092	123,772	12,292	78	464	2,823	18.5	26 49	17.4	10.58	9 93	3
Vellington	140	1,229,972	116,231	11,229	88 63	457 317	2,691	19.2 18.8		17.6	10.58	9 66	
Vaterloo Infferin	400	813,278 564,755	53,436	7,563 5,092	49	243	2,566	18.9		17.5	10.57	9 53	
Group	165	1,422,193	134,674		74	474	3,000	18.2	_	17.0	10,56	9 84	•
incoln	147	668,476	63,136	5,852	68	245	2,728	18.6		16.3	10.59	9 27	ì
Wentworth	158	1,135,576	108,927		79	425	2.672 2,282	16.9 18.6		15.7 16.5	10.43 10.41	9 71 9 24	d
Peel	2000	102,686 616,546	9,868 57,766		45	45 235		21.2		18.9		9 49	
Tork	100	193,970	18,411	1,867	21	102	1,902	19.0	18 30	18.3	10.54	10 14	1
Intario	120	269,860 654,922	25,490 62,065		35 64	116 251	2,326 2,609	19.3 18.6		17.9 16.3	10.59	9 83 9 28	
Ourham Northumberland		819,042	79,753		50	284	2,884	18.2	26 44	16.7	10.37	9 41	
rince Edward.	148	829,704	81,580		74	319		17.5		15.8	10.17	9 19	8
Group	151	746,250	72,375	6.790	56	274	2,724	18.0	24 78	16.4	10.31	9 38	À
ennox & Add'n	155	1,240,154	121,713		91	477	2,600	16.8		15.5	10.19	9 47	
Frontenac Leeds and Gren	149 162	574,120 962,282	56,160 94,632		31 40	224 352	2,563 2,734	17.2 16.9		15.7 15.8	10.22	9 33 9 53	
Dundas	156	796,753	78,394	7,427	36	316	2,521	16,2	23 50	15.1	10.16	9 47	1
stormont	149 155	816,708 585,902	80,151 57,281	7,435	34	330 254	2,475 2,307	16.6 14.9		15.1 14.8	9.28 10.23		
Hengarry		513,009	51,192		29	227	2,260	15.4		14.2	10.02	9 22	
tussell	139	421,680	41,585	4,024	31	194	2,174	15.6	20 74	14.9	10.14	9 68	
Carleton	137 126	669,979 415,227	65,340 41,036		41 35	299 205	2,241 2,025	16.4 16.0		14.9 15.2	10.25	9 35 9 62	
denfrew	W 260	860,239	85,012	7.914	50	348	2,472	17.0		15.6	10 12	9 31	
Group	154	808,531	79,482	7,542	42	316	2,559	16,6	23 87	15.4	10.17	9 49	1
Victoria		511,751	49,813 67,937	4,709	41	202	2,533	18.2		16.8		9 45	
Peterborough		708,883 206,125	67,937 20,304	6,442 1,880	42 18	255 88	2,780 2,342	18.6 17.4	25 26 21 36	16.9 15.8	10.43 10.15	9 48 9 26	
Hastings	162	981,145	98,450	9,332	47	343		17.6	27 21	16.8	9.97	9 48	
Group	159	874,012	86,869		45	309	2,829	17.8	26 64	16.8	10.06	9 48	-
he Province	156	952,040	91,997	8,837	56	347	2,744	17.6	25 47	16.3	10.35	9 61	

CREAMERY BUTTER.

io. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of Butter made at 80. creameries in Ontario in 1889, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

		operation.		urns de.	But	ter.	Che	ese.		Aversos	Average	date of—
untie	88.	No. reported in operation	Butter only.	Butter and	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Total value of produce.		Opening	Closing
					lb.	8	lb.	\$	8	cts.		
		1	1		20,000	5,000	· · · · · · ·		5,000	25.00	May 7	Dec. 31
		1	1		5,823	1,275	*******		1,275	21.90	" 20	Aug. 31
10.		1	1		15,390	3,079			3,079	20.00	" 27	Sept. 30
· ine	*****	4	3	::::	58,187	12,293			12,293	21.13	" 21	
		7	6	::::	231,106	48,434			48,434	20.96	" 10	" 18
		6	6		265,915	54,083	0.243		54,083	20.34	" 19	. " 26
		2	2		34,396	7,257			7,257	21.10	" 15	" 7
on		1	1	****	13,250	2,915			2,915	22.00	June 3	Sep. 30
0.4		2	1	"ï	64,767	12,876	66,476	4,894	17,770	19.88	May 11	Oct. 27
***		1	1	****	11,520	4,608			4,608	40.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
		1	1		8,045	1,637			1,637	20.35	May 29	Oct. 7
dwa	ard	1		1	16,644	3,836	50,974	3,312	7,148	23.05	" 1	" 31
Gre	nville	1	1		35,725	7,730		********	7,730	21.64	Apr. 25	 Nov. 2
		2	1		35,016	6,850	,		6,850	19.56	" 29	Oct. 30
t ,.		1		1	41,134	8,753	102,358	6.200	14,953	21.28	" 20	Nov. 9
у		1	1		19,085	3,441	*******		3,441	18.03	May 1	" 1
/1	1889	33	27	3	876,003	184,067	219,808	14,406	198,473	21.01	*****	
- 1	1888	31	24	3	677,279	137,743	153,247	12,350		20.34		
1	1887	42	32	3	1,136,576	230,022	131,307	11,617	241,639	20.24	*******	
de.	1886	47	27	2	823,853	160,798	96,156	5,529	166,327	19.52	*******	
	1885	27	11	2	353,347	69,583	126,591	7,785	77,368	19.69		
	1884.	23	5	3	147,924	32,088	259,688	20,786	52,874	21.69	*******	
	1883	27	9	3	243,902	51,817	134,446	11,218	63,035	21.33		

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PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

able following gives the value of farm property by districts for the years 1888 under the heads of Land, Buildings and Live Stock, togetherwith the totals wince in each year since 1882:

Districts.	Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
	8	8	8	8	8
ie		25,039,332 24,636,626	6,876,644 6,540,396	13,457,339 13,131,517	133,238,462 132,231,301
aron {1889 1888		18,991,619 18,718,270	5,503,309 5,336,058	12,638,402 12,300,224	107,830,304 109,500,263
Bay		14,759,680 14,231,484	4,529,700 4,316,375	9,221,997 8,931,641	77,441,820 76,775,322
dland {1889 1888		42,161,762 41,400,140	10,478,851 10,258,573	22,208,386 21,860,521	211,236,256 213,317,917
tario	1. 139,895,993	43,340,883 42,471,279	10,864,907 10,451,605	20,798,891 20,473,372	213,908,945 213,292,249
rence & Ottawa { 1889 1888	104,077,562	34,727,499 33,701,066	9,496,358 9,128,959	19,099,339 18,299,018	167,400,758 166,013,266
dland,		12,237,461 12,019,842	3,494,646 3,331,576	7,309,068 6,893,434	63,769,606 63,179,835
Districts { 1889		1,206,001 1,114.519	441,291 391,390	997,866 949,508	7,384,518 7,057,941
/1889	632,329,433	192,464,237	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,664
1888	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
1887	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
vince	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107, 208, 935	989,497,91
1885	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,74
1884	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
1883	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,59
1882	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,61

e figures for the province, an increase is noticed in the values of buildings, s and live stock, but a considerable decrease (amounting to \$8,151,368) is n the value of farm land. The total value of farm property for the province 0,664, showing a net increase of \$842,570 over the previous year. The Districts alone experienced a rise in the value of farm lands, but every group norease over its own figures for the previous year in the values of buildings, s and live stock. The Lake Huron and West Midland counties exhibit a the total value of farm property, resulting from the heavy drop in the value ands in those groups.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED.—The value per acre occupied of the four classes of farm property is given in the following table by county groups and for the province for the years 1888 and 1889:

Districts.	La	and.	Buil	dings.	Imple	nents.	Live	Stock.	To	tal.
	1889.	1888,	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.
Lake Erie	37.50	37.60	10.69	10.54	2.93	2.80	5.74	5.61	56.86	56.55
Lake Huron	31,14	32.21	8.37	8.24	2.42	2.35	5.57	5.42	47.50	48.22
Georgian Bay,	24.17	24.51	7.29	7.08	2.24	2.15	4.56	4.44	38.26	38.18
West Midland	41.96	42.98	12.97	12.73	3.22	3.16	6.83	6.72	64.98	65.59
Lake Ontario	45.55	45.85	14.21	13.92	3.56	3.42	6.82	6.71	70.14	69.90
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	19.72	20.01	6.58	6.43	1.80	1.74	3.62	3.49	31.72	31.67
East Midland	15.33	15,55	4.61	4,56	1.31	1.26	2.75	2.62	24.00	23.99
Northern Districts	3.99	4.07	1.01	.98	.37	.35	.84	.84	6.21	6.2
The Province	28.66	29.21	8.73	8.58	2.34	2.27	4.79	4.69	44.52	44.7

Although an increase of fifteen cents is to be observed in the value per acre of buildings for the province compared with the figures for the previous year, and an advance of seven and ten cents respectively in the value of implements and live stock, the large decline of forty-five cents per acre in the value of land has reduced the total value per acre of farm property to twenty-three cents per acre less than that of the previous year. The Lake Huron and West Midland groups and the Northern Districts show a decrease in the total value per acre. In the matter of the value of live stock the West Midland leads the Lake Ontario group by one cent an acre, (as was the case last year), but in the three other items the last named group is far ahead of the West Midland, and still further ahead of any of the others.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS.—The next table furnishes by county groups and for the province the rentals per acre of farm land for 1889 and three preceding years based on the acreage occupied and the acreage cleared:

Rent per A		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland,	Northern Districts,	The Province.
		8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	80.
	1889.	2.09	1.79	1.60	2.25	2.72	1.32	1.60	0.51	1.96
Acreage	1888.	2.10	1.90	1.57	2.33	2.75	1.33	1.60	0.49	2.07
occupied.	1887.	2.07	1.94	1.55	2.32	2.62	1.33	1.56	0.41	2,02
	1886.	2.13	2.03	1.48	2.28	2,83	1.43	1.59	0.40	2.10
	(1889.	2.88	2.51	2.26	2.94	3.29	2.16	2.57	1.70	2.80
Acreage	1888.	2.91	2.62	2.25	3.02	3.35	2.16	2.56	1.71	2.85
cleared.	1887.	2.88	2.74	2,25	3.06	3.22	2.21	2.50	1.96	2.83
	1886.	3,05	2.86	2.21	3,06	3.47	2.34	2.66	1.70	2.97

The figures for the province reveal a decline, being eleven cents less per acre occupied and five cents less per acre cleared than in the previous year. The groups showing an increase over their own figures for 1889 are the Georgian Bay and Northern Districts (the East Midland just holding its own) on the basis of acreage occupied, and the Georgian Bay and East Midland (the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group maintaining its attention of the previous year) on the basis of acreage cleared.

MARKET PRICES.—The prices appearing in the following table are made up from market reports of newspapers published at thirteen market centres, the figures being taken during the periods when each of the various articles of farm produce comprising the table are usually marketed. The average price commanded by each is also given for a series of years:

														_
Markets.	Fall Wheat, per bushel.	Spring Wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Pease, per bushel.	Corn (in ear), per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Carrots, per bushel.	Turnipe, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per Ib
7	cts.	cts.	cts.	ets.	cts.	cts.	ets.	cts.	cts.	ots.	cts.	cts.	8 c.	cts.
Brantford	85.8	85,8	42.5	29.5	51.6	52.3	25.1	34.6	162.5	54.6			8.20	20.2
Brockville	102.6	102.6	48.5	34.1	53.9	58.9		41.0	131.7	35.4	31.0	22.4	9.58	19.0
Chatham	81.5	81.5	36.0	24.6		50.3			118.0				7.25	19.0
Cobourg	90.1	91.8	41.9	30.6	44.6	55.0				36.6			9.75	19.0
Guelph	85,9	85.9	44.7	27.5	52.6	52.0				37.9		10.9	8.80	21.5
Kingston	90.6	89.1	42.3	31.1	43.3	55.8	25.0	31.8		47.9			7.60	19.3
Lindsay	85.5	86.7	41.2	25.6	55.0	56.3				23.2			8.27	
London	87.5	86.6	40.6	28.0	52,5	52.6	25.9	40.3	121.4	54.3	23.5	23.3	8,09	20.0
Ottawa	93.5	93.5	53.5	34.2		61.3				40,5	25.2	23.5	12.10	19.0
Peterborough	81.5	81.7	40.8	27.9	46.7	55.6				28.3	****		7.83	19.0
St. Thomas	86.5	86.5	40.0	27.1		51.7				58.0			7.17	20.0
Stratford	86.7	86.8	41.6	26.4		54.2				51.5			7.46	
Toronto	88.9	88.7	46.4	32.5	48.7	58.9			*****	45.2	31.4	24.5	11,29	24.2
The Province :														
1889.	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25.9	39.5	126.7	45.5	27.3	22.8	9.98	20.7
1888.	102.4	99.3	10000	TO STATE OF		-		10000	113.7	100000	1	1000000	16,71	20,4
1887.	78.4	78.0	The same of	34.6		(P-24-2004)		10000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				11,62	22.1
1886.	73.6	72.5	1	32.0		-				100000	29.5	100000		19.1
1885.	81.5	80.6	1000	31.5	7	2000	207	10000	3775	41.1	7777	1	100000	17.4
1884.	80.5	81.4		33.1		_	100000	200						
1883.	105.0	107.0	1000	1	-	2000	Lanca was							
1882.	101.0	106.0	200		100000	10000	6079							
*1885-9.	83.9	82.6				1			99.5	2000	200		7.7.2.2.0	19.8
1882-9,	88.8	88.9	1	1000	100000	N. 2 CO.				1000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			

^{*} These are determined from the actual crop grown.

Taking the average for the province, there is a melancholy monotony in the decrease in the prices of grains compared with the figures paid in the previous year and with the average for the years 1882-9. Fall wheat was on the average 14 cents a bushel lower than in 1888 and 4.4 cents less than its average for the eight years. Spring wheat was 11.2 cents less than in the previous year, although nearly up to its average for the years 1882-9. Barley dropped to an alarmingly low figure, averaging only forty-four cents a bushel, compared with 60.1 in 1888 and an average of 55.5 for the eight years. Oats commanded only 30.5 cents, or about three-fourths of the price paid in 1888, and fell short of the average for the eight years by nearly five cents. Rye and pease were also under their respective averages for 1888 and the eight years period, and corn and buckwheat shared in the downward tendency of prices. Beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips made an advance over the prices of the previous year, and wool went slightly higher in price, but hay dropped from \$11.62 in 1887 and \$16.71 in 1888 to \$9.98 in 1889, five of the thirteen markets failing to reach an average of \$8 per ton.

VALUE OF CROPS.—The following table shows the marketable value of each crop, based upon the prices given in the previous table, for each of the five years 1885-9, together with the average for two different series of years. For the items bracketed no record was kept in the years prior to 1885, but their averages for the five years are added to those of the other items for the eight years 1882-9 so as to give the closest approximate average for the long term:

Crops.	1889,	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1885-9.	Average 1882-9.
Fall Wheat.	\$ 11,493,648	\$ 14,162,726	\$ 11,321,439	\$ 13,300,361	8 17,504,799	8 13,556,595	\$ 16,033,528
Spring Wh't	5,019,680	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,900,951	7,358,684	6,016,306	7,828,330
Barley	10,290,011	14,043,308	9,715,448	10,009,799	9,126,540	10,637,021	11,214,244
Oats	19,625,622	26,514,099	17,247,443	18,772,995	17,397,369	19,911,506	20,138,588
Rye	728,725	779,772	442,969	577,573	701,871	646,182	1,057,044
Pease	7,524,645	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,439,004	8,123,591	8,044,924	8,095,611
Corn	2,395,283	5,108,976	2,412,164	2,982,265	2,996,848	3.179,107	1
Buckwheat .	502,668	602,585	461,409	565,725	600,024	546,482	1
Beans	471,188	607,756	270,180	403,494	397,251	429,974	-
Hay	37,208,564	33,570,674	35,947,748	29,016,182	32,033,727	33,555,379	-55,667,962
Potatoes	6,531,766	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,189.548	8,668,460	7,231,258	
Carrots	936,925	1,044,820	589,592	1,029,710	1,125,254	945,260	10
Turnips	8,440,847	9,909,169	9,266,970	11,577,019	9,708,505	9,780,502	1
Totals	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	114,480,496	120,035,307

The total value of the above products is \$111,169,572, being \$17,975,920 less than in 1888, and considerably below the average of either the five years or the eight years periods. A reduction is observed in the value of every item but hay compared with the previous year. An immense falling off in value is noticeable in such staple crops as fall and spring wheat, barley, oats and pease, but the greatest proportion of decrease is found in the value of corn, which fell from \$5,108,976 in 1888 to \$2,395,283 in 1889. None of the averages given for 1882-9 are equalled, but rye, beans and hay surpass their figures for the five years 1885-9.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS.—The aggregate value of field crops for each of the five years 1882-5, with the averages for two series of years, is given in the following table by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885,	Average 1885-9.	Average 1882-9.
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Lake Erie	12,926,470	17,889,286	12,080,651	13,485,030	14,995,559	14,275,399	14,480 720
Lake Huron	11,009,721	14,303,010	11,936,938	11,438,427	12,997,937	12,337,207	12,872,460
Georg'n Bay	10,391,701	10,969,814	9,447,927	9,447,776	9,825,779	10,016,599	10,722,641
W. Midland	22,006,961	29,217,226	22,805,391	23,691,683	24,684,983	24,481,249	25,631,527
Lk. Ontario.	25,342,044	27,908.395	22,386,070	24,623,942	25,444,492	25,140,989	26,491 988
St. L. & Ott.	19,928,380	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,046,820	19,554,504	19,535,382	20,525,429
E. Midland.	8,089,324	7,213,525	6,459,491	7,870,811	7,046,924	7,336,015	7,899,235
N. District.	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,160,137	1,192,745	1,357,657	1,411,307;
Province	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	114,480,496	120,035,307

Two groups only, the East Midland and the Northern Districts, show an increase over their figures of the previous year, and these groups are also the only ones giving higher figures for 1889 than for the average for the eight years 1882-9. The Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, together with the two previously named, exceed their respective averages for the five years 1885-9. While the West Midland group led in the value of field crops in 1888, the highest figures are given to the Lake Ontario counties in 1889, and the last named district also leads in the average for the five and eight years terms.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP.—The average value per acre of each of the principal field crops is given in the appended table by county groups for 1889, and for the province for 1888 and 1889, together with the averages for a series of eight and five years. The average value per acre of the combined field crops is also given for the same periods:

	drie.			-	an	4	+2'	.pu		0,	-w	4		nd,	srn	te.		1	The	Pi	ovir	ice.		
Crops.	Lake Erie.		Lake	Huron,	Georgian	Bay.	West	Midlar	Lake	Ontari	St. Law-	Ottawa.	East	Midlar	Northern	Distric	188	9.	188	18.	188	5-9	1882	2-9
	8	C.	\$	c.	8	C.	\$	c.	8	C.	8	C.	8	C.	8	c.	8	C.	8	c.	\$	c.	8	c.
Fall Wheat	13	32	12	59	14	50	13	60	16	24	16	33	13	80	13	61	13	98	17	14	15	73	17	20
Spring Wheat	12	79	10	98	12	03	11	67	13	23	12	90	11	70	15	63	12	59	17	42	11	45	13	85
Barley	10	60	10	92	11	18	12	72	12	18	10	67	11	26	9	91	11	76	15	68	13	74	14	52
Oats	9	76	9	29	9	96	11	36	11	14	9	18	19	37	9	40	10	20	14	33	11	55	12	48
Rye	6	24	9	21	9	15	7	35	7	65	9	82	7	96	9	38	8	09	9	27	8	31	9	77
Pease	9	64	10	24	12	23	9	71	10	37	11	33	12	01	12	.76	10	63	13	40	11	55	12	56
Corn	11	84	10	57	12	47	12	54	14	10	15	85	13	36	11	72	12	80	22	91	17	70	***	
Buckwheat	7	39	7	14	6	45	7	36	7	74	10	64	9	06	9	49	8	91	10	47	8	80		
Beans	19	54	23	20	25	34	24	24	23	75	29	85	18	81	24	97	21	58	26	77	19	45		
Hay	17	11	15	52	14	61	16	23	16	01	15	39	13	13	12	19	15	59	14	64	14	56		
Potatoes	28	64	41	77	49	01	38	35	43	63	46	42	61	28	76	27	44	80	45	87	48	87		
Carrots	63	17	74	57	93	34	77	00	91	23	78	61	96	73	89	41	83	20	90	66	94	18		
Turnips	61	34	70	06	72	33	67	88	84	21	81	54	82	73	81	27	75	97	87	55	92	12		
/ 1889	13	63	13	59	14	46	14	93	15	24	13	75	13	93	15	71	14	37						
All 1888	18	70	17	91	15	91				13	1		13			233		-	17	00			10000	
crops 1885-9	15	25	15	69	14	91		77			13						1		1		7000	24		
1882-9		71	33	53		03	100																1000	07
							1			-1					-								-	-

The average value of produce per acre under crop is \$14.37, compared with \$17 in 1888, an average of \$15.24 for the five years 1885-9, and an average of \$16.07 for the eight years period. The East Midland group shows a greater value per acre of produce than in the previous year or than the average for the five years, but no other district equals its own record for any of the periods forming the table. The highest figures are accredited to the Northern Districts, the Lake Ontario counties coming next, while the lowest value per acre is assigned to the Lake Huron group. Faking the leading items of the table, the highest average for fall wheat was \$16.33 per acre, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties; for spring wheat \$15.63 in the Northern Districts; for barley \$12.72 in the West Midland group, and for oats \$11.36 in the West Midland. Hay averaged \$17.11 in the Lake Erie counties, while potatoes ranged from \$28.64 per acre in the Lake Erie group to \$61.28 in the East Midland and \$76.27 in the Northern Districts. Hay is the only crop worth more per acre in 1889 than in the previous year. Corn fell from \$22.91 per acre in 1888 to \$12.80 in 1889.

PERCENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE.—In the following table the values per acre for 1889 are compared with the averages for the eight years 1882-9, by

means of per cent ratios, each of the leading crops being shown by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	Wheat, Fall	Spring Wheat,	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat,	Beans.	Нау.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	grops.
Lake Erie	82	101	76	74	70	83	63	92	105	111	76	78		87
Lake Huron	74	93	73	74	90	76	60	92	114	102	86	78	75	85
Georgian Bay	79	91	80	86	83	93	87	96	134	110	88	95	86	9
West Midland	79	92	80	83	76	73	71	100	120	103	82	79	72	8
Lake Ontario	91	90	83	85	86	85	87	86	114	114	95	89	89	9
St. L. & Ottawa	97	88	79	80	90	94	99	116	129	106	89	100	105	.9
East Midland	78	89	84	94	85	105	93	105	103	109	116	103	101	9
Northern Districts	75	92	76	84	81	89	99	96	115	95	114	121	111	9
The Province	81	91	81	82	83	85	72	101	111	107	92	88	82	8

For the province buckwheat, beans and hay are the only crops showing triple figures the principal grains ranging from eighty-one to ninety-one per cent. of their average for the eight years. In the Lake Eric counties spring wheat was 101, but no other groups showed three figures for any of the grains excepting buckwheat. Beans and hay wend over 100 in every district, while potatoes fell short of the standard in all but the two last named in the table. For all field crops, the ratio of the province is eighty-nine. Of the groups, the East Midland reaches the highest figures, viz., ninety-nine, while the Lake Huron counties show but eighty-two per cent.

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.

The following table gives the average rates of wages for farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the province for 1888 and 1889, together with their averages for the eight years 1882-9; also the average amount paid domestic servants in 1888 and 1889:

						Farm	L	abor	rers										1.5	2 .	ard.
Districts.			Per	year.	13	- 9					P	er r	non	th.					don't	Servants	month h board
Districts.	Wi	th be	oard.	With	hout	board.	1	W	ith	bos	rd.		1	Wit	hou	t b	oar	d.	100	Ser	per
	1889	1888	1892-9	1889	1888	1882-9	18	89.	18	888.	18	82-9	18	889.	18	88.	18	82-9	18	889	1888
	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$	c.	8	c.	\$	c,	\$	C.	8	c.	8	c.	8	C.	8 c
Lake Erie	160	154	160	249	248	249	17	19	16	56	17	51	25	45	25	50	26	38	6	93	6 4
Lake Huron	163	158	164	250	256	258	17	98	17	21	18	10	26	39	26	81	27	54	6	38	6 13
Georgian Bay	160	155	160	253	251	255	17	44	17	01	17	98	26	66	26	86	27	54	6	33	6 2
West Midland	161	155	162	245	247	251	17	20	16	65	17	69	25	31	26	40	26	76	6	76	6 3
Lake Ontario	163	159	164	248	252	252	17	44	16	84	17	67	25	54	26	34	26	73	6	86	6 47
St. L. & Ottawa	159	157	163	241	252	251	17	92	17	43	18	22	26	24	26	72	26	98	6	37	5 98
East Midland	165	160	166	263	253	257	17	67	17	34	17	98	26	55	26	37	27	19	6	32	6 0
Northern Districts.	175	170	174	278	267	275	19	38	19	62	19	73	28	83	29	40	29	65	6	32	6 43
The Province	162	157	163	249	251	253	17	59	16	99	17	83	26	01	26	50	27	10	6	61	6 28

Briefly stated, wages with board have gone up, but there is a decrease in the rate without board. The average yearly wages paid with board is \$162, being five dollars more than in 1888, (an increase occurring in every group) but one dollar below the average for the eight years 1882-9. The average wages for the year without board was \$249, less by two dollars than in 1888 and four dollars below the average for the eight years. Four groups, however, show an increase over 1888.

STATISTICS OF

VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES-LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Table No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Values of Farm Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1888 and 1889.

	Farm	land.	Farm be	ildings,	Farm im	ple
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888,	1889.	
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	23,766,542 17,606,191 11,941,445 9,526,805	\$ 15,898,606 23,695,456 18,094,749 11,882,035 9,555,471 8,796,445	\$ 4,262,194 5,326,115 4,755,988 4,121,397 3,515,166 3,058,472	\$ 4,074,755 5,201,284 4,779,887 4,044,551 3,453,012 3,083,137	\$ 1,096,392 1,584,155 1,312,551 1,069,101 955,267 859,178	1, 1, 1,
Totals		87,922,762	25,039,332	24,636,626	6,876,644	6,
Lambton Huron Bruce	30,148,600	20,065,784 31,668,697 21,411,230	4,633,682 8,351,173 6,006,764	4,503,092 8,326,194 5,888,984	1,310,583 2,397,494 1,795,232	1, 2, 1,
Totals	70,696,974	73,145,711	18,991,619	18,718,270	5,503,309	5,
Grey	26,691,681	22,577,423 26,718,399	7,105,583 7,654,097	6,793,100 7,438,384	2,222,106 2,307,594	2
Totals		49,295,822	14,759,680	14,231,484	4,529,700	4,
Middlesex	22,938,421 10,670,935 22,118,289	36,670,045 23,240,548 10,877,610 22,638,986	10,276,374 7,077,071 3,748,820 6,606,954	10,134,491 6,993,153 3,689,783 6,464,730	2,485,829 1,591,264 826,939 1,742,971	1,
Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	14,469,922 9,015,108	22,494,471 14,870,921 9,006,102	7,071,961 4,773,232 2,607,350	6,926,504 4,797,218 2,394,261	1,936,157 1,186,659 709,032	1,
Totals	Total Section 1	139,798,683	42,161,762	41,400,140	10,478,851	10
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel	13,860,384 9,231,520 14,218,973	9,002,435 14,042,942 9,353,110 14,148,232	3,519,861 4,811,264 3,218,964 4,773,029	3,427,323 4,653,060 3,143,520 4,670,283	832,883 1,199,717 754,617 1,121,742	1
York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	20,682,965 16,901,141 15,993,842	29,589,569 20,934,175 17,210,938 16,454,570 9,160,022	8,187,700 5,950,238 4,363,883 5,410,876 3,105,068	7,964,689 5,799,452 4,368,251 5,352,004 3,092,697	2,140,772 1,522,000 1,168,638 1,336,511 788,027	1. 1. 1.
Totals		139,895,993	43,340,883	42,471,279	The second secon	10
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry	9,446,098 18,396,123 8,573,212 6,170,322 7,805,957	10,332,955 9,297,341 18,676,267 8,677,340 6,394,116 8,080,701	3,531,754 2,968,677 6,508,528 2,915,796 2,089,032 2,543,421	3,409,029 2,939,284 6,418,667 2,884,071 2,038,080 2,355,019 1,936,775	796,799 900,764 1,657,423 694,875 583,996 696,688	1
Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	4,180,338 16,179,566 7,123,449	6,736,067 4,296,339 16,342,996 6,942,933 9,107,268	2,033,614 1,443,003 4,804,864 2,588,078 3,300,732	1,367,775 4,660,392 2,515,139 3,176,835	621,669 344,522 1,331,767 934,024 933,871	1.
Totals	-	104,884,323	34,727,499	33,701,066	9,496,358	9
Victoria	10,895,756	12,808,752 11,016,942 892,767 16,216,522	3,183,917 3,469,814 267,058 5,316,672	3,127,620 3,339,571 246,591 5,306,060	1,005,748 891,318 80,803 1,516,777	1
Totals	40,728,431	40,934,983	12,237,461	12,019,842	3,494,646	3
Muskoka Parry Sound	1,059,968	1,990,435 1,013,354 1,598,735	609,246 224,559 372,196	565,163 200,858 348,498	216,490 90,199 134,602	
Totals	4,739,355	4,602,524	1,206,001	1,114,519	441,291	
The Province	632,329,433	640,480,801	192,464,237	188,293,226	51,685,706	49.

FARM VALUES-LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY-RENTALS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock and Total Farm Property in Ontario in 1888 and 1889; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported in 1888 and 1889.

	Farm li	ve stock.	Total farm	property.	Tech	per a	cre on l	and.
Counties.	Parit II	ve stock.	Total lain	property.	Occu	pied.	Clea	ared.
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888,	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888
	8	8	8	8	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c
ent	2,352,893 3,261,733	2,318,121 3,219,875	24,071,145 33,938,545	23,333,680 33,622,466	1 85 2 55	1 81 2 57	2 97 3 47	2 9 3 5
lgin	2,676,418	2,568,539	26,351,148	26,669,858	2 14	2 22	2 89	3 0
orfolk	1,940,819	1,897,184	19,072,762	18,837,136	1 86	1 88	2 73	27
Ialdimand	1,796,454 1,429,022	1,724,044 1,403,754	15,793,692	15,645,784 14,122,377	1 80 1 94	1 81 1 95	2 30 2 45	2 3
Totals	13,457,339	13,131,517	133,238,462	132,231,301	2 09	2 10	2 88	2 9
ambton	2,903,227	2,829,656	28,712,618	28,639,614	1 74	1 76	2 76	21
uron	5,630,301	5,492,977	46,527,568	47,861,624	1 97	2 10	2 56	2
ruce	4,104,874	3,977,591	32,590,118	32.999,025	1 66	1.74	2 30	2
Totals,	12,638,402	12,300,224	107,830,304	109,500,263	1 79	1 90	2 51	21
rey	4,903,497 4,318,500	4,779,237 4,152,404	36,469,948 40,971,872	36,260,022 40,515,300	1 27	1 29	1 89 2 58	1 2
Totals	9,221,997	8,931,641	77,441,820	76,775,322	1 60	1 57	2 26	12
liddlesex	5,547,893	5,360,283	53,770,030	54,597,137	2 56	2 63	3 30	3
giord discerning	3,548,079	3,424,787	35,154,835	35, 233, 997	2 67	2 70	3 50	3
rant	1,598,778	1,552,212	16,845,472	16,927,163	2 70	2 76	3 28	3
erth	3,821,420	3,764,946 4,095,102	34,289,634 34,861,488	34,582,498 35,395,841	2 34 2 05	2 43 2 10	2 97 2 58	3
aterloo	4,078,722 2,093,426	2,162,630	22,463,239 13,851,558	22,995,302	2 19	2 24	2 74	2
ufferin	1,520,068	1,500,561		13,585,979	1 43	1 43	2 10	2
Totals	22,208,386	21,860,521	211,236,256	213,317,917	2 25	2 33	2 94	3
Ventworth	1,383,222	1,361,439 2,022,955	14,621,369 21,926,687	14,578,421 21,851,834	2 39 2 69	2 41 2 74	2 88	3
alton	2,055,322 1,434,442	1,438,758	14,639,543	14,658,201	2 32	2 32	3 01	3
ecl	2,145,357	2,184,681	22,259,101	14,658,201 22,089,103	2 82	2 83	3 44	3
orkntario	4,103,439 3,384,931	4,046,784 3,295,941	44,346,965 31,540,134	43,703,961 31,486,027	3 03 2 78	3 03 2 83	3 63	3
urham	2,328,347	2,305,294	24,762,009	25,008,173	2 98	3 09	3 53	3
orthumberland	2,543,224	2,483,617	25,284,453	25,576,535	2 09	2 20	2 56	2
Totals	1,420,607	1,333,903	14,528,684 213,908,945	14,339,994 213,292,249	2 34	2 34	3 29	3
ennox and Addington.	1,678,187	1,479,883	16,277,697	16,002,277	1 33	1 38	2 12	2
rontenac	1,764,648	1,588,342	15,080,187	14,700,345	1 24	1 25	1 97	11
eeds and Grenville	3,383,691	3,297,944	29,945,765	29,966,879	1 27	1 30	2 18	2 :
undas	1,337,545 1,154,348	1,299,849 1,148,605	13,521,428 9,997,698	13,526,849 10,133,304	1 81 1 43	1 84 1 46	2 63	2 (
lengarry	1,467,639	1,427,664	12,513,665	12,546,372	1 37	1 38	2 42	2 4
lengarry	1,147.800	1,084,877	10,454,317	10,352,618	1 49	1 51	2 20	2 1
arleton	705,147 2,516,289	705,147 2,464,534	6,673,010 24,832,486	6,700,214 24,778,716	1 20 2 09	1 21 2 09	2 01 2 82	2 6
enfrew	2,026,273	1,982,655	12,671,624	12,319,395	0 78	0 78	1 74	1 7
anark	1,917,772	1,819,518	15,432,681	14,986,297	0 93	0 94	1 45	1 4
Totals	19,099,339	18,299,018	167,400,758	166,013,266	1 32	1 33	2 16	2 1
letoria	2,097,424	2,036,334	19,121,459	18,949,160	1 88	1 88	2 78	2 7
eterborough	1,707,348 208,436	1,649,612 197,570	16,964,236 1,467,812	16,833,718	1 39 0 30	1 39 0 30	2 25	2 2
lastings	3,295,860	3,009,918	26,216,099	25,988,140	1 75	1 82	2 60	2 7
Totals	7,309,068	6,893,434	63,769,606	63,179,835	1 61	1 60	2 57	2 5
Muskoka	468,283	457,755	3,312,320	3,205,277	0 30	0 30	1 51	15
Parry Sound	214,402 315,181	200,189 291,564	1,589,128 2,483,065	1,492,495 2,360,169	0 47 0 81	0 46 0 81	1 75	17
Totals	997,866	949,508	7,384,513	7,057,941	0 51	0 49	1 70	17
LOTAIN								

FARM VALUES-AVERAGE PER ACRE.

Table No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acreoccupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1888 and 1889.

Counties.	Lar	ids.	Build	lings.	Imple	mente.	Live	stock.	Total pr	roperty.
and the same of	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	\$ c. 37 99 41 69 40 38 30 11 33 89 37 85	8 c. 36 84 42 16 41 08 30 08 33 95 38 61	\$ c. 9 90 9 34 10 91 10 39 12 51 13 36	\$ c. 9 44 9 25 10 85 10 24 12 27 13 53	\$ c. 2 55 2 78 3 01 2 70 3 40 3 75	\$ c. 2 42 2 68 2 78 2 56 3 25 3 68	8 c. 5 46 5 72 6 14 4 89 6 39 6 24	\$ c. 5 37 5 73 5 83 4 80 6 13 6 17	\$ c. 55 90 59 53 60 44 48 09 56 19 61 20	\$ c 54 07 59 83 60 5 47 60 55 60 61 99
TotalsLambton Huron Bruce	37 50 30 05 37 71 25 55	37 60 30 41 39 62 26 38	7 01 10 45 7 42	10 54 6 83 10 42 7 26	2 93 1 98 3 00 2 22	2 80 1 88 2 97 2 12	5 74 4 39 7 04 5 07	5 61 4 29 6 87 4 90	56 86 43 43 58 20 40 26	56 5 43 4 59 8 40 6
Totals	31 14 21 00 27 65	32 21 21 37 28 00	8 37 6 71 7 93	8 24 6 43 7 80	2 42 2 10 2 39	2 35 2 00 2 31	5 57 4 63 4 47	5 42 4 52 4 35	47 50 34 44 42 44	48 2: 34 3: 42 4:
Totals	24 17 46 77 48 57 49 54 42 68 34 74 47 07 25 50	24 51 48 38 49 31 50 36 43 68 35 87 48 66 25 29	7 29 13 55 14 99 17 40 12 75 11 28 15 59 7 37	7 08 13 37 14 84 17 08 12 47 11 04 15 70 6 72	2 24 3 28 3 37 3 84 3 36 3 09 3 87 2 00	2 15 3 21 3 34 3 74 3 31 3 00 3 81 1 93	4 56 7 32 7 51 7 42 7 38 6 51 6 84 4 30	4 44 7 07 7 27 7 19 7 26 6 53 7 08 4 21	38 26 70 92 74 44 78 20 66 17 55 62 73 37 39 17	38 18 72 08 74 76 78 37 66 73 56 44 75 28 38 16
Totals Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Dc-ham Northumberland	41 96 46 64 50 83 41 14 49 43 55 70 41 30 45 89 '36 63	42 98 47 16 51 39 41 84 49 11 54 85 41 73 46 67 38 02 39 33	12 97 18 48 17 65 14 35 16 59 15 24 11 88 11 85 12 39	12 73 17 96 17 03 14 06 16 21 14 76 11 56 11 84 12 37	3 22 4 37 4 40 3 36 3 90 3 99 3 04 3 17 3 06	3 16 4 12 4 15 3 24 3 77 3 90 2 91 3 05 2 97 3 23	6 83 7 26 7 54 6 39 7 46 7 64 6 75 6 32 5 82	6 72 7 13 7 40 6 44 7 58 7 50 6 57 6 25 5 74	64 98 76 75 80 42 65 24 77 38 82 57 62 97 67 23 57 90	65 50 76 37 79 97 65 50 76 67 81 00 62 77 67 8 59 10 61 5
Prince Edward Totals Lennox and Addington	39 82 45 55 24 88	45 85	13 42 14 21 8 55	13 28 13 92 8 38	3 41 3 56 1 93	3 42	6 14 6 82 4 07	5 73 6 71 3 64	70 14 39 43	69 9
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark Totals	13 93 24 72 36 22 24 95 27 04 23 28 16 63 28 75 7 91 13 88 19 72	25 55 14 01 25 12 36 53 25 57 28 23 23 73 16 92 28 71 7 85 13 76 20 01	4 37 8 75 12 32 8 45 8 81 7 12 5 74 8 54 2 87 4 94 6 58	4 43 8 63 12 14 8 15 8 23 6 82 5 39 8 18 2 84 4 80	1 33 2 23 2 93 2 93 2 36 2 41 2 18 1 37 2 37 1 04 1 40 1 80	1 32 1 32 2 12 2 80 2 21 2 38 2 10 1 30 2 30 0 99 1 33	2 60 4 55 5 65 4 67 5 09 4 02 2 81 4 47 2 25 2 87 3 62	2 40 4 43 5 47 4 59 4 99 3 82 2 78 4 33 2 24 2 75 3 49		39 33 22 14 40 3 56 9 40 5 43 8 36 4 26 3 43 5 13 9 22 6 31 6
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings Totals	22 59 19 94 1 64 16 33 15 33	22 51 20 35 1 59 16 87	5 69 6 35 0 48 5 40 4 61	5 50 6 17 0 44 5 52 4 56	1 77 1 63 0 14 1 54 1 31	1 72 1 53 0 13 1 52 1 26	3 69 3 12 0 37 3 35 2 75	3 58 3 05 0 35 3 13 2 62	33 65 31 04 2 63 26 62 24 00	33 3 31 1 2 5 27 0 23 9
Muskoka	3 92 3 09 5 00	3 91 3 31 5 06	1 18 0 66 1 12	1 11 0 66 1 10	0 42 0 26 0 41	0 38 0 25 0 38	0 91 0 63 0 95	0 90 0 66 0 92	6 43 4 64 7 48	6 3 4 8 7 4
Totals The Province	3 99 28 66	4 07	1 01 8 73	0 98 8 58	0 37	0 35	0 84	0 84	6 21	6 2

MARKET PRICES.

Table No. IV.—Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December, 1889, and the average for the half year, and for the Province.

4	d.	e,								ough.	nas.			Provi	
Products.	Brantford.	Brockville,	Chatham.	Copourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	1889.	1888.
per bush. July August September October November December	90.3 88.0 85.9 84.2 81.8	103.0 102.5 102.5 102.5 102.5	86.8 87.0 82.0 77.3	97.5 97.5 97.5 81.9 80.0	ets. 93.0 90.6 88.0 82.0 80.0	100.0 97.2 89.3 89.2 83.1	95.0 96.5 86.0 80.0 77.6	92 4 88.4 85.0 81.8	97.5	81.0 82.5 77.3 72.5	94.5 88.8 85.6 82.1 80.3	ets. 92.1 92.6 87.5 85.1 80.6 82.0	cts. 101.6 93.3 87.5 83.1 83.3 84.8		112.6
Average	85.8	102.6	81.5	90.1	85.9	90.6	85.5	87.5	93.5	81.5	86.5	86.7	88.9	88 4	102.4
SPRING WHEAT: per bush. July August. September October November December	90.3 87.3 85.9 84.7 81.5	102.5 102.5 102.5 102.5	86.8 87.0 82.0 77.3	100.5 100.5 81.9 80.0	190.6	94.2 83.3 89.2 83.1	95.6 95.0 80.0 77.6	90.5 86.7 85.4 82.2	87.5 92.5	82 5 82.5 77.3	88.8 85.6 82.1 80.3	92.6 87.5 85.1 80.6	87.5 83.2 83.3	92,9 88.1 84.1 82.9	86.4 95.3 111.2 112.7
Average	85.8	102.6	81.5	91.8	85.9	89.1	86.7	86.6	93.5	81.7	86.5	86.8	88.7	88.1	99.3
July	41.9 44.0 43.8 47.0	48.5 48.5 48.5 48.5	37.2 37.2 36.4 34.8	42.5 42.5 44.5 39.0	45.0 46.5 48.8 44.8 41.7 40.5	52.0 41.7 41.5 35.8	44.0 42.9 43.5 36.7	42.0 42.0 41.4 40.2	57.5 52.5 52.5 47.5	46.0 43.3 39.8 40.0	40.0	38.8 41.0 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.5	49.7 43.4 48.2 43.3	46.1 43.5 45.1 42.0	55.6 59.5 65.2 62.6
Average		48.5	36.0	41.9	44.7	42.3	41.5	40.6	53.5	40.8	40.0	41.6	46.4	44.0	60.1
Osts: per bush, July	28.0	38 6	2 26.5 4 24.0 24.5 24.5	35.0 35.0 25.0 25.0	28.6 29.0 28.1 25.9 26.8 26.6	31.5 29.3 26.1 25.8	28.0 24.9 22.1 25.0	0 30.0 0 28.4 1 26 5 0 27 3	35.9 38.2 37.4 3:1 32.5 32.3	31.5 30.3 26.0 27.0	32.0 327.5 24.0 24.3	27.5 28.0 25.0 24.6 26.5 26.1	33.9 31.7 32.4 31.9	32.4 30.5 29.4 29.4	45.2 36.0 36.7 37.3
Average	_		24.6	30.6	27.5	31.1	25.6	28.0	34.2	27.9	27.1	26.4	32.5	30.5	40.5
Rre: per bush. July August September October November December				50.0 50.0 38.8 35.0	57.5 57.5 55.0 52.0 49.5 42.5	46.7 42.5 45.0 43.5 40.8 41.5	55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0	56.0 56.0 53.8 53.7 51.0 45.1		50.0 46.0		****	50.0 50.0 49.6 45.1	50.1	60.8 59.9 62.0
Average		53.9		44.6	52.6	43.3	55.0	52.5		46.7			48.7	50.9	60.2
PRASE: per bush. July August September October November Desember	50.0 50.9 52.9 53.2 53.5	58.5 58.5 60.1 60.0	50.0	55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0	51.0 54.5 52.5 50.5 50.8 52.0	55.6 56.6 55.6 55.5	58.6 58.5 51.3 55.0	0 49.5 52.5 52.5 52.9 53.0 55.2	62.5	57.5 57.3 55.0 56.0	52.5 51.0 51.3	58.5 54.4 54.8 53.3 53.3 56.4	59.8 58.8 59.7 57.3	55.1 55.5 56.2 55.6	68,4 64,0 63,8 63,9
Average		58.9	50.3	55.0	52.0	55.8	56,5	52.6	61.3	55.6	51.7	54.2	58.9	55 7	65.4

MARKET PRICES .- Continued.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products.—Continued.

	7	10								ugh.	as.			T Prov	he ince.
Products.	Brantford,	Brockville,	Chatham,	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford,	Toronto.	1889.	1888.
CORN: (in ear). per bush. October November December	26.5 22.8	cts.			 I		cts.						cts.	cts. 26.6 26.4 24.7	cts. 31.5 30.6 26.2
Average	25.1			• • • • •		25.0		25 .9	••••					25.9	29.3
BUCKWHEAT: per bush. October November December	36.0	40.4 36.0			**	35.0 31.0 28.0	::::	41.0						42.9 39.9 35.8	48.4 48.2
BEANS: per bush. October November December	162.5	137.5 118.8	127.0 112.5					125.0		::::				138.2 118.8 125.4	110.4 111.6 116.9
Average	162.5	131.7	118.0					121.4					,	126.7	113.7
POTATOES: p. bush. October November December	51.5 55.4	31.7		36.6	37.8	52.1 45.0 41.5	22.5	57.6 52.2 52.8	36.4	28.3	55.0	52.0	45.8 44.0 45.7	46.0 44.2 46.2	33.4 31.6 29.9
Average	54.6	35.4		36.6	37.9	47.9	23.2	54.3	40.5	28.3	58.0	51.5	45.2	45.5	31.7
CABROTS: p. bush. October November December	l	30.0				٠		26.7 23.6 22.5	25.4				33.2 30.0	27.7 28.0 26.6	
Average	.	31.0						23.5	2 5.2				31.4	27.3	, 2 6.8
Turnips: p. bush. October November December	 	21.7			11.5			25.0 23.6 22.5	19	****			24.7 24.2 24.5	22.9 23.1 22.5	22.0 19.7 21.0
Average		22.4	 		10.9	ļ		23.3	23.5			m.	24.5	22 .8	20.8
Wool: per lb. July August September October November December	20.5 20.0 20.3	19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	19.0	19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5	118.5		21.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 18.5	19.0	19 0 19.0	20.0	****	21.8 23.4 23.8 24.3 25.4 26.4	20.6 20.5 20.8 20.8 21.0 20.7	20.6 20.5 20.2 20.4 20.3 20.4
Average	20.2	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.5	19.3		20.0	19.0	19.0	20.0		24.2	20.7	20.
HAY: per ton. July August September October November December	8 2 5	9 00 11 00 10 00 8 50	\$ c. 7 25	11 00 11 00 11 00 9 50 8 00	8 70 9 38 9 00 8 67	9 50 7 70 7 67	7 75 8 00 8 00 8 00	\$ c. 8 29 7 54 8 50 8 25 8 08 8 00	12 50	7 50	7 00 7 00 7 00	8 50 8 10 6 50 6 50 7 50	\$ c. 12 31 12 13 11 22 10 56 10 84 10 74	\$ c. 10 63 9 90 10 08 9 97 9 64 9 56	15 6 16 4
	ı	1	ı		1	i f		l			2 10	Sale of the	1		

VALUES-FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of I crop of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average light years 1882-9.

\$ 406,676 742,660 556,238 407,017 425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419 1,181,863	\$ 685,719 1,217,362 782,010 528,315 368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442 451,491	\$ 561,488 1,041,207 753,102 513,147 469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224 2,571,668	\$ 7,896 33,133 6,532 5,311 20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	\$ 11,403 37,471 8,452 5,852 34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	\$ 20,02; 36,30; 21,46; 10,03; 33,64; 17,67; 139,16;
406,676 742,660 556,238 407,017 425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	685,719 1,217,362 782,010 528,315 368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 948,625 676,121 2,335,442	561,488 1,041,207 753,102 513,147 469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	7,896 33,133 6,532 5,311 20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	11,403 37,471 8,452 5,852 34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	20,02: 36,30; 21,46: 10,03; 33,64; 17,67; 139,16:
742,660 556,238 407,017 425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	1,217,362 782,010 528,315 368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	1,041,207 753,102 513,147 469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	33,133 6,532 5,311 20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	11,403 37,471 8,452 5,852 34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	20,02: 36,30; 21,46: 10,03; 33,64; 17,67; 139,16:
556,238 407,017 425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 633,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	782,010 528,315 368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	753,102 513,147 469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	6,532 5,311 20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	8,452 5,852 34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	21,469 10,039 33,64 17,679 139,160
407,017 425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	528,315 368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	513,147 469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	5,311 20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	5,852 34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	10,03 33,64 17,67 139,16
425,283 251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	368,130 274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	469,065 313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	20,357 2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	34,501 4,161 101,840 26,845	33,64 17,67 139,16
251,341 2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	274,720 3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	313,168 3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	2,364 75,593 20,083 25,795	4,161 101,840 26,845	17,67 139,16
2,789,215 539,359 639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	3,856,256 715,696 943,625 676,121 2,335,442	3,651,177 589,525 1,158,919 823,224	75,593 20,083 25,795	101,840 26,845	139,16
639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	943,625 676,121 2,335,442	1,158,919 823,224	25,795		
639,448 422,891 1,601,698 294,444 887,419	943,625 676,121 2,335,442	1,158,919 823,224		OC PERC	75,73
1,601,698 294,444 887,419	2,335,442			28,576	200,23
294,444 887,419	1	2,571,668	85,462	117,011	160,58
887,419	451 491		131,340	172,432	436,54
The second name of the last		492,271	252,528	352,473	526,55
1,181,863	1,013,801	1,019,167	397,429	479,134	474,24
	1,465,292	1,511,138	649,957	831,607	1,000,79
777,286 515,250	1,158,976	1,262,370 675,760	16,284	19,035	137,73
	705,653		22,158	22,862	128,17
303,205	327,040	477,944	733	598	13,49
467,593 224,018	641,786 337,402	781,306 470,024	28,079 108,509	21,784 114,842	157,04
539,738	632,389	720,284	5,089	6,971	254,22 65,20
59,169	117,865	182,028	194,959	296,319	257,25
2,886,259	3,921,111	4,569,716	375,811	482,411	1,013,13
296,914	164,402	340,858	10,405	16,258	26,59
324,450	252,601	497,243	10,308	13,557	30,80
400,640	188,326	377,926	37,594	44 201	45,38
383,016	306,248	377,926 497,543	123,578	171,299	184,26
564,785	537,556	726,919	282,073	423,033	397,10
83,038	109,791 71,331	193,986	600,793	823,569	732,35
75,287 209,572		65,577	343,816	402,102	556,62
37,055	273,416 21,748	201,832 32,110	179,484 34,703	242,002 52,073	348,64
2,374,757	1,925,419	2,933,994	1,622,754	2,188,094	2,400,40
43,790	22,327	32,725	31,271	33,638	-
13,478	13,063	30,387	81,218	126,627	78,41 117,13
60,307	60,765	87,493	108,721	182,851	188.60
6,398	3,827	19,730	45,327	93,139	77,25
2,184	4,270	11,452	51,286	99,443	77,28 72,69
1,655	3,633	9,393	91,597	137,839	115,16
9 748					113,24
	6.763				61,24
	2,742				334,80
62,596	33,263	57,605	137,422	214,380	194,08
204,522	155,046	291,899	1,374,128	1,791,686	1,718,54
67,723	143,290	152,870	321,422	356,525	434,36
141,962	196,947	185,387	245,963	247,950	305,88
2,845	3,517	1,735	17,971	18,478	15, 21
-	And in case of the last of the	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY NAMED IN CO	The second secon	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	212,39
446,123	490,612	494,419	689,185	736,406	967,76
1,640	1,881	1,082	10,616	12,512	18,76
398		558	6,567	6,457	20,97
				The second second	112,23
9,211	13,548	9,217	100,912	103,908	151,98
	204,522 67,723 141,962 2,845 233,593 446,123 1,640 398 7,173 9,211	5,902 6,763 4,464 2,742 62,596 33,263 204,522 155,046 67,723 143,290 141,962 196,947 2,845 3,517 233,593 146,858 446,123 490,612 1,640 1,881 398 7,173 11,667 9,211 13,548	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

VALUES-BARLEY AND OATS.

Table No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882.9.

Counties.		Barley.			Oats,	
Counties.	1889.	1988.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.
	8	8	8	8	8	8
Essex	45,480	74,539	40,942	353,601	659,627	411,341
Kent	. 111,091	163,360	98,893 67,607	425,705 359,753	618,958	471,954 447,778
Elgin Norfolk	50,072 61,844	90,687	89,893	217,625	668,684	312,936
Haldimand	126,548	120,218 246,022	185,025	243,416	471.981	276,283
HaldimandWelland		52,594	50,788	204,537	434,338 471,981 345,975	225,693
Totals	424,567	747,420	533,148	1,804,637	3,199,563	2,145,985
Lambton	171,339	316,418 542,151 359,097	215,475	458,485 974,191 591,517	823,683	517,947
Huron	379,110 212,832	359 097	421,032 279,813	591 517	1,399,689 923,982	1,007,582 687,523
Totals		1,217,666	916,320	2,024,193	3,147,354	2,213,052
		283,482	320,093	1,039,745	1,239,275	982,663
Grey		558,945	448,444	879,850	913,998	761,882
Totals		842,427	768,537	1,919,595	2,153,273	1,744,545
Middlesex	177,871	310,974	226,015	937,841	1,479,942	992,789
Oxford	. 228,622	386,728	288,075	699,433	1,018,799	729,279
Brant	315,010	433,095	283,034	204,789	290,790	236,967
Perth	237,910 580,939	350,965 770,954	292,410 562,993	825,606 1,079,374	1,214,182 1,265,181	813,279 916,521
Waterloo	302,261	412,169	282,426	461,573	655,850	475,144
Dufferin	. 152,341	239,307	167,856	363,962	655,850 527,534	353,862
Totals	1,994,954	2,904,192	2,102,809	4,572,578	6,452,278	4,517,791
Lincoln	. 51,418	85,289	61,782	163,019	308,631	215,673
Wentworth	191,893	325,581	205,094 210,333	289,543	540,246 324,222	381,170 244,506
Halton		297,648 767,587	550,960	254,791 436,446	560,561	390,043
York	. 948,234	1,386,665	946,999	888,404	1,267,335	900,264
Ontario	. 645,144	959,137	633,389	744,749	989,461	670,326
Durham	674,200 513,980	913,795 549,959	721,091 585,955	406,177 315,024	525,263 337,114	432,C16 315,364
Northumberland Prince Edward		512,645	472,275	122,294	148,330	131,798
Totals		5,798,306	4,387,878	3,620,447	5,001,163	3,681,160
Lennox and Addington	. 418,027	371,920	503,246	226,042	191,005	224,090
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	181,293 109,720	218,441	241,734	281,699 680,801	293,320	279,518
Deeds and Grenville	60,120	168,855 115,679	156,109 115,507	298,190	954,637 533,549	743,351 378,824
Dundas	21,711	33,471	36,266	217,202	351,434	303 118
Clangeaugg	20 601	33,471 37,618	28,369	265,473	356,428	347,935
Progeoft	47,867	83,965 21,083 178,807 20,668	41.140	234,963	368,672	280,521
Russell	119 945	178 807	19,508	659 002	217,434 929,707 398,304	203,433 748,182
Renfrew	28.164	20,668	127,166 19,449	601.231	398.304	456,679
Lanark	48,098	54,509	41,392	168,900 659,092 601,231 383,636	386,084	402,331
Totals	1,083,263	1,305,066	1,329,886	4,017,229	4,980,574	4,372,983
Victoria	441,651	595,176	438,834	515,951	567,382	454,030
Peterborough	165,132 3,074	185,966 3,334	188,460	372,110 66,167	331,586 50,209	329,972 48,248
Haliburton	429,311	423,372	3,708 521,854	488,440	382,587	435,509
Totals		1,207,848	1,152,856	1,442,668	1,331,764	1,267,759
Muskoka	4,128	5,829	6,369	104,438	100,995	89,395
Parry Sound	4,421	4,313	8,129	50,074	56,885 90,250	49,947
Muskoka	6,215	10,241	8,312	69,763		55,971
Totals	14,764	20,383	22,810	224,275	248,130	195,313
The Province	10,290,011	14,043,308	11,214,244	19,625,622	26,514,099	20,138,588

VALUES-RYE AND PEASE.

. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices total crop of Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the tyears 1882-9.

ounties.				Pease.					
	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888,	1882-9.			
	8	8	8	8	8	8			
	8,065	12,042	9,384	33,071	59,985	44,072			
********	9,026	11,159	7,761	137,278	214,121	123,181			
***********	18,016	25,473	14,024	128,301	242,520	139,275			
*********	39,117 2,380	85,055 5,126	60,690 8,508	209,521 137,683	282,338 236,923	177,567 151,388			
***************************************	5,416	6,689	6,588	46,923	63,911	43,294			
	82,020	145,544	106,955	692,777	1,099,798	678,777			
	2,819	3,329	2,161	100,335	190,535	107,612			
**********	1,771	2,131	2,736	400,228	548,606	430,094			
	4,449	6,863	4,163	406,827	543,570	507,296			
**********	9,039	12,323	9,060	907,390	1,282,711	1,045,002			
	4,164	5,063	5,637	637,103	564,330	601,215			
	22,396	23,743	25,160	415,581	371,469	411,271			
*******	26,560	28,806	30,797	1,052,684	935,799	1,012,486			
	4,729	6,518	4,762	232,385	463,404	257,686			
	13,552	17,111	10,920	147,971	337,482	200,863			
************	9,342 448	17,391 406	8,757 1,779	128,419 235,319	139,753 480,446	108,278			
	7,710	11,845	9,003	434,428	610,817	316,235 515,895			
	2,490	5,671	5,428	166,410	287,166	194,648			
	1,758	5,888	8,132	157,477	178,006	148,124			
	40,029	64,830	48,781	1,502,409	2,497,074	1,741,728			
************	1,196	1,343	3,967	50,053	73,125	52,12			
	8,693	12,720	10,143	124,077	205,136	131,213			
	4,225 7,291	4,455	5,060	114,709	169,410	136,29			
***********	14,174	11,667 15,464	16,805 17,488	155,434 360,949	241,540 531,837	170,12			
***************************************	15,187	20,966	30,041	288,647	410,370	379,514 338,76			
	33,296	36,587	45,726	187,049	220,357	258, 220			
erland	69,782	75,355	90,842	216,529	129,821	206,84			
ward	79,713	69,754	75,298	189,897	162,922	127,35			
************	233,557	248,311	295,370	1,687,344	2,144,518	1,800,449			
d Addington	31,535	22,577	45,426	97,598	62,967	97,46			
C	27,776	23,767	37,801	75,596	86,919	120,43			
Grenville	16,218 9,131	14,004 9,449	68,491 19,566	56,574 10,455	69,977 23,441	74,98			
	2,138	2,889	6,000	10,577	35,790	22,92 33,06			
		162	569	26,201	50,696	65,92			
	1,705	2,104	3,035	29,740	72,077	88,64			
***	120	217	2,567	15,616	19,851	45,26			
*************	41,285 64,621	33,838	66,653	152,321	136,336	172,01			
**************	22,212	38,356 15,380	76,038 54,651	314,691 144,823	198,343 98,216	258,29 149,66			
	216,741	162,743	380,797	934,192	849,613	1,128,67			
	12,245	12,317	11,878	196,941	159,265	197,45			
gh	14,251	19,343	29,303	177,568	94,665	171,91			
	1,342	1,124	2,516	16,621	13,478	17,88			
***************	84,152	75,895	130,701	234,319	125,470	191,84			
	111,990	108,679	174,398	625,449	392,878	579,09			
	2,258	2,635	4,457	34,200	33,428	33,71			
nd	1,637	1,355	4,372	15,288	21,674	17,39			
** **********	4,894	4,546	2,057	72,912	74,997	58,29			
	8,789	8,536	10,886	122,400	130,099	109,40			

VALUES-CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

Table No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for the five years 1885-9.

		Corn.		В	uckwhea	t.		Beans.	
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9,	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
Essex	\$ 286,804 285,022	\$ 959,004 684,716	\$ 613,849 464,559	\$ 3,775 4,433	\$ 7,782 6,628	\$ 6,876 6,748	\$ 8,874 242,435	\$ 11,051 368,064	10,650 238,850
Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	166,447 171,853 32,434	449,658 399,051 80,326	280,895 238,348 35,204	10,475 28,302 6,751	11,073 42,317 8,346	10,284 35,350 5,941	23,906 7,412 3,636	25,843 7,277 5,086	20,724 6,338 2,220
Welland	67,378 1,009,938	182,646 2,755,401	106,850	11,084 64,820	17,727 93,873	13,650 78,849	8,139	10,665	7,328
Lambton	66,288 24,476	210,671	116,753	2,323 967	3,275 1,013	3,103 1,905	5,166 3,370	7,504 4,639	6,278 3,199
Bruce	13,610	49,460 18,002 278,133	29,414 11,055 157,222	1,848	1,188	2,652 7,660	2,439	2,749	2,247
Totals	9,468	12,042	7,392	1,366	2,058	2,326	2,002	1,567	1,693
Simcoe	15,503 24,971	22,920 34,962	13,039	1,628 2,994	1,731 3,789	2,221 4,547	3,446 5,448	3,907	3,984
Middlesex	131,931	322,960	188,897	3,448	4,115	4,124	6,044	7,220	4,824
Oxford	94,634 82,517 8,630	231,925 138,193 24,221	138,311 85,346 12,550	3,332 3,657 508	3,579 5,927 473	3,984 4,757 849	5,676 868 1,824	7,163 1,235 1,904	4,575 2,182 1,256
Perth	10,736 16,690	14,817 23,654	8,922 15,815	1,195 218	1,164 355	936 672	1,242 661	1,023	888 713
Dufferin	1,554 346,692	757,513	1,252	$-\frac{469}{12,827}$	850 16,463	997	16,847	19,876	14,913
Lincoln	76,990 69,653	203,979 120,951	115,430 78,304	3,830 3,540	6,315 9,266	4,751 5,835	3,852 2,680	5,221 3,650	3,063 2,262
Halton	25,797 21,776	38,418 12,995	18,615 10,139	1,373 2,649	1,094 2,817	1,046 1,902	1,064 1,552	978 1,273	927 986
York	27,367 40,143 35,212	42,041 81,243 28,414	25,004 41,180 23,484	1,549 5,617 15,841	2,241 5,817 21,156	1,633 4,316 13,136	3,274 1,996 4,964	3,766 2,431 7,187	2,854 2,520 5,009
Northumberland Prince Edward	66,837 85,208	80,374 132,753	54,866 70,907	55,666 46,183	56,584 114,413	53,149 69,858	10,675 11,289	14,324 10,716	9,189 8,940
Totals	448,983	741,168	437,929	136,248	219,703	155,626	41,346	49,546	35,750
Lennox and Add Frontenac	48,570 27,065	46,959 33,032	33,184 24,315 98,346	26,848 13,787 49,083	21,660 14,873 40,835	25,276 14,417 45,102	2,882 6,246 7,083	2,327 6,053 9,228	2,530 7,139 7,398
Leeds & Grenville. Dundas Stormont	129,420 26,938 18,081	152,821 48,121 23,680	30,367 18,292	15,288 14,671	21,562	17,145 20,708	13,992 7,640	9,642 6,140	7,212
Glengarry	13,569 20,240	9,177 25,777	8,979 20,225	10,629	11,398	7,881 12,282	1,882 12,946	1,961	9,811
Russell	5,047 26,571 5,785	4,993 25,070 4,096	4,388 19,248 5,516	7,470 43,247 5,972	6,210 28,347 7,836	7,666 33,341 10,249	2,335 11,261 15,670	3,260 8,291 9,151	3,039 8,483 10,638
Renfrew Lanark	22,395 343,681	18,112 391,838	15,961 278,821	37,824 235,759	29,701	40,142	7,584 89,521	6,588	4,758
Victoria	16,259	20,698	11,300	5,589	2,899	2,663	1,546	1,762	1,27
Peterborough Haliburton	4,930 1,233 89,887	4,591 1,157 119,220	4,632 1,252 73,217	4,752 1,435 29,632	4,509 1,227 37,507	5,719 1,237 35,741	874 697 6,910	546 10,497	1,316 516 6,086
Totals	112,309	145,669	90,401	41,408	46,142	45,360	. 10,027	13,487	9,197
Muskoka Parry Sound	2,590 315	1,846 410	2,137 413	2,656 154	2,067 128	2,729 617	1,495 215	1,019 227	930
Algoma	1,430 4,335	2,036 4,292	955 3,505	3,474	$\frac{759}{2,954}$	3,912	912 2,622	796 2,042	1,49
The Province	2,395,283	5,108,976	3,179,107	502,668	602,585	546,482	471,188	607,756	429,97

VALUES-HAY AND CLOVER AND POTATOES.

t No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices he total crop of Hay and Clover and Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly rage for the five years 1885-9.

Committee	Н	ay and Clove	er.		Potatoes.	
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889,	1888.	1885-9.
	8	8	8	8	8	\$
	767,592	931,048	695,912	59,564	130,981	101,393
,		1,116,980	904,659	94,203	146,815	131,098
		988,346	845,957	69,146	154,093	103,500
	675,995	400,138	536,195	66,167	129,985	93,32
nd	706,694 841,444	465,591	665,101 658,629	34,664 57,078	77,099 94,569	61,885 77,028
8	5,074,331	498,008	4,306,453	380,822	733,542	568,23
***************************************	976,104	976,399	882,503	62,010	144,128	108,093
	1,650,712	1,571,876	1,512,695	214,293	211,423	250,57
	1,363,138	1,522,548	1,253,278	200,838	240,188	234,49
8	3,989,954	4,070,823	3,648,476	477,141	595,739	593,163
	1,814,274	1,751,158	1,551,764	296,011	329,648	372,623
***************	1,272,919	1,133,974	1,070,400	339,903	355,771	359,29
8	3,087,193	2,885,132	2,622,164	635,914	685,419	731,910
X		1,748,200	1,467,764	118,118	265,115	202,70
		1,141,059	1,006,452	95,029	191,982	121,44
***********	522,892	255,914	419,467	73,369	94,099	91,458 157,088
****************		1,404,559	1,113,893	83,882	186,991	284, 28
on	624,119	1,312,821 845,827	1,335,502 683,327	279,270 99,377	272,581 151,140	135,20
****************	539,529	400,639	455,472	141,861	189,834	172,465
8	6,805,931	7,109,019	6,481,877	890,906	1,351,742	1,164,64
*************	650,396	475,266	607,505	45,643	94,909	72,825
th	747,282	616,582	632,666	107,403	157,883	151,229
***************	502,962	285,072	436,879	56,234	76,647	68,351
	580,966	320,565	531,858	107,171	137,467	116,30
	1,113,818	811,254	1,011,126	357,283	423,204	321,816
************	857,971 681,794	620,409	769,270	229,762	282,168 142,376	222,547 158,123
berland	818,979	478,140 614,811	609,800 725,479	173,807 186,704	192,461	177,724
ward	525,167	204,480	428,998	68,662	104,120	94,436
B	6,479,335	4,426,579	5,753,581	1,332,669	1,611,235	1,383,353
nd Addington	779,468	435,312	621,511	144,138	98,527	156,343
3	1,017,721	490,221	726,203	117,882	159,702	149,340
Grenville	1,917,038	1,291,566	1,609,250	225,907	303,223	353,849
*************	657,343	827,195	650,722	75,945	88,135	131,799
	679,119	835,483	606,703	39,724	80,839	95,388 111,777
	849,029 546,764	1,056,256 802,682	734,731 547.029	45,586 100,857	94,149	136,243
	235,837	286,059	259,861	58,455	34,569	62,112
	766,833	1,064,878	933,248	411,279	243,784	322,684
*** **********	787,362	573,136	703,119	327,645	141,531	250,386
	931,154	674,416	926,152	213,585	126,175	198,719
	9,167,668	8,337,204	8,318,529	1,761,003	1,516,431	1,968,646
eshanere conserve	501,894	386,485	461,866	246,471	152,825	175,193
ugh	497,703 104,111	322,236	428,170	197,490	82,211 21,178	134,773
	959,298	152,195 784,484	120,252 875,251	39,815 326,630	199,771	33,595 287,424
	2,063,006	1,645,400	1,885,539	810,406	455,985	630,985
	241,716	371,714	291,638	115,499	55,776	85,371
nd	131,017	110,670	106,286	62,002	21,249	49,119
***************************************	168,413	214,022	140,836	65,404	33,615	55,830
	541,146	696,406	538,760	242,905	110,640	190,320
		The second secon		The second second		

VALUES-CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market pressof the total crop of Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1883 and 1889, with the yearly average for the five years 1885-9.

Counties		Carrots.	-11		Turnips, -	
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	\$	8	8	8	8	
asex	3,440	6,539	6,639	4,947	7,945	11,88
ent	8,641	12,746	13,542	19,689	18,484	24,30
llgin	14,393	18,524	14,245	25,822	34,142	25,90
lorfolk	13,104	17,724	11,239	99,513	151,280	99,39
Ialdimand	8,526	11,784	7,891	15,769	20,457	9,53
Totals	7,609 55,713	79,087	61,287	11,895	248,865	13,8
		19,001			1000000	-
ambton	16,507	24,134	16,921	17,282	32,179	19,3
uron	42,981	48,234	48,308	484,689	551,434	608,6
ruce	18,590	24,071	23,202	405,149	489,967	546,1
Totals	78,078	96,439	88,431	907,127	1,073,580	1,174,1
rey	37,969	37,466	48,018	668,679	696,412	837,8
meoe	56,770	49,475	54,250	365,580	316,048	330,8
Totals	94,739	86,941	102,268	1,034,259	1,012,460	1,168,7
liddlesex	33,586	41,819	39,386	101,779	186,170	-143,4
xford	41,186	50,100	35,573	369,339	625,093	538,5
rant	16,757	27,916	22,037	198,509	373,463	296,1
erth	22,866	36,339	41,940	219,602	366,882	391,5
Vellington	17,810	23,115	22,924	994,903	1,205,613	1,272,1
/aterloo	36,022	41,506	34,047	284,659	481,653	456,7
ufferin	13,118	9,105	12,643	211,582	171,943	201,4
Totals	181,345	229,900	208,550	2,380,373	3,410,817	3,300,1
incoln	9,986	18,113	10,938	20,253	29,137	19,8
Ventworth	14,469	26,725	21,424	223,013	367,595	293,3
alton	17,035	19,971	14,668	111,209	236,190	180,5
eel	25,908	33,977	24,719	116,140	138,462	110,6
ork	62,072	77,910	70,327	301,141	381,325	318,6
ntario	48,366	66,923	53,317	1,154,318	1,242,547	1,169,9
urham	66,414	54,152	51,583	492,439	502,448	527,8
forthumberland	38,615	34,680	26,212	359,609	300,877	322
rince Edward	5,160	10,945	4,150	3,967	12,376	6,1
Totals	288,025	343,396	277,338	2,782,089	3,210,957	2,949,
ennox and Addington	5,670	5,395	4,928	4,976	4,394	7,
rontenac	15,980	15,759	14,555	27,448	27,608	33,
eeds and Grenville	16,424	15,785	13,683	24,957	22,957	20,
undas	3,490	6,693	4,133	4,674	5,970	3,
tormont	6,634	3,457	2,709	3,648	2,787	4.
lengarry	3,634	3,323	3,104	1,180	1,997	4,
rescott	3,481	4,434	4,198	7,883	9,874	11,
Inssell	15,124	13,909	12,526	38,961	27,290	29,
larleton	47,507	33,073	- 41,592	142,449	102,761	117,
lenfrew	7,494	3,015	6,824	56,528	30,351	43,
Totals	10,000	7,323	10,015	365,235	279,160	317.
	-		10.00	200 000	1000000	1
Vietoria	41,564	44,617	35,541	333,518	369,569	328,
Peterborough	30,721	26,991	25,748	150,605	88,778	102,
Haliburton	1,282	1,541	1,893	25,025	19,455	22,
Totals	90,444	15,707 88,856	78,863	97,993	71,997	522,
	1					
Auskoka	8,966 1,583	4,776	5,865	110,078	53,301	-82,
		1,222	1,982	48,292	40,966	44,
Algoma	2,594	2,037	2,409	28,625	30,264	36,
Totals	13,143	8,035	10,256	186,995	123,531	163,
The Province	936,925	1,044,820	945,260	8,440,847	9,909,169	9,780

VALUES-WHEAT TO PEASE AND CORN TO TURNIPS.

Table No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease, and of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average of the first group for eight years 1882-9 and for the second group for five years 1885-9.

Counties,	Wheat, Barl	ley, Oats, Rye	and Pease.	Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay and Clover, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips,					
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888,	1885-9.			
Rasex	\$ 854,789	\$ 1,503,315	1,087,255	\$ 1,134,996	2,054,350	3 1,447,206			
Kent	1,458,893	2,262,431 1,817,826	1,779,303	1,677,393	2,354,433	1,783,763			
Elgin	1,118,912 940,435	1,817,826	1,443,255	1,369,825	1,681,679 1,147,772 668,689	1,301,517			
Norfolk	955,667	1,456,116 1,362,683	1,164,270 1,123,916	1,062,346 808,474	1,147,772	787 774			
Welland	540,113	748,050	657,203	1,004,627	831,942	1,783,763 1,301,517 1,020,187 787,774 885,071			
Totals	5,868,809	9,150,421	7,255,202	7,057,661	8,738,865	7,225,518			
Lambton	1,292,420	2,076,506	1,508,452	1,145,680	1,398,290	1,153,011			
Huron	2,420,543	3,464,778	3,220,593	2,421,488	2,438,079	2,454,770 2,073,034			
Bruce	1,723,978	2,626,644	2,462,600	2,005,612	2,298,713	2,073,034			
Totals	5,436,941	8,167,928	7,191,645	5,572,780	6,135,082	5,680,815			
Grey	2,422,959	2,896,114	2,928,434	2,829,769	2,830,351	2,821,663			
Simcoe	3,083,224	3,361,090	3,140,166	2,055,749	1,882,259	1,832,378			
Totals	5,506,183	6,257,204	6,068,600	4,885,518	4,712,610	4,654,041			
Middlesex	2,146,396	3,438,849	2,881,305	2,037.814	2,575,599	2,051,165			
Oxford	1,626,986 961,498	2,488,635 1,208,667	2,033,070 1,128,479	1,671,068 898,569	2,250,901	1,848,885			
Perth	1,794,955	2,709,569	2,362,049	1,443,525	896,747 2,021,369	921,392 1,719,168			
Wellington	2,434,978	3,111,041	2,728,661	2,613,554	2,831,134	2,925,615			
Waterloo	1,477,561	2,000,216	1,743,133	1,061,746	1,544,988	1,326,559			
Dufferin	929,666	1,364 919	1,117.257	908,645	774,592	844,789			
Totals	11,372,040	16,321,896	13,993,954	10,634,921	12,895,330	11,637,573			
Lincoln	573,005	649,048	700,992	810,950	832,940	834,325			
Wentworth	948,964	1,349,841	1,255,665	1,168,040	1,302,652	1,185.088			
Halton	1,025,457	1,028,262	1,019,499	715,674	658,370	720,812			
York	1,693,878 3,058,619	2,058,902 4,161,890	1,809,741 3,368,347	856,162 1,866,504	647,556 1,741,741	796,511 1,751,448			
Ontario	2,377,558	3 313,294	2,598,859	2,388,173	2,301,538	2.262 950			
Durham	1,719,825	2,169,435	2,079,254	1,470,471	1,233,873	1,388,950			
Northumberland	1,504,371	1,607,667	1,749,480	1,587,085	1,294,111	1,388,950 1,369,189			
Prince Edward	931,672	967,472	917,420	745,636	589,803	684,078			
Totals	13,833,349	17,305,811	15,499,257	11,508,695	10,602,584	10,992,731			
Lennox and Addington	848,263	704,434	981,365	1,012,552	614,574	851,449			
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	661,060 1,032,341	762,137	827,023	1,226,129	747,248	968,977			
Dundas	429,621	1,451,089 779,084	1,319,086 633,793	2,369,912 797,670	1,836,415 1,007,318	2,147,894			
Stormont	305,098	527,297	462,514	769,517	971,106	845,100 752 490			
Glengarry	410,577	586,376	567,292	925,509	1,178,261	872,417			
Prescott	385,998	687,018	532,463	703,111	1,008,986	752,490 872,417 741,641			
Russell	254,132	323,050	335,915	363,229	376,290	379,184			
Carleton	1,286,171 1,418,027	1,659,670 967,691	1,470,488 1,193,112	1,449,147	1,512,204 769,116	1,475,722 1,030,700			
Lanark	798,787	796,882	899,729	1,275,073	905,486	1,237,075			
Totals	7,830,075	9,244,728	9,222,780	12,098,305	10,927,004	11,302,649			
Victoria	1,555,933	1,833,955	1,689,433	1,146,841	978,855	1,016,211			
Peterborough	1,116,986	1,076,457	1,210,888	887,075	530,001	702,998			
Haliburton	108,020	90,140	89,307	173,578	197,299	702,996 181,264			
Hastings	1,573,644	1,267,635	1,646,661	1,527,247	1,239,183	1,262,475			
Totals	4,354,583	4,268,187	4,636,289	3,734,741	2,945,338	3,262,946			
Muskoka	157,280	157,280	153,782	483,000	489,499	471, 164			
Parry Sound	78,385	90,684	101,372	243,578	174,872	203, 224			
Algoma	244,686	276,640	244,464	268,042	283,529	237, 301			
Totals	480,351	524,604	499,618	994,620	947,900	911,689			

VALUES-ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

Table No. XII.—Showing by County (Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average (determined by combining averages in preceding table); also the value, at market price, of the total clip of Wool in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

and a	- 3	All field crop	15.		Wool.	
Counties.	1889.	1888.	Yearly average.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
	8	8	8	8	8	8
Essex	1,989,785	3,557,665	2,534,461	15,883	15,740	16,450
Kent	3,136,286	4,616,864	3,563,066	20,512	20,796	20,962
Elgin	2,488,737 2,002,781	3,499,505	2,744,772	22,508	23,322	21,554
Norfolk	2,002,781	2,603,888	2,184,457	13,803	13,873	15,348
Haldimand	1,764,141	2,031,372	1,911,690	15,482	16,098	18,891
Welland	1,544,740	1,579,992	1,542,274	12,247	12,784	14,090
		The state of the s	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Carrier .
ambton	2,438,100	3,474,796	2,661,463	24,437	23,743	24,456
Huron	4,842,031	5,902,857	5,675,363	46,827	46,732	49,501
Totals	3,729,590	14,303,010	12,872,460	56,124 127,388	51,863 122,338	52,648 126,605
		14,303,010	12,872,460	127,388	-	-
rey	5,252,728	5,726,465	5,750,097	74,551	71,618	74,095
Simcoe	5,138,973	5,243,349	4,972,544	47,187	46,887	50,007
Totals	10,391,701	10,969,814	10,722,641	121,738	118,505	124,102
Middlesex	4,184,210	6,014,448	4,932,470	35,577	35,187 17,323	36,541
Oxford	3,298,054	4,739,536	3,881,955	16,886	17,323	18,614
Brant	1,860,067	2,105,414	2,049,871	11,715	11,698	13,636
Perth	3,238,480 5,048,532	4,730,938	4,081,217	30,899	30,273 48,235	32,564 50,481
Vaterloo	2,539,307	5,942,175 3,545,204	5,654.276	48,799	20,570	21,978
Oufferin	1,838,311	2,139,511	3,069,692 1,962,046	19,882 18,928	18,408	19,398
Totals	22,006,961	29,217,226	25,631,527	182,686	181,694	193,207
incoln	1,383,955	1,481,988	1,535,317	8,714	9.159	9,789
ventworth	2,117,004	2,652,493	2,440,733	13,745	9,159 15,284	15,357
laiton	1,741,131	1,686,632	1,740,311	11,806	12,171	13,207
Peel	2,550,040	2,706,458	2,606,252	17,492	18,054	19,326
ork	4,925,123	5,903,631	5,119,795	25,376	28,636	30,786
	4,715,731	5,614,832	4,861,209	29,890	29,530	30,698
Ourham	3,190,296	3,403,308	3,468,204	21,257	21,879	22,682
rince Edward	3,041,456	2,901,778	3,118,669	20,430	21.706 8,394	22,900
Totals	1,677,308 25,342,044	1,557,275 27,908,395	1,601,498 26,491,988	7,748	164,813	8,789 173,534
	To the same of			1000		London
rontenas Addington	1,860,815	1,319,008	1,832,814	10,639	12,293	14,74
rontenac	1,887,189	1,509,385	1,796,000	13,563 26,857	14.649 28,175	16,893 32,184
Dundas	3,402,253 1,227,291	3,287,504 1,786,402	3,466,980 1,478,893	8,136	8,558	9,849
tormont.	1,074,615	1,498,403	1 215 004	9,156	9,542	9,916
riengarry	1,336,086	1,764,637	1,215,004 1,439,709 1,274,104 715,099	11,699	12,077	13,308
rescott	1,089,109	1,696,004	1,274,104	10.928	10,404	10.659
russen	617,361	699.340	715,099	5,590	5,859	7,011 27,558 33,346
arieton	2,735,318	3,171,874	2,946,210 2,223,812	26,746	5,859 27,160 34,987	27,558
denfrew	2,624,483	3,171,874 1,736,807 1,702,368	2,223,812	5,590 26,746 35,757 26,060	34,987	33,346
Totals	2,073,860	20,171,732	2,136,804	185,131	26,130	30,183
	Charles Inc.			The same of	- Charles	2000
eterborough	2,702,774 2,004,061	2,812,810	2,705,644	20,241	21,432	23,111
Ialiburton	281,598	1,606,458 287,439	1,913,884 270,571	15,312	15,767 3,015	16,576
Lastings	3,100,891	2,506,818	3,009,136	3,285 21,487	23,214	3,160 24,201
Totals	8,089,324	7,213,525	7,899,235	60,325	63,428	67,048
fuskoka	640,280	646,779	624,946	7,079	6,212	6,629
Iuskoka	321,963	265,556	304,596	3,160	2,781	2,590
llgoma	512,728	560,169	481,765	5,501	4,752	4,359
Totals	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,411,307	15,740	13,745	13,578

VALUE PER ACRE-FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

Table No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario in 1888 and 1889 with the yearly average for eight years 1882-9.

-	F	all Whea	at.	Spi	ing Whe	eat.		Barley.	
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9
Esset Kent Elgin Norfolk	\$ c. 13 88 12 91 14 41 12 91 12 73	\$ c. 22 84 20 89 18 02 15 87 11 26	\$ c, 17 67 17 18 17 12 15 55 14 15	\$ c. 11 63 15 42 13 30 12 07 10 75	8 c. 17 87 18 17 17 18 14 50 17 77	\$ c. 13 20 13 53 12 44 12 09 12 13	\$ c. 10 60 12 36 11 57 9 64 9 72	\$ c. 17 97 18 69 19 95 17 85 18 45	\$ c. 14 87 15 25 15 38 14 54 12 85
Welland	13 17	12 39	13 93 16 23	9 16	14 60 17 49	11 80	9 72	18 03	13 28
Lambton Huron Bruce	14 76 11 93 11 40	18 43 16 90 17 20	16 84 17 15 16 98	11 72 11 54 10 66	15 69 14 00 15 69	12 20 11 52 11 97	11 18 11 53 9 81	21 16 17 13 15 45	14 77 15 40 14 41
Group	12 59	17 43	17 02	10 98	15 38	11 79	10 92	17 43	14 94
Simcoe	11 58 15 82 14 50	19 15 20 48 20 05	17 85 18 75 18 45	10 92 12 86 12 03	16 09 16 98 16 59	12 76 13 65 13 17	9 68 11 92 11 18	13 34 13 34 13 34	13 71 14 28 14 04
Middlesex. Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	13 08 15 03 14 14 11 85 13 44 14 94 12 46	16 79 18 12 12 80 16 08 17 41 17 51 15 87	17 31 17 34 16 09 17 16 17 73 18 09 17 19	13 39 14 36 13 83 15 15 13 39 14 10 10 22	14 40 15 29 12 71 11 62 16 09 19 86 17 18	12 32 13 57 11 54 12 64 12 75 12 86 12 70	10 82 12 32 12 45 13 42 13 42 14 21 10 65	19 47 20 19 16 95 20 19 17 49 19 59 15 81	14 97 16 87 15 17 16 59 15 64 17 04 14 03
Group	13 60	16 59	17 31	11 67	16 37	12 75	12 72	18 34	15 81
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	15 82 13 70 19 62 16 80 18 92 15 65 13 44 11 67 19 89	8 60 9 22 10 96 15 36 20 28 23 45 22 63 22 94 18 94	15 75 16 14 17 13 18 75 19 60 20 22 18 23 18 18 15 36	11 72 11 36 14 80 14 01 13 74 14 45 13 48 9 87 9 34	18 37 15 99 20 26 21 75 22 34 21 75 19 26 13 70 15 09	12 78 12 72 13 58 15 21 15 53 15 78 15 19 12 73 12 09	10 08 11 13 13 29 12 80 13 73 13 02 12 32 10 03 10 69	17 55 20 79 18 21 16 53 19 17 18 51 14 84 10 34 11 42	14 22 15 73 15 77 15 48 16 32 16 02 15 09 12 57 11 44
Group	16 24	14 69	17 83	13 23	19 79	14 77	12 18	15 79	14 65
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville. Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott. Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	16 53 14 23 15 91 18 12 15 82 15 91 14 14 15 82 20 86 16 97	13 82 17 51 20 28 24 37 28 46 28 16 15 36 21 50 19 66 17 92 21 81	15 73 17 12 16 99 17 65 17 04 15 60 11 85 16 79 14 42 17 44 17 98	11 63 9 51 10 13 11 89 11 01 12 07 9 07 12 25 16 03 17 27 9 51	12 81 15 89 17 87 23 63 21 85 18 07 19 96 19 56 21 65 14 30 15 69	13 29 13 57 14 34 16 69 16 04 14 59 13 96 14 94 15 66 15 12 13 56	10 87 8 84 10 16 10 47 11 22 9 90 11 31 12 58 12 67 13 77 12 10	10 04 11 18 15 63 20 55 16 83 14 24 20 19 12 02 18 87 10 10 14 12	12 43 12 97 14 14 17 07 15 84 12 82 14 83 13 41 16 15 13 48 14 54
Victoria	16 33	19 29	16 81	12 90	17 81	14 71	10 67	13 19	13 59
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	10 52 12 64 17 95	20 17 19 87 20 17	17 79 17 80 14 96 17 63	10 92 13 92 10 66	15 79 11 82 15 89 12 11	13 74 12 12 11 76 13 79	11 88 11 13 11 22 10 74	15 15 12 26 12 92 10 22	14 03 13 50 13 34 12 89
Muskoka	13 80	21 05	17 73 15 68	11 70	13 61	13 16	11 26	12 56 12 98	13 40
Algoma	13 26 13 26	17 10	16 41 18 62	11 54 16 74	14 50 11 72 18 87	13 48 14 83 18 24	9 15 9 33 11 00	9 32 18 03	11 99 12 53 14 74
Group The Province	13 61	15 07 17 14	18 07 17 20	15 63 12 59	17 56 17 42	16 96 13 85	9 91	13 77 15 68	13 08

VALUE PER ACRE-OATS, RYE, AND PEASE.

Table No. XIV—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the market value of per agree of Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for eight 1882-9

Counties.		Oats.			Rye.			Pease.
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.	1882-9.	1889.	1888.
Essex	\$ c. 10 43 11 80 10 07	\$ c. 18 91 17 78 18 67	\$ c. 14 05 14 47 13 81	\$ c. 9 54 11 20 9 82	\$ c. 14 39 13 73 13 00	\$ c. 11 79 12 05 10 48	\$ c. 9 02 9 25 8 52	\$ c. 15 37 14 06 16 35
Norfolk	7 63 8 72 8 97	15 07 17 66 15 71	11 72 12 16 11 55 13 14	4 58 4 99 8 45	9 57 9 27 10 36	8 11 10 14 9 92	11 14 9 19 10 47	15 96 16 42 14 52
Group	9 76 9 88	17 48	13 22	6 24 9 04	10 63	9 69	9 64 8 36	15 60
Huron	10 16 7 84	15 15 12 64	13 14 11 54	7 64 10 18	9 03 15 05	10 29 10 51	11 03 10 08	15 24 13 54
Group	9 29 .	14 92	12 61	9 21	12 23	10 24	10 24	14 58 11 25
Simcoe	9 96	12 23 11 78	12 05	8 96 9 15	9 63	10 99	12 03 12 23	11 25
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	10 68 11 13 10 68 12 11 12 17 11 41 10 28	17 33 16 85 15 67 18 31 14 86 16 00 15 11	13 77 13 87 13 20 14 62 13 11 13 62 12 33	8 55 8 81 5 85 10 18 8 25 5 50 5 34	11 26 10 41 10 90 9 03 12 64 12 04 18 06	10 07 9 06 8 49 8 72 10 63 10 28 10 77	8 08 7 85 13 20 8 36 10 97 10 25 11 81	16 15 18 38 15 63 17 72 15 43 17 53 13 67
Group	11 36	16 47	13 62	7 35	11 58	9 67	9 71	16 42
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	9 33 8 94 11 62 12 02 12 32 12 57 10 77 9 24 9 00	17 05 17 66 15 51 15 84 17 98 17 21 14 22 10 21 11 50	12 32 13 31 13 13 13 51 14 50 13 79 12 92 10 58 9 79	8 60 7 33 10 18 7 64 10 69 8 55 8 50 6 46 7 94	9 39 11 38 9 81 12 04 11 62 11 44 9 45 7 53 8 07	9 65 10 33 10 43 12 31 10 03 10 79 9 20 8 03 8 16	9 52 9 41 11 14 9 75 11 20 10 25 9 36 11 36 10 19	14 58 16 48 15 83 15 24 16 61 14 19 10 66 6 21 9 16
Group	11 14	15 83	13 10	7 65	8 75	8 88	10 37	13 05
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott.	9 15 8 51 8 91 8 78 8 78 8 39 8 27	8 51 9 72 13 16 16 08 14 54 11 34 13 85	10 16 10 21 11 45 12 83 12 44 11 55 11 03	7 69 8 60 9 11 10 18 8 91	6 98 8 13 8 01 9 63 12 04 9 00 12 16	8 86 10 14 10 99 13 72 12 74 11 16 10 96	11 08 8 36 8 86 6 85 5 01 6 68 6 91	7 65 9 55 10 99 14 72 16 35 11 38 14 85
Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	8 94 9 30 11 96 8 63	11 91 13 12 8 59 9 48	11 30 12 51 11 28 10 99	10 00 10 84 12 17 8 86	18 06 10 17 8 91 7 22	12 58 10 87 11 73 11 68	8 36 12 64 15 21 12 37	10 40 11 25 10 40 8 44
GroupVictoria	9 18	11 95	11 53	9 82	8 57 12 04	10 94	11 33	10 50
Peterborough	10 19 9 70 10 25	10 00 8 22 8 91	11 11 9 56 10 42	6 21 9 52 8 09	9 33 9 21 8 01	9 36 10 15 9 26	12 03 11 03 11 59	6 67 9 16 7 00
Group	10 37	10 44	11 03	7 96	8 56	9 35	12 01	8 03
Muskoka	9 15 8 30 10 89	9 96 10 61 16 20	10 28 10 86 13 17	7 79 11 61 9 67	9 51 9 03 9 63	11 49 12 74 9 89	11 75 10 14 14 09	12 16 15 55 16 35
Group	9 40	11 78	11 14	9 38	9 49	11 59	12 76	14 90
The Province	10 20	14 33	12 48	8 09	9 27	9 77	7 10 63	13 40

VALUES PER ACRE-CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS AND HAY.

Table No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average market value of crop per acre of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans and Hay and Clover in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

		Corn.		Bu	ckwhe	at.		Beans.		Hay	and Cl	over.
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9	1889.	1888.	1885-9
Essex	\$ c. 10 28	\$ c. 27 16	\$ c. 19 66	8 c. 5 73	\$ c. 13 21	8 c. 10 26	8 c. 21 54	8 c. 27 29	8 c. 22 81	\$ c. 18 76	8 c.	8 c. 18 35
Kent	12 02	23 62	17 98	6 14	9 22	7 99 7 98	18 88	27 74		18 06	20 89	17 08
Elgin	13 31	26 25	19 79	9 48	9 86	7 98	26 86	27 06	21 34	19 76	20 02	16 92
Norfolk	13 34	23 88		7 47	10 30	7 93	31 68	28 43		16 57	11 14	
Haldimand	12 56 11 81	27 72 25 23		7 74 6 83	8 78	7 23 7 96	17 48	24 22 21 04		13 97	9 86	13 39
Welland			-		-		16 85	-		_	10 53	13 59
Group	11 84	25 45	18 80	7 39	10 16		19 54	27 44	18 59	17 11	16 24	15 4
Lambton	9 56	23 23		6 64	9 07	8 28	19 64	28 42			18 05	16 1
Huron	12 95	26 25		7 11 7 90	7 39	7 50 7 41		34 12		15 97	16 04	
Bruce	12 95	17 58 23 23	1-			_	31 68		_	The second second	16 71	14 3
Group	10 57	20 20	17 57	7 14	7 41	7 76	23 20	31 15	20 35	15 52	16 74	15 26
Grey	9 84 14 89	14 65 21 01		5 53 7 50			25 34 25 34	18 88 15 92			14 37	13 01
Group	12 47	18 28	-	6 45	_			16 99	-		13 87	13 8
Group.											10000	
Middlesex Oxford	12 20	23 35 22 06		7 11 7 23	9 27 7 39	6 93	22 30 25 34	28 54 31 84			19 38 19 38	
Brant	15 54			7 39	11 14		20 65				9 52	
Perth	9 07	24 17		8 06	7 39	7 13	30 91	28 42			20 72	
Wellington	12 95							20 46	18 52	15 17	15 57	15 8
Waterloo	15 54	19 78					22 81	28 43		15 27	20 05	
Dufferin	12 95	14 65	-	6 51	-		25 34	22 76			11 36	13 2
Group	12 54	22 49	17 60	7 36	9 36	7 38	24 24	28 72	20 18	16 23	17 49	15 85
Lincoln	11 73 15 90			7 27 6 08		8 35		30 35	21 12 24 32		11 53 14 37	14 3
Wentworth	15 54			6 24						16 67	9 19	13 1
Peel	20 98			6 95							9 07	13 0
York	15 23			7 90	11 09	7 78	24 07	27 29	23 78	15 77	11 86	14 0
Untario	12 30							25 59			12 20	
Durham	16 32				11 83						11 86	
Northumberland	13 73										11 86	
Prince Edward	13 93	description and	_				-	-			1	14 2
Group						100		land.	1		1	1
Lennox and Addington	18 26											
Frontenac	18 41			9 52								
Dundas	11 91											
Stormont	15 70	17 58	16 60									
Glengarry	16 34											
Prescott.	15 8											
Russell	11 66		2 11 70 5 13 83									
Carleton			9 13 26									
Lanark												
Group		-		-	9 5	9 18	29 80	24 30	23 09	-		1
Victoria	17 4	23 4	4 18 6	2 11 6	7 4	6 7	2 25 34	28 45	2 20 29	9 13 2	11 0	12 1
Peterborough	11 6	3 11 7	2 12 3	5 10 3	1 99	1 7 93	3 19 0	1 14 2	1 11 9	7 13 4	8 5	2 11 1
Haliburton	18 1					9 6 1						
Hastings	-	-	-					1		-1-	-	-
Group			8 14 3	3 9 0	6 10 3	9 8 6	18 8	1 23 2	18 2	8 13 1	3 10 7	12 (
Muskoka												
Parry Sound												
Algoma			-			-						
Group	1											1
The Province	. 12 8	0 22 9	1 17 7	0 8 9	1 10 4	7 88	0 21 5	8 26 7	7 19 4	5 15 5	9 14 6	41 14

VALUES PER ACRE-POTATOES, CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

Table No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of cropper acre of Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1888 and 1889, with the yearly average for five years 1885-9.

Counties	Potatoes.				Carrots.		Turnips.		
Counties.	1889.	1888.	1885-9,	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	1885-9.
Essex Kent	\$ c. 24 12 36 40	\$ c. 46 66 49 13	\$ c. 37 10 42 91	8 c. 28 67 52 69	\$ c. 53 60 75 87	8 c. 63 84 84 63	\$ c. 25 76 69 08	\$ c. 41 60 63 09	\$ c. 60 96 82 68
Elgin	31 08 24 07 26 48	53 32 43 27 53 95	39 49 30 89 44 14	82 72 68 25 66 61	96 48 89 52 86 65	91 90 76 46 76 62	65 21 63 38 59 28	84 51 92 81 72 80	80 70 85 76 63 57
Welland	29 21 28 64	42 26	35 30 37 85	73 16 63 17	101 47 84 86	87 85 80 96	63 61 61 34	83 20 83 01	81 50 80 77
Lambton	25 57 46 27 46 00	47 84 41 91 49 45	39 41 51 40 51 12	65 25 85 45 63 88	89 06 94 58 79 71	84 61 106 88 86 57	45 60 72 50 68 86	84 91 81 83 80 60	70 14 93 18 95 21
Group	41 77	46 13	48 60	74 57	89 05	96 12	70 06	81 35	93 60
Simcoe	46 96 50 96	48 63 51 58	56 60 54 61 55 60	83 27 101 56	80 40 85 89	99 62 97 22	72 96 94 39	73 63 82 91	91 54 92 55
Group	49 01 26 85	50 11	39 57	93 34 72 07	88 44	98 33 85 25	79 33 54 72	76 30	91 82
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth	33 58 34 13 26 66	60 93 42 64 51 96	40 93 42 90 45 32	91 73 76 17 60 33	106 37 125 75 92 70	102 52 114 78 105 64	63 38 58 37 57 91	99 24 106 31 88 15	98 60 100 32 90 23
Waterloo	51 69 37 63 53 37	45 20 52 72 58 65	50 87 48 65 58 42	63 61 88 73 84 63	77 05 99 53 60 30	80 72 105 41 93 65	77 29 58 60 86 18	90 11 95 68 68 64	98 49 90 83 85 27
Group	38 35	51 32	46 57	77 00	94 34	97 45	67 88	92 48	94 87
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel	28 44 35 72 40 63 36 04	47 36 46 41 49 67 44 79	40 80 48 09 45 69 41 35	64 43 54 60 109 20 79 72	107 82 96 83 123 28 104 87	88 93 95 22 113 71 84 95	75 01 71 36 59 28 74 78	101 17 114 34 115 44 85 15	82 57 107 97 98 11 77 94
York Ontario Durham Northumberland	48 37 51 60 58 29 42 27	53 79 60 64 45 65 41 87	44 35 55 18 52 24 41 89	90 09 104 01 114 11 98 01	109 42 142 39 92 57 86 26	113 80 115 91 103 58 92 30	71 82 91 20 88 92 98 50	90 13 97 68 93 18 83 55	90 54 95 15 96 37 92 53
Prince Edward	29 39 43 63	42 79 49 29	39 88 45 86	91 23	87 56 106 51	61 03 102 87	22 80 84 21	70 72 96 44	57 05 94 82
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	51 55 29 30 30 85	36 01 37 75 41 11	50 16 39 47 50 48	84 63 61 70 87 36	81 74 57 51 83 08	75 80 71 35 84 99	51 30 51 98 77 75	45 30 49 57 68 12	61 42 67 35 81 06
Dundas Stormont Glengarry	32 44 21 61 20 02	35 28 40 77 42 80	55 54 48 89 46 89	42 04 81 90 56 78	90 45 40 20 53 60	72 53 58 89 62 08	57 00 57 00 51 30	72 80 41 60 83 21	66 46 63 62 93 33
Russell	43 68 41 72 63 52	63 40 27 61 40 73	57 03 42 48 54 71	69 62 85 45 84 08	86 94 80 40 61 93	77 74 88 84 80 60	66 80 109 44 85 04	82 28 83 20 63 67	90 48
Renfrew Lanark	86 45 63 47 46 42	40 04 37 91 40 47	65 70 57 07 52 27	83 27 101 01 78 61	33 50 71 79 65 90	71 08 88 63 78 69	88 46 91 20 81 54	49 92 76 27 63 45	77 57 71 49 79 32 77 39
Victoria	65 43	42 07	54 09	110 84	115 59	108 03	83 90	94 64	77 39 89 30
Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	67 75 60 88 55 46	29 13 34 27 36 80	50 46 54 01 53 26	93 09 54 87 81 63	76 25 67 00 79 33	82 26 86 05 88 10	95 99 72 96 67 49	56 76 59 13 55 68	75 64 69 50 67 72
Group	61 28	36 48	52 90	96 73	92 46	93 66	82 73	77 53	81 94
Muskoka Parry Sound	74 76 71 84 84 18	39 09 26 63 45 43	60 55 70 07 77 22	106 74 63 34 68 25	58 96 50 92 53 61	71 52 86 17 70 85	94 16 84 13 51 30	49 11 81 12 62 40	72 87 78 03 67 87
Group	76 27	37 32	67 16	89 41	56 19	73 78	81 27	60 11	73 00
The Province	44 80	45 87	48 87	83 20	90 66	94 18	75 97	87 55	92 12

VALUES PER ACRE-ALL FIELD CROPS.

XVII.--Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the average value in 1888 and 1889 of all field crops and by groups as in Table x1; also the yearly average of group for eight years 1882-9, of the second group for five years 1885-9 and a yearly average of derived from the aggregate in Table x11. and corresponding acreage.

es.		barley, or and pease.		hay, po	ckwheat otatoes, o d turnipe	carrots	All field crops.			
	1889.	1888.	1882-9,	1889.	1888.	1885-9.	1889.	1888.	Yearly average	
	12 12	\$ c. 20 20 18 86	\$ c. 15 54 15 67	\$ c. 15 62 17 30	\$ c. 26 48 23 57	\$ c. 19 74 18 55	\$ c. 13 69 14 43	\$ c. 23 40 21 00	\$ c. 17 69 16 99	
	9 97	17 99 15 19 15 20 14 27	15 02 13 08 12 91 12 63	19 32 17 07 14 45 15 67	23 50 18 56 12 58 14 02	18 71 16 40 14 57 15 04	14 91 12 80 11 95 13 50	20 27 16 52 14 22 14 13	16 57 14 45 13 55 13 91	
	11 17	17 16	14 29	16 69	20 67	17 45	13 63	18 70	15 71	
	10 05	18 37 15 88 14 30	14 43 14 59 13 82	16 48 20 63 18 79	20 73 21 68 22 17	17 61 22 18 20 93	13 41 14 30 12 87	19 25 17 85 17 14	15 65 17 13 16 36	
	10 53	15 86	14 28	18 98	21 63	20 64	13 59	17 91	16 58	
	10 31	12 85 14 62	12 98 14 45	19 73 21 08	20 26 19 91	20 67 20 48	13 88 15 10	15 68 16 17	15 88 16 21	
******	11 50	13 75	13 70	20 27	20 12	20 59	14 46	15 91	16 03	
	11 82	17 11 17 77 15 06	14 88 15 11 14 60	18 05 20 74 21 80	22 91 28 13 22 62	18 92 23 44 22 37	13 62 15 12 15 69	19 19 21 54 17 56	16 33 18 19 17 30	
	11 55	17 75 15 85	15 32 14 34	18 59	26 23 26 70	22 34 28 24	13 89 16 66	20 59 19 66	17 6	
*******	12 86	17 34 15 50	15 70 13 33	24 70 21 27 21 63	29 84 18 73	25 94 21 12	15 40 14 23	21 21	18 9	
*******	11 00	16 76	14 81	20 85	25 37	23 27	14 93	16 53	15 8	
	10 71	13 49 15 33	13 85 14 53	15 63 20 75	15 89 23 57	16 19 21 30	13 91 14 61	14 74 18 51	15 0	
*******	14 31	15 17 16 28	14 97 15 34	18 80 19 30	17 95 15 54	18 91 18 39	15 87	16 15	16 3	
*******	13 59	18 78	15 87	21 95	20 87	20 56	14 56 15 88	16 10 19 35	16 1	
		18 14 14 75	14 99	31 54	31 63 22 96	31 21 25 40	18 15 15 83	21 99 16 95	19 7	
nd	9 94	10 96 10 89	11 95 10 75	20 73 16 72	17 91 13 40	18 86 15 00	13 49 12 32	13 25 11 72	14 2	
	10.14	15 49	14 24	22 02	20 70	21 17	15 24	17 13	16 4	
ddingto		9 37 10 83	11 63 11 63	16 34 16 63	10 23 10 31	14 44 13 53	12 98 12 66	9 75 10 57	12 7	
enville .	9 39	13 86	12 34	17 42	13 82	16 16	13 83	13 84	14 4	
	9 02	17 13 15 84	14 03 13 23	17 74 18 58	23 15 24 37	20 11 19 54	13 45 14 28	20 07	16 9 16 5	
	8 95	12 66 15 67	12 13 11 58	18 99	26 14 24 35	21 04 18 88	14 12 12 68	19 31 19 89	16 3	
*******	9 64	12 81	12 13	18 20	18 84	17 98	13 33	15 47	14 9	
******	10 00	14 64 10 34	13 39 12 68	19 82 16 40	19 90 10 30	19 99	14 48	16 75 10 32	16 0	
******	9 89	10 92	12 32	17 64	12 82	17 08	18 55	11 85	14 6	
	11 70	14 15	13 31	24 20	16 15	17 06 21 87	13 75	14 40	14 6	
	10 70	11 29	12 43	20 78	12 20	16 01	13 62	16 17 11 58	13 6	
*******	1 12 10	9 69 9 87	10 49	14 55 16 95	16 15 14 25	15 64	12 69 13 41	13 36 11 64	13 4	
	100	11 77	12 47	19 44	15 76	17 42	13 93	13 12	14 1	
	8 95	10 78 11 45 16 78	11 18 12 13 16 03	19 06 20 12 19 96	18 96 16 12 22 70	18 60 19 33 19 83	15 47 15 43 16 21	16 01 14 15 19 33		
	11 10	13 45	13 37	19 55	19 28	19 00	15 71	16 70		
	11 35	15 09	13 88	19 35	20 14	19 65	14 37	L amile	-	

FARM WAGES.

Table No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages
Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1888 and 1889, and the average for the eig
years 1882-9.

	Farm laborers.								Domestic					
Counties.	Per year-					Per month in working season—				per mont				
Dounties.	W	With board.			Without board		With board.		Without board.					
	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	1888	1882-9	1889	16
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8 0.	8
Essex	162	156 163	160 170	269	266 251	258 262	17 71 17 83	16 93 17 20	17 53 18 14	26 24 25 97	27 01 26 49	27 05 26 87	\$ c. 7 81 7 08	6
Elgin	167 173	166	169	257	248	251	17 83 17 55	17 05	18 02	25 97 25 48	27 09	27 05	7 15	6
Norfolk	152	140	154	236	229	237	16 18	15 16	16 26	23 92	21 68	23 98	6 00	5
Haldimand	153	145	154	240	247 240	242 243	16 86 16 76	16 26 16 23	17 45	25 62	25 33	26 67 26 72	6 71 6 80	5
Welland Group	146	147	160	249	248		16 76	16 56	16 79	25 17	25 51 25 50	26 72 26 38	6 93	
	162	161	168	264	265	267	18 47	17 15	18 18	26 90	26 93	27 77	6 82	
Lambton	163	158	164	248	254	256	17 90	17 06		26 58	26 14	27 39	6 32	
Bruce	164	155	161	245	251	253	17 86	17 42	18 14	26 00	27 43	27 42	6 24	_
Group	163	153	164	250	256	1 PERCENT	17 98	17 21	18 10	26 39	26 81	27 54	6 38	
Grey	157	152	157	241	241	244	16 97	16 89		25 59	26 30	26 69	6 04	6
Simcoe	163	158	163	250	No. of Lot,		18 00	17 14	18 31	27 41	27 48	28 23	6 71	
Group	160	155	160 165	253 250	Marie .	255 250	17 44	17 01	17 98 18 23	26 66 25 24	26 86 25 98	27 54 26 91	6 33	1 10
Middlesex Oxford	200	157	164	249			17 45	16 40			25 43	25 90	6 75	
Brant	160	152	160	241	245	246	16 15	15 87	17 11	23 65	25 72	25 79	6 99	6
Perth	158 163	156	163	240		255 256	17 27 17 16	17 11 16 95		25 72 26 08	27 54 26 55			
Waterloo		1000	156	250		1	17 33	15 94			26 82			
Dufferin		148	156	254	248	- maria	17 88	16 89		25 00	27 45		6 66	5
Group	161	155	162	245		1 100	17 20	16 65	17 69	25 31	26 40	26 76	6 76	
Lincoln	157	157	159	257	243		17 92	17 18		26 71	26 54		6 52	
Wentworth	162		159	250 259			18 27 18 07	17 07 17 38			26 66 26 53			6
Peel	170	157	175	259	270	266	18 23	17 46	18 51	25 91	27 63	28 11	7 44	7
York			170	260			17 72	17 02 16 35			27 47			
Ontario	162	163 155	167 163	243	255 251	259 249	17 01 16 55	16 35 16 32			26 19 25 24		6 79	
Northumberland.		150	156	231	237		16 64	15 84	16 91	23 98	25 09	25 56	6 41	6
Prince Edward	151	154	152	221	-		16 73	16 61			23 63		_	
Group	163	10000	164	248		1	17 44	16 84			100		De 100	
Frontenac			155 154	228 235			16 84 18 76	16 10 17 10						
Leeds and Gren			164	236			18 72							7
Dundas			158	231			17 19				27 52			
Stormont	166		166 158	271			17 75				27 65 26 87			
Prescott	162	150	164	236	254	259	18 18	18 08	18 91	26 78	27 56	28 06	6 17	6
Russell	. 166			290			18 18							
Renfrew			166 170	254 251			17 67 17 60	17 61 17 28			28 19 27 05			
Lanark				256			18 12							
Group	. 159	157	163	241	255	251	17 92	17 43	18 22	26 24	26 75	26 98	6 37	1 0
Victoria				267			18 04							
Peterborough Haliburton	171			265 356			17 57 18 07							
Hastings			161	260			17 39							
Group	-			263		-	17 67		1	management with	-			
Muskoka	. 158	167	168	257	277	272	19 23	19 0	19 49	100000000	36 50			5 6
Parry Sound	. 179	138	171	295	250	273	18 58	20 29	19 47	28 86	31 09	29 88	5 8	3 6
Algoma	-		1000	278	-		20 72	-	-		-			1
Group	175	170	174	278	267	275	19 38	19 6	19 73	3 28 83	29 40	29 65	6 35	9
The Province	. 162	157	163	249	251	253	17 59	16 9	17 83	26 01	26 56	27 10	6 61	-

APPENDIX.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS.

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APPENDIX.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS.

The replies to questions sent out by this Bureau regarding frauds on farmers attest the timeliness of the enquiry. In fact, the answers received would lead to the conclusion that the rural population of the province is still reckoned as good prey by certain glibtongued and unscrupulous fellows who are thriving on the ignorance, vanity or cupidity of their victims. But, on the other hand, the replies also show that the farmers are becoming well informed regarding the operations of the swindlers who infest the townships, and while this knowledge has sometimes been bought by a costly and painful experience, more frequently it has been gleaned from the warning columns of the press of the province, which has done good service in exposing frauds on agriculturists. With the exception of the notorious seed wheat and oat swindles, there appears to have been a marked falling off in the number of frauds practised on farmers during the past two-years. Nevertheless, a system of deception and roguery has been brought to light which it is the purpose of this paper briefly to describe.

Scope of the Frauds.—Among the other articles reported as having been used in fraudulent transactions are churns, washing machines, pumps, harness, sickle grinders, stove-pipe shelves, land rollers, plows, barbed wire, lightning rods, hay forks, weigh scales, roofing paint, pianos, sewing machines, fruit trees, etc., as well as various kinds of patent rights. Brief descriptions of the most widely practised of these swindles are given, and they may be taken as samples of the whole.

The Local Agent Racket.—The pump fraud was worked extensively in Bruce and other western counties a year or two ago, something after this fashion: A travelling agent comes to a farmer and asks him to become an agent for the sale of iron pumps, offering as an inducement to place one pump in the farmer's well free. The parties come to an agreement by which the farmer consents to receive eleven pumps, which he is to sell at \$15 a piece, keeping \$5 on each pump for his commission, and sending the balance to the company as the articles are sold. The farmer then signs what he believes to be an order for the pumps on these terms, but the paper turns out to be a promissory note for \$165, the retail price of the eleven pumps. Sometimes a note is asked for, merely to cover the value of the pumps "on exhibition" at the farm house, and occasionally there is a "verbal understanding" that the unsold pumps will be taken back: but, while the note invariably turns up, the man with whom the farmer had the verbal understanding never appears again. A number of these pumps are now rusting in westernbarns. This style of fraud, which is known as the "local agent racket," has been worked in the disposal of several of the other articles named in the preceding paragraph.

The Hay-tork Swindle.—The hay-fork swindle, like the Canada thistle, has appeared in nearly every section of the province. In many cases it is worked exactly as the pump fraud described above, but occassionally it takes a form of this sort: A representative of the firm calls upon the farmer and offers to put up a hay-fork for nothing if the farmer will accept an agency for the fork, terms which the latter is only too willing to accept. A few days afterwards a second representative of the makers comes along and gets the farmer to sign a statement of his affairs, "just to show that he is a responsible party." In the course of a week or two the victim is surprised to learn that the so-called statement of his affairs is really a skilfully worded order for a number of forks, and that they

have arrived at the nearest railway station. Sometimes the farmer gives an order for forks, there being a verbal agreement that he is to pay for the forks only as they are sold; but in such case a note is taken to cover possible loss by fire or other accident, and this note invariably finds its way into the hands of a third party for collection.

Patent Rollers.—An agent for a patent roller a few years ago persuaded several farmers of Simcoe to join in a note to the extent of \$10 apiece for one of his implements. The note was discounted, but the roller never arrived.

Fanning Mills.—A peculiar fanning mill swindle is reported by a Middlesex correspondent, who writes:

Several years ago a firm started in the fanning mill business. They were not successful in their canvassing, so they rented a room near London market and exhibited the mill in working order. Their method was to invite farmers to inspect their mill and its work, which was apparently very good. They then asked the farmers to sign in a large book a recommendation of the mill and its work, and every farmer who signed had a mill sent to him. On refusal of payment they were sued. Some paid and some stood a suit, when the fraud was exposed and the business wound up.

Lightning Rods.—The frauds in connection with lightning rods are two well known to need description here. During the past two or three years there has been a decided lull in this class of swindle, owing to exposure in the western courts.

Patent Right Agencies.—While farmers have thrown away a good deal of money by accepting agencies for patent rights, the loss in the majority of cases has resulted not so much from the fact that the articles were without value in themselves, but rather on account of the poor judgment of the purchaser in taking an article for which there was no local demand, or in paying an unreasonable sum for a too limited territory.

Nursery Agents.—From every quarter come complaints of fraudulent nursery agents. The charge made against this class is that they cheat the farmer: (1) By charging exorbitant prices for alleged new or rare varieties of fruit and other trees which are either worthless or, at the best, old varieties under a new name. (2) By representing certain trees or shrubs to be hardy when they are utterly unsuited for the soil or climate. (3) By sending common and inferior trees instead of the standard sorts ordered. (4) By shipping trees, etc., at unseasonable times, and often in a dead or dying condition, owing to carelessness in packing. Sometimes the agent will personally agree to replace all trees dying within three years, but after the first season he is in pastures new. In this connection a correspondent points out the danger to orchards from certain wandering grafters. He states that one of these peripatetic gardeners, was heard to boast that he never ran short of scions while any orchard was near, or in other words, any graft would do if their supply ran out.

Tricks of Agents.—Pianos and organs have been fully paid for in cash by farmers, who then signed what they were told was an acknowledgement of the receipt of the instrument, which, however, is a lien upon the article until a second payment is made. Old sewing machines have been polished up, revarnished and palmed off as new, and many clever but rascally tricks have been practised by repairers of machinery in order to get a job or effect the sale of a rival article.

Shoddy Pedlars.—Shoddy pedlars are reported all over. These fellows generally travel in pairs, and the stories they tell regarding their stock are ingenious. They represent a great English or Scotch house which can afford to cut away below Canadian prices; an insurance company has forced the sale of the goods; a wholesale house is anxious to deal direct with the purchaser; or some other plausible tale is repeated with unblushing effrontery. A little factory cotton is sometimes sold at two or three cents a yard with the cloth, so as to lead the buyer to believe that he is getting all the goods at equally favorable rates, and the shoddy dealers also claim to have made arrangements with some local tailors to make up suits from their cloth at prices next to nothing. Sales are seldom made below \$30. The goods are of the poorest texture, and often will not stand sewing together.

Bogus Jewellery.—Many farmers have been fleeced by pedlars of bogus jewellery and imitation gold and silver watches. The alleged gold watches are of no real commercial value, being made of some cheap composition, but as high as \$60 have been paid for them. Valuable jewellery and first-class watches are never peddled.

Book Agents.—Book agents are not peculiar to the rural districts; but many of our correspondents charge this class of agents with fraud. And in some instances the charge appears to be sustained.

Foul Seed.—Several correspondents characterise as fraud the custom of selling foul seed, containing a plentiful admixture of mustard, red root and other weeds hard to get rid of.

Green Goods.—The province has been flooded with circulars offering to supply counterfeit money, "printed from genuine plates used by former workmen." An alleged newspaper clipping accompanies the circular describing a fictitious case, in which a man charged with passing some of the notes was discharged upon government experts refusing to swear that the money was not genuine. "In fact they could not," says this remarkable expert, "as they were positive that the bills were as good as any issued by the government," etc. Any man who is rogue enough to enter into this swindle will lose his own good money, and instead of the "green goods" so wonderfully described in the bogus court report he will get a package of sawdust and a lesson that he richly deserves.

Victims of Vanity.—Many farmers have fallen victims to their vanity. A Simcoe correspondent shows up this weakness in the following sketch, which is true to life:

The principle resorted to by the hayfork and other agents is judicious flattery. Well-to-do farmers are approached by the swindler, who pretends to be surprised at the forethought of the farmer in the laying out of his farm and compliments him upon the convenience of the buildings, appearance of the crops, etc., and then when the farmer begins to feel that he is after all quite smart, the agent informs him that he has a very valuable labor-saving machine which he desires to get introduced into the neighborhood, and as he (the farmer) has been recommended as the most influential man in the vicinity he desires his aid. He offers him a high percentage, and tells him that he will not require to pay or make returns until the micles are sold. If the flattered farmer consents, he signs an agreement to act as agent, but in a few weeks the delivery man comes around with the goods, and to the horrer of the farmer this simple agreement to act as agent has been changed to an order for goods to be paid for on delivery.

The Promissory Note Truck.—Space will permit the description of but two or three other kinds of fraud. One of these is thus outlined by a Nassageweya correspondent:

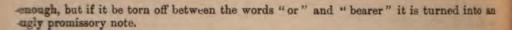
The plan of catching farmers on these articles (washing machines, sickle grinders, etc.) was to induce them to become agents for their sale, and sign an agreement in triplicate, one paper to be held by the farmer, one by the contracting party, and one to be sent to the manufacturing firm. The agreement held by the farmer was all right, but by some means the other paper always turned out to be a promissory note for one hundred dollars.

A bold attempt at swindling is told by a Norwich correspondent in the following words:

Mr. M. was asked by two agents who called on him to give his name as reference, to whom could be submitted the names of purchasers of pumps, in order to find out their financial standing. He wrote it, lumber of lot and all, on a piece of paper supplied by an agent, who left it lying on the table while he drew Mr. M.'s attention to something out of doors, the three men going outside. Agent No. 2 was cold and went in to warm himself, saw the paper, picked it up, and after reading it took it and went away with the companion. After they had departed Mr. M. looked for the paper, and was informed by the women in the house where it had gone. He started in pursuit of his late visitors and after going five miles caught up to them. Being a powerful and determined man he was not long in inducing them to give up the paper. Then he found that he had signed a note for \$300.

This bears out the charge made by other correspondents that a promissory note lies bidden under the paper the farmer believes he is signing, and that by a little manual dexterity the dishonest agent can get an unsuspecting man to sign any document.

It is difficult to procure copies of deceptive contracts, as the victims in many cases are ashamed to show them, and the swindlers are too shrewd to permit copies of the forms to get into other hands than those intended. Some of the documents, however, are most ingeniously arranged, a conditional order, or even a receipt for storage being easily transformed into a negotiable note. The agreement given below looks innocent



One year after date, I promise to pay A. W. Hanmer, or	bearer Twenty dollars when I sell by
order Two Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars	worth of Patent Grass Seeders,
for Value Received, at Six per Cent. per Annum	said Twenty Dollars when due to be
Payable at	24
***************************************	Sole Agent for

A Marriage Game.—The most impudent fraud yet recorded took place only a short time ago, in a western county. A clerical looking gentleman, accompanied by a blushing young couple, drove up to a farmer's residence, when it was explained to the master of the place that the young lady, who was on her way to be married, had taken a whimsical notion to be married in the handsome farmhouse, and had coaxed her intended husband and the minister to ask that the ceremony be performed under such beautiful surroundings. The request was accompanied by the offer of a liberal payment for the privilege. The farmer was delighted with the proposition, and lent his assistance heartily. The couple were duly united, a sumptuous repast was spread, and all went merry. The bridegroom was munificent, and pressed \$40 upon the obliging host, for which he obtained a receipt; and the bridal party left under a shower of congratulations. The sequel to this tale is to be found in a court case, in which the alleged receipt turned up in the hands of a third party as a promissory note for \$400.

Conditional Sales of Chattels.—Several correspondents complain of losses to innocent men through the operations of the Manufacturers Lien law. It is said that buggies, reapers and other implements have been purchased at auction sales and paid for, no mention having been made by the auctioneer or owner of a lien or any other liability on the article. Several months afterwards the manufacturers have forced a second payment by virtue of the lien held by them on the article in question. A correspondent in the township of Carrick, county of Bruce, mentions four cases of this character, each causing considerable loss to an unsuspecting farmer who had made a purchase in good faith.

An Act of the Ontario Legislature which came into operation on the 1st of January 1888, deals with certain phases of transactions of this character. It provides that receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels given by bailees of chattels, where the condition is such that the possession of the chattel should pass without any ownership being acquired by the bailee (or person to whom the chattel is delivered in trust) until payment of the purchase money or some part of it, shall only be valid as against subsequent purchasers or mortagees without notice in good faith for valuable consideration in the case of manufactured goods or chattels which at the time possession is given have the name and address of the manufacturer, bailor or seller painted, printed, stamped or engraved thereon or otherwise plainly attached thereto, and no bailment is valid as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee unless it is evidenced in writing, signed by the bailee or his agent. Every manufacturer, bailor or seller is also required on application by any proposed purchaser or other interested person within five days to furnish full information respecting the amount of balance due or unpaid on such goods or chattels and the terms of payment thereof, subject to a fine of \$50 in case of neglect or

refusal. But those provisions do not apply to household furniture other than pianos, organs or other musical instruments; nor in case where the manufacturer, bailor or seller has within ten days from the execution of any receipt note, hire receipt, order or other instrument evidencing the bailment or conditional sale given to secure the purchase money filed a copy of the same with the clerk of the County Court of the county in which the bailee or conditional purchaser resides. The clerk of the court is required to file the copy of the instrument in an index book to be kept for that purpose, and is entitled to charge ten cents for every such filing and five cents for every such search of it. The manufacturer, bailor or seller is furthermore required to leave a copy of the instrument by which a lien on the chattel is retained, or which provides for a conditional sale, with the bailee or the vendee (the person to whom the chattel is sold) at the time of the execution of the instrument, or within twenty days thereafter.

The Seed Grain Swindle.—The fraud which has commanded most attention, both trom its peculiar character and the extent of its operations, is what is known as the seed grain swindle. It has travelled under a score of aliases. At one time it is the Bohemian or Hulless Oats, now it is the White Star, and again it has some other taking name. Or, presto! it is turned into wheat, and masquerades under a dozen pleasing titles. But though this swindle changes its name, it never changes its character.

One of our correspondents, an intelligent farmer of Prince Edward, describes a scheme conducted by a company now operating in his county. He writes from the standpoint of a man who has every confidence in the concern, and from his statement some idea may be had of the extent of the deal in that locality. He says:

There is however a seed grain scheme now being carried on in this county, which, though peculiar cannot properly be described as a fraud, because the conditions are very simple and plain and no effort that I have heard of has been made to deceive any one. I refer to the "Hulless Oats" scheme, of which you doubtless have heard, and which will often be referred to in the answers to your enquiries. The plan is simply this: A company sells you a certain number of bushels of grain at \$10, \$15 or \$20 a bushel, and agree to procure a sale for double the quantity bought, at a reduction of 25 per cent. commission, which they retain as their profit in the transaction. The success that has attended the scheme is accounted for by the fact that the company has thus far scrupulously fulfilled its part of the contract to the very letter, and as a consequence many of the leading farmers of this and adjoining counties have embarked in the them. So great has been the demand for seed that every bushel raised under contract has been required for seed, and thus farmers from an investment of say \$100 have realised from \$800 to \$1,000, and in some cases even a larger amount. I do not think the company is responsible, or that the farmers so consider them, but they argue that the scheme is so arranged and conducted as to create a community of interest, and for every dollar the company makes the farmers are going to receive two and a half times as much. I do not say that the constitution of the concern is fixed upon sound principles, but inasmuch as no attempt is ever made at deception, and as in no case has the company failed in its agreement, I do not see how the scheme can be called a fraud or swindle.

He will probably have a better understanding of the matter when the company has reaped and gathered its harvest. "Purchasing hulless oats was better in theory than practice," is the conclusion of one correspondent. And again: "The Eldorado wheat produced its grain of wheat to the bushel of chaff." And once more: "The Seed Grain Association were robbers protected by charter and assisted by church members who would have claimed a share of the 'thirty pieces of silver' if they had been there."

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.—Owing to the indefinite nature of the reports received on the subject, and the extreme reticence of those who have suffered by imposition, it is almost impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the extent to which frauds have been perpetrated in the province. The reports generally tend to show that of late a heavier loss has been sustained in the eastern than in the western counties. This may be attributed to the fact that the statements called for were to embrace only such frauds as had been committeed during the past two years, and it appears that in the mojority of cases the western counties were "worked" prior to that time, while of late the eastern ones have been receiving the larger share of attention. Thus, while in some localities frauds have been extremely rare, in others they have extended to several thousands of dollars. At the same time there is not a township where fraud of some kind has not been perpetrated. Roughly speaking, the province might be divided into

three districts, each having its characteristic frauds, although of course these grade into one another in a greater or less degree. Thus, the southern district is preeminently the field for seed grain frauds; in the Midland counties a greater variety prevails, such as implements, seed grain, fruit trees, book agencies, etc.; while in the more northern districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka and Algoma the shoddy cloth pedlar seems still to hold almost undisputed sway, although now almost obsolete in the south. From York to Frontenac the great seed grain swindles have been worked very extensively. In Prince Edward county especially the amounts involved have been exceedingly large, reaching many thousands of dollars in the aggregate, and affecting directly or indirectly almost nine-tenths of the community. Lennox and Addington appear to rank next, where in the townships of Ernestown, Adolphustown, the two Fredericksburgs and Amherst Island alone the loss is estimated at nearly \$25,000. Here, as one correspondent says, the farmers "have their oats but not their notes." In some parts of the counties of York and Northumberland the loss has been pretty severe, while in the extreme east, Renfrew and Carleton have been canvassed with liberal success. A correspondent in Whitchurch. county of York, writes: "Our neighbour got a churn and patent for his autograph, and afterwards paid \$500 for its return." In the western portion of the province the fraud area is more evenly distributed, and the farmers of this section appear to be profiting largely by the experience so dearly bought. Oxford, Elgin and Norfolk have suffered to some extent, and it would appear especially in Oxford that sham jewellery has been largely vended. In Brant the book agents have been active, and the libraries of many farmers have been increased in a way that they knew not of. In Bruce, Huron, Dufferin and Simcoe the losses are variously estimated, and the articles dealt in appear to be somewhat nondescript in their character. The losses seem pretty general, although not so extensive as in many other parts of the province.

REMEDIAL MEASURES .- Many and varied are the ways and means suggested by our correspondents for the prevention and cure of the fraudulent agency pest. Of these the majority are impracticable; others are too cumbersome; very few even begin to solve the difficulty. Some seem to be laboring under the impression that the Legislature has but to lift its finger in order to sweep every offending agent from the land. To say the least, such have but a strange idea of the functions of the law or of the Legislature. Legislature cannot think for a man, neither can it become as common sense or good judgment to him. As an instance of this, it is suggested by several that the Government should appoint officials in each county who may be called in when such transactions are being negotiated to watch the interest of the farmer, and to read over to him the conditions of the contract or the note so as to protect him generally from all such ravening wolves as agents and pedlars. It is needless to say that suggestions of this kind are very impracticable. It seems generally to be conceded, however, that if the farmers would read the newspapers carefully there is no reason why they should not be fully informed regarding the greater number of fraudulent transactions. Among the more feasible of the suggestions the following may be noted:

That in every county agents be required to obtain a permit or license, to be issued at the discretion of the Inspector of Licenses, or some duly authorized individual, after proving that their business is of a bone fide character; and that such license shall be shown to any ratepayer on demand; failing to do this that they may be summarily dealt with.

A correspondent writes that the municipal council of Amherst Island has already adopted such a measure, and that it appears to work well. Akin to this are the suggestions: "that every agent be required to pay a heavy license or deposit before proceeding to do business, and that the law provide a very heavy penalty in all cases of conviction for fraud:" "that all implements subject to a lien be stamped with a metallic stamp bearing a penalty sufficient to prevent its removal until discharge of said lien:" and "that fraudulent practices be discussed more unreservedly at the meetings of farmers' institutes, division granges, etc." These, with greater publicity by the press, appear perhaps to be the most convenient means that could be taken at the present time, and without special legislation. The only steps that appear to have been taken to prevent

raud, excepting the by-law of the Amherst Island council, already referred to, appear to have been through exposures in the press, and by the distribution of hand bills and posters. There is considerable wisdom and advice contained in many of the following suggestions of correspondents, some of which may strike home:

- (1) That farmers stick to their legitimate employment, and hasten slowly to accumulate wealth. The man who devotes his time to agencies must necessarily do so at the expense of his farm.
 - (2) Only a dishonest man strives to get the advantage of his neighbor.
 - (3) Deal with none but well established firms, and properly authorized agents.
 - (4) Never sign anything for a stranger, and in all cases read carefully what you sign.
 - (5) Read the newspapers, and pay for them.
 - (6) Remember that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue.
 - (7) Attend your Farmers' Institute if a member; if not, pay your dollar like a man and become one.

Numerous others are given, and from our more warlike correspondents come vague hints as to shot-guns, pitchforks, dogs and boot leather, each of which is said to be a never failing recipe.

Notes given for Patent Rights.—An Act of the Dominion Parliament (chap. 123, R.S.C. 1886) provides (1) that in the case of a bill of exchange or promissory mote, the consideration of which consists in whole or part of the purchase money of a patent right, or of a partial interest in a patent right limited, geographically or otherwise, it shall have written prominently and legibly across its face before issued the words "given for a patent right;" (2) that the transferree (if the note is transferred) shall take it subject to any defence or set-off which would have existed between the original parties; and (3) that any person who knowingly issues, sells or transfers by endorsement or delivery any such bill of exchange or promissory note not having the words "given for a patent right" printed or written across its face is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to such fine not exceeding \$200 as the court thinks fit. The bill upon which this Act was founded was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Mulock in the session of 1884, and in moving the second reading Mr. M. said:

I would desire to mention some of the considerations which induced me to introduce this bill. It must be within the knowledge of many honorable gentlemen, that for a long time frauds have been perpetrated throughout the country, especially in the rural districts, in connection with patent rights, whereby many innocent and trusting people, have been serious losers. The patent laws were never intended to provide an instrument by which fraud might be perpetrated; but the patents themselves, although in many cases must useful, open the way to fraud, and often they have no practical value, but are only useful in the hands of designing agents. Artful men are able, frequently, by the use of cunning arguments, to make use of the rights they have acquired from the Department to receive valuable securities from people not sufficiently skilled in law or in fact to determine whether these patents have in themselves any legal or practical value. The course commonly pursued in such cases by the agent who desires to sell—not the article patented, but the mere right to use this patent right—is to tempt an unsuspecting person into a purchase, giving him as an inducement credit for payment, and as a part of the designed fraud he takes security that is ultimately negotiable. He sells his right to make use of the patent, and receives in return a promissory note from the purchaser, perhaps under circumstances that between the two parties would be sufficient to prevent the rendor ever recovering on the note; but he is still able to negotiate, and as a rule does negotiate such note before maturity and defeat the purchaser in any defence he would otherwise have. . . The bill provides that notes given for such consideration shall be marked across the face with the words "given for a patent right," so that such notes shall bear on their face evidence as to the consideration for which they have been two in fact takes the note with such notes that payment it will be continued against the purchaser, who in fact takes the note with such not

right, so that such notes shall bear on their face evidence as to the consideration for which they have been given. If then any valid defence should exist against payment it will be continued against the purchaser, who, in fact, takes the note with such notice.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill Sir John Macdonald said: I do not object to the third reading of the bill, although I agree to it with a good deal of hesitation. It has been strongly impressed upon me that the sale of these fraudulent patent rights has become a crying nuisance, and is a case for special legislation. I regret very much that these frauds have been so extensive as to require special

It is manifest, from the information given by the correspondents of the Bureau, that there are many other crying nusiances in the country of the same character as those fraudulent patent rights which the Act of 1884 was designed to prevent, and are equally deserving of special legislation. It may be difficult to frame a law which would meet every case, but the principal of the Act of 1884 is doubtless capable of wide application.

CASES IN COURT.—Two cases have recently been tried in the courts in which the rights of parties have been determined. A summary of these cases is presented below:

Regina v. Rymal.—In this case of prosecution for false pretences the evidence taken before the County Court Judge of Ontario was submitted to the Court of Appeal in Toronto for decision, which was rendered February 14, 1889. In June, 1887, one John W. Rymal, representing himself to be an agent on behalf of one Thomas Hope for a certain variety of seed wheat termed "The Blue Mountain improved Seneca fall wheat." fraudulently induced the prosecutor W. C. St. John, a farmer, of the township of Reach. county of Ontario, by false representations to enter into a certain contract, and afterwards to write his name to a promissory note, so that the same might be used and dealt with as a valuable security for the benefit of the said Thomas Hope, by alleging that he (Rymal) had before then obtained from certain farmers in the neighborhood signed agreements to sow certain bushels of fall seed wheat (amounting to 26 bushels in the aggregate), and to harvest, thresh and deliver on the 1st day of November, 1888, one-half of the wheat produced therefrom to the farmer from whom they should receive the seed grain. It was further agreed that unless wheat to the value of \$200 was returned to the prosecutor he should not be held responsible, and that his expenses in the matter should be paid. By this means Mr. St. John was induced to sign certain papers by which he agreed to take 30 bushels of the wheat, distributing it by shares as arranged and to pay for the same at the rate of \$8 per bushel on delivery. The prosecutor stated in his evidence that speculation was not his motive for taking part in the enterprise, but chiefly to improve the quality of his seed. As soon as the consignment was received by the prosecutor the stipulated payment was demanded by Hope, either in cash or in the form of a promissory note. St. John chose the latter alternative, desiring to see how the speculation would turn out before payment was made; but after discovering the true nature of the transaction, and that engagements had not been entered into except in one or two cases either to sow the seed or return half the crop, as represented by Rymal, he refused payment when the note fell due and was presented by one named Peter Wood. The wheat had in the meantime been distributed as agreed upon, and in the majority of cases the samples were accepted and sown, although all the prosecuter received after harvest was some three-quarters of a bushel. The wheat turned out to be neither new nor improved, and was in fact merely the old Seneca or Clawson variety, and in some cases the yield did not exceed 18 bushels to the acre, although at least 30 bushels were guaranteed. The prosecuter then proceeded against Rymal, charging him as above, with obtaining money under false pretences; and although the prisoner's counsel contended that the making of the note was not due to the representations of the prisoner, and also that it was too remote a consequence to render him liable under the Act, the County Judge considered it to be the outcome of the defendant's fraudulent and false pretensions, and that on this ground alone he might be convicted. Judgment was given accordingly. sentence being suspended pending a reference of the case by the County Judge to the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, and the defendant lying in gaol in default of bail for his appearance when required for sentence. The higher court confirmed the conviction.

Dennis v. Currey.—A case tried at Oxford Spring Assizes. February 15, 1889, before Justice Falconbridge. The defendant was described as a man of respectable appearance and bearing evidence of education and intelligence of a high order. He acknowledged having been quite conscious of the obligation he was undertaking. In November, 1886, a man named Perry, representing himself as an agent of the Ontario Seed Grain Co., called on the defendant at his home in Blenheim township, together with an acquaintance named Lapiere. The defendant was induced by these parties to purchase 30 bushels of "White Star" oats, at \$15 per bushel, for which he gave his note, and signed a document attested by all parties, setting forth that the Company agreed to sell to responsible parties, within one year from date, the proceeds of the defendant's crop when harvested, to the amount of 60 bushels, and to pay the defendant at the rate of \$15 per bushel (or \$900) for which he agreed to take his pay in notes, less a discount of 334 per cent. on all notes taken for all his oats sold at \$15 per bushel, claimed as commission

by the Company for their share in the transaction. By this means the defendant expected to get back a clear profit of about \$120, allowing for interest. It was also stipulated that the transaction should be considered of a speculative character, and that t was not based upon the real value of the grain. The defendant sowed the thirty pushels of oats and realised 180 bushels, but, needless to say, the Ontario Seed Grain Lo. did not fulfil its agreement to sell 60 bushels of his oats. In the meantime, however, he note was negotiated (although the defendant was given to understand that such would not be the case), and ultimately fell into the hands of the plaintiff, who acquired to for value, and before it became due. A suit to recover was then brought against befondant, who had no remedy, the company having proved a myth, and the plaintiff beleading ignorant of the circumstances connected with the case. Judgement was therefore awarded to the plaintiff for amount of note and interest.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.—Hundreds of instances of frauds are given in the eports of correspondents, but those quoted below are a fair index of the whole. The levices are in some cases open and palpable, but in other cases they are of a character alculated to deceive the shrewdest of men.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: The greatest fraud imposed on the farmers throughout this county was the Red Lion seed wheat and seed oats swindle. This township alone has suffered a loss of 3,000 by the seed grain frauds.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: I have seen six or seven cases where farmers have been badly taken in by accepting agencies. These "agencies," the farmer often finds, are simply a means of working in on the farmer a large order, for which he has given his note. The farmer believes he is merely accepting the agency, but the sharper adroitly substitutes a note ranging from \$100 to \$400. Only a few cases come to the knowledge of the public, as the parties are thoroughly ashamed at being so simple. The wheat frauds, owing to their peculiar features, have been more public.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: There have been some very questionable deals made in pumps. I know some parties who thought they had ordered one or two, and had one or two dozen sent to them, and had to pay for them too.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Orders for grain bags at half price have been taken here, but while the order reappears as a promissory note there are no bags forthcoming.

C. Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: A number of our farmers have been defrauded by taking agencies. About twenty were taken in on sickle grinders at \$30 each, and three or four on hay forks at from \$100 to \$200 each.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Several parties here agreed to become agents for the sale of plows and there inplements, as they thought on commission, but found that the agreement signed turned out to be a promissory note for the full value of the goods. The hay fork and sickle grinder swindles were also worked here.

James A. Glen, Westminister, Middlesex: The Red Lion wheat swindle caught some farmers, and has been ventilated in the courts.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: Hay forks have been used as a means of many fraudulent transactions in this township. One farmer thought he was getting one fork but his order turned out to be for twenty-five, and the forks proved to be worthless and unsaleable.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: A young man of my acquaintance signed an order for an iron shelf costing \$1 to encircle a stove pipe, and was taken by surprise to find he had one hundred shelves on his hands costing \$100.

Thomas Good, Brantford, Brant: A good many farmers were taken in by the "Red Lion" wheat and the "White Star" oats. A few years ago there was a large swindle in fruit trees by an American from Ohio selling the "Wild Goose" plum. He took a large amount of money out of the township. Most of the trees proved useless, and many were dead when they arrived.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: Three years ago last March a stylish young gent canvassed this sart of the township, having with him a very superior sample of spring wheat, a new variety, he said, which was grown on the shores of Lake Erie, and which would yield from 35 to 40 bushels an acre; and all the farmer was asked to do was to take two or four bushels and give his note, binding himself to return half the produce of such wheat in the fall to a certain named farmer. The bait took, and thirty bushels will be certain farmers were to be delivered in a week or two. A few days after a stranger with a baccrat waggon came to my place and bought thirty bushels of spring wheat, put in bags of two bushels ach. The wheat was taken to Guelph and given over to a third party, who distributed it according to other. The farmer to whom the half of the product was to be delivered gave his note for \$180 for the strait to be received by him. The note was sold to a person in Guelph and that was the last seen or heard any of the parties. The wheat was the very same that had been grown in the neighborhood for years, and spring wheat being a failure that year the purchaser for \$180 lost nearly that amount. The same game was carried on in the township of Waterloo the same year.

Sammel Kennedy, Gainshore, Lincoln, Same years are the Bohemian outs and Elderado wheat

Samuel Kennedy, Gainsboro', Lincoln: Some years ago the Bohemian oats and Eldorado wheat tands were boomed here, but not recently. Lightning rod men also operated here,

11 (B.L.)

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: This township has not been victimised by any agents since Bohemian oat fraud and Egyptian wheat swindle. The lesson they received at that time was of a kind to

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York: The seed grain fraud here went under the name of the "Mountain White Wheat."

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: I have known horsemen who, in order to make a sale of forefered to buy the first living foal raised at \$400; or they have promised to take the fillies back at the of one year if the purchaser was not satisfied. But did any person ever hear of one taken back pleasant.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The oat and wheat swindle was carried on to a large es in this township last year, and many more are being led away this year.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Some 300 bushels of oats have been sold in this te ship during the last six or eight months at \$10 a bushel, the dealer agreeing to assist the farmer to sel entire crop of oats at \$7.50 per bushel. As the losses heretofore sustained have been slight, this Hu oats scheme seems to take with the farmers, and a lot of them have been gulled.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Almost nine out of every ten farmers in this vici have been persuaded into giving notes varying from \$100 to \$500 for Bohemian or Hulless cats. Whe it is a fraud or not remains to be seen. They did as per agreement last year, and say they will do so year too.

David Moran, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: I am acquainted with transactions between fart and the oat men to the extent of nearly \$3,000 in Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.

H. A. Baker, Camden, Lennox and Addington: I cannot tell much of the Hulless oats scheme has the fraud has been exposed in the local papers, and some purchasers are ashamed to let it be known they were taken in. I know of a number who have given their notes for \$100 and all the way up to for those Hulless oats within the past year.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: The traffic in Hulless oats has but recently begun in this common and this township has not been much affected. The townships of Ernestown, Adolphustown, the Fredericksburgs and Amherst Island have been the base of their operations. The amount involve estimated by some authorities at \$30,000, but it is probably over-estimated. Only persons finance sound have been approached. The press of this county has strenuously endeavored to expose the infaminature of the swindle, and their action has resulted in preventing its continuance.

William Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Among others we have had the linen fraud, a wonderful tall who was selling fine linens for less than half price. He said in no case did his firm allow him to be money, and orders for two or three dollars worth turned out to be for so many hundreds.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 1889.

PART IV.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART IV.

the Honorable John Dryden, Ministry of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the Wages and Cost of Living of the working classes in the towns and cities of Ontario, being Part IV of the Report of the Bureau of Industries for 1889.

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,

Toronto, March, 1891.

Secretary.

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PART IV.

LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

STATISTICS OF URBAN WAGE EARNERS.

The statistics of the Bureau relating to wages and cost of living of the working classes in Ontario for 1889 have been collected from 39 towns and cities, for which service 33 special agents were employed. The whole number of persons who have supplied information to agents is 3,814, consisting of 3,512 males and 276 females over 16 years of age, and 17 males and 9 females under 16 years. These statistics cover the period of a year for labor, wages earned, and the various items which make up the cost of living. There has been collected from workers besides, the rate of wages per week and the number of hours constituting a week's labor, it being considered desirable to procure this information from employés as well as from employers. But much the greater mass of statistics of weekly wages has been gathered from employers, who in response to requests from the Bureau have made up and returned statements of pay-sheets for one week in the year, showing wages paid and hours employed for each worker according to his or her occupation. The total number of statements thus received is 549, representing 180 towns, and supplying information for 17,328 workers, viz.: 13,315 males and 2,826 females over 16 years of age, and 866 males and 321 females under 16 years. All the statistics obtained from those two sources have been tabulated by the Bureau, and are presented in the following pages, together with summaries of the information gathered by the special agents.

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS.

RELATION OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.— The following questions touching the industrial, sanitary and social condition of the working classes were placed in the hands of collectors to be reported upon, and the greater part of the replies, together with a summary of the same, are presented:

- 1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid each pay-day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash?
- 2. Accidents to Workers.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many have resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers? (5.) Is the Factories' Act hung up in all manufacturing establishments?
- 3. Health and Safety of Workers.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, what kind of disease, what were its consequences, and to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each access.

Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? (8.) Are any numbers of children under 14 years of age of either sex, girls from 14 to 18 years, or women employed in factories or shops? If so, how generally are they employed in respect of each of the three classes? and to what cause or causes is their employment ascribed? Is it owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families?

4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.—(1.) Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able, as a rule, to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

- 5. Short Hours of Labor.—(1.) In what trades (if any) have the hours of daily or weekly labor been shortened during the year? and to what extent have they been shortened per day or week? (2) What have been the results to workmen—(a) as to reducing the number of persons out of employment; (b) as to increasing the number of days employed during the year; (c) as to conduct and character? (3.) State whether it is regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of daily labor and increase the number of days employed in the year, and the respects in which it is advantageous, or otherwise. Does it tend to insure a livelihood for the family throughout the year and to promote economy of living, or does it in any degree tend to idle and dissipating habits? (4.) In what way do workers improve the opportunity afforded by the shorter hours of daily labor?
- 6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—(1.) Have any strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause in each case? and if settled, upon what terms and through what agency—arbitration, conciliation, or otherwise? (3.) How many workers were affected in each case? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings we lost in consequence?
- 7. ORGANIZED LABOR.—(1.) Is labor organized in your town? if so, how many organizations are there, how many members are enrolled in each, and what trades or occupations do they represent? (2.) Is female labor organized as well as male, and are there separate organizations? Give details as to number, membership and occupation? (3.) What has been the effect (if any) of organization on the rate of wages? (4.) What part (if any) has organized labor taken in strikes or lock-outs? (5.) How much has been expended by each organization on strikes and lock-outs—(a) In your own town; (b) In all other places? (6.) How much has been expended for benevolent purposes?
- 8. READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—(1.) How many reading-rooms or libraries in your town? (2) How long have they been established and how are they maintained? (3.) During what hours are they open, and to what extent are they patronized by the working classes?
- 9. Special Subjects.—Report on any special subject of interest to the working classes in your town in addition to the foregoing, and suggest any topics which you consider to be worthy of future enquiry.
- 1. PAYMENT OF Wages.—The year has seen but little change in the matter of the payment of wages. A fixed pay-day is the rule, and Saturday is most frequently selected, while many firms pay on Friday and others on Monday or Tuesday. There appears to be a growing tendency in the direction of fortnightly pay-days, although weekly payments are still common, and many large concerns, more especially the railways, pay only once a month. Several instances are mentioned where a few days' wages are retained, as the collectors aver, to compel due notice being given by the workman before quitting his employment; but in the case of the railways it is generally admitted that the checking of the pay-rolls at the head offices necessitates all wages from the first of the month to the time of the arrival of the pay-car (varying from ten to twenty days) being withheld. Piece workers also have from one to three days' earnings kept back so as to enable book-keepers to get the pay-lists ready. Wages are generally paid in cash. While the London collector states that about a dozen firms still pay partly by store orders, the general testimony is that the plan is seldom practised now, and the Perth collector states that "no other system would be tolerated."

Almonte: Pay-day at the woollen mill is on the 15th of every month; except when that date comes on Saturday or Sunday, and then it is the Monday following. On each pay-day the pay is made up to the last day of the month previous for all work done in that month, and whatever is due is paid.

Aylmer: In the manufacturing establishments there is a regular weekly or fortnightly pay-day, and Saturday is generally the day for paying wages. Where piece work prevails, one week's wages is kept back for convenience in book-keeping. In the building trades there is no fixed pay-day, bosses paying from time to time as they draw money on the contract. Wages as a rule are paid in cash unless otherwise agreed upon.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: In the above places visited by your correspondent fixed pay-days are the rule, but the day and date vary. In two industries in this group of manufacturing centres the employes are sometimes compelled to wait for months for the major portion of their earnings. Fortnightly pay-day is the rule, although the textile industries in Preston and Waterloo and the agricultural works in St. George and Preston have monthly pay-days. As a rule day-workers are paid in full. In some cases one day's and in a very few one week's pay is kept back. Piece workers are not paid in full, owing to the system under which they work. They are unable to complete their work at all times to suit the convenience of their pay-day. Wages are generally paid in cash.

Brantford: Usually two pay-days occur in each month, although there are workshops where but one pay-day in each month is recognised. From seven to fifteen days' pay is retained by the company or employer. The object they have in view, as I understand it, is to compel the employes to give six, fifteen or thirty days' notice before leaving. But while the company takes this advantage of their work-people they do not give them one, two or four weeks' notice, but stop any of the employes at pleasure without a minute's notice. Wages are always paid in cash.

Brockville: The smaller concerns pay weekly and the larger ones fortnightly, on Saturday. The railway companies pay monthly, about the 17th. All wages are paid in each

Carelton Place: There is a fixed pay-day here—the 15th day of each month. The full amount of the worker's wages for the last month is paid, but the money from the 1st to the 15th is retained so that the employés shall give two weeks' notice on leaving. Wages are paid in cash.

Chatham: Wages are paid in most cases weekly, on Saturday, Friday or Monday. No money is held back except in the case of apprentices in the carriage works, from whom \$25 to \$45 is retained until the end of the third year.

Cobourg: There is a fixed day for the woollen mill, the 10th of every month, and the hands are paid the full amount of their wages. The employés of the car works are paid every two weeks. The matting factory is paid any day after the 1st and 15th of every month, but there is no stated day, which leads to a great deal of inconvenience. In every instance wages are paid in cash.

Cornwall: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays are the pay-days. Two cotton companies pay every two weeks, and one cotton company and the paper mill twice in each month. The full amount of wages is not paid each pay-day. The Cornwall Manufacturing company reserves fourteen days, the Canada Cotton company fifteen and the Stomont company twelve. The object is supposed to be to make the employés give two weeks notice. I cannot learn of any instances where wages are paid in anything else but cash.

Galt: Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are the days on which wages are generally Paid, and the usual period is fortnightly. From one to four days' wages are reserved by the emyloyers, as it is more convenient to have the pay-sheet made up and wages ready to hand out, and it also prevents hands leaving without giving notice. Wages are paid in cash.

Gananoque: Some pay on Saturday, some on Monday and one concern pays on Tuesday. There are generally four pay-days in a month, but one firm has but two. The full amount of wages is paid in cash, except in the case of one establishment.

Guelph: In those places where workers are paid every two weeks they are paid on Fridays. There are a few industries where they are paid twice a month on fixed days of the month. When these days fall on Sunday the wages are paid on the following Monday. The full amount of the worker's wages is handed over each pay-day, except at one place where the work is exceptionally hard, and a week's wages is held back as a guarantee that the men will not leave without notice. Cash is paid without exception.

Hamilton: In all the industries of this city a fixed pay-day exists, but the day varies. Saturday is generally selected. Fortnightly pay-days is the rule in all the building trades, and in a large percentage of the other industries, including the shoe, textile, iron and tobacco factories. The Grand Trunk railway has monthly pay-days. In the building trades the workman's time is made up to Friday night, leaving one day's pay. This rule is followed in many other trades, while some industries retain a week's and some two weeks' pay. In the glass factories a certain percentage of the wages of the skilled workmen is retained, and is paid over when the factories close in July. All are paid in cash.

Kingston: Each industry represented has a fixed pay-day, and while not uniform, Friday and Saturday are the most general. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly payments are usually made in cash. About a week's pay is generally kept back to prevent the workman from leaving without giving due notice, although as a rule the employer reserves the right to discharge or lay off indefinitely, without notice, an employé, and in some instances retains the wages for a week after the discharge.

Lindsay: There is a fixed pay-day as a general rule, Saturday being the day preferred. The railroad men are paid on the 17th of each month, but with this exception there are generally four pay-days in a month. Some manufacturers pay in full when business is good and money is plentiful, and at other times when money is scarce they cannot pay in full, although all back moneys are usually paid in full later on to the satisfaction of the worker. The railway men are paid to the 1st of each month, leaving a balance of seventeen days' back money. This is accounted for by the pay-sheet having to be made out and sent to Montreal, and the pay car reaching here about the 17th of each month. Wages are generally paid in cash.

Listowel: There are fixed pay-days in Listowel, but each firm has its own particular day. In the furniture factory it is every second Saturday, and in the flouring mill the 15th and 30th of each month. The rest of the firms pay in full every Saturday. As far as I know the full amount of wages is paid, except in Hess Bros.' factory, where they keep back the first week's wages. It is reserved so that the wage earner cannot leave just when he likes, and in case he should by carelessness spoil any furniture he is making the firm will have enough for the damage. Wages are paid in cash.

London: The railways pay once a month. Most of the firms employing a large number of hands pay once every two weeks. A number of employers pay their hands weekly. Some pay on Friday, others on Saturday, and a few on Monday. The G. T. R. keeps twelve days' pay, and the dues of the Provident Society (which every employé is compelled to join) are kept back also. At McClary's foundry three days' pay is held back. Wages as a rule are paid in cash. I came across only about half a dozen firms who paid partly by store orders.

Orillia: There are regular pay-days, in some cases weekly and in others fortnightly.

Oshawa: There are regular pay-days here, usually weekly. In some cases two days', and in others a week's pay is held back for the purpose of balancing up piece-work

Owen Sound: There are two pay-days in nearly every instance, and Saturday is the pay-day in all places but two. Only the shippards and the railway reserve any portion of the wages. In those cases a few days' wages are held back, on account of the paysheets having to be sent to the head office.

accounts.

Perth: Wages are all paid in full on Saturday of each week in all small shops. The C. P. R. car works, the largest industry here, pays on the 20th of each month, and the money due for the days from the 1st to pay-day is withheld. This is done to allow time for the pay-rolls to be sent to the head office at Montreal before the pay-car sets out on the road. The knitting factory employés are paid on the 5th of each month, five days being retained. Wages are all paid in cash. No other system would be tolerated.

Peterborough: As a rule there is a fixed pay-day. In the large establishments they make it a rule to pay every two weeks, but in the smaller concerns they pay every

ad generally on Saturday night. The full amount is usually paid. Wages are said in cash, as the old custom of trading is done away with.

Catharines and vicinity: Weekly, fortnightly and monthly pay-days exist. I now of one factory (the knife works) that does not pay in full. The men get what for, and leave the balance in the hands of the firm till the shop closes down in ang.

Thomas: The Michigan Central railway pays on the 6th and the Grand Trunk 6th of each month. Most of the shops and factories pay on Saturday and some day, either weekly or every two weeks. The M. C. railway reserves six days and C. R. sixteen. The pay-roll is made up to the end of the month, as it is claimed akes that much time to get the roll certified to by the officials and the pay-car to is section. Those factories paying on Saturday usually pay in full.

atford: There are fixed pay-days in all the industries, but the days vary. In prity of cases there are four pay-days in each month, invariably on Friday or Sat-The G. T. R. shops pay on or about the 19th of each month, and the time worked a 1st of the month until pay-day is held back. Only in a few shops outside of R. is any part of the wages held back. The rule is to pay wages in cash.

onto: There is a fixed pay-day as a rule, and Friday, Saturday and Monday (in r named) are the days most frequently chosen for that purpose. Wages are paid weekly, although in many cases still fortnightly or monthly. With some few ns, wages in this city are paid in full. In nearly all large establishments, and in at are not large, a sum varying in amount from three days' to two weeks' pay is ck by the employer from the first earnings of the employes, but the reasons given practice are not always well understood by the men, and it is certain that the reasons are not always given by the employer. An opinion prevails among the t it is only a scheme to obtain money without interest and carry on the business e capital that really belongs to the employes. Attention is invited to one case hree days' pay is kept back from the first week's earnings of every employé to his constant attendance. Should he afterwards stay away from his work for one day he is fined that amount, and on recommencing work a further sum representing work every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included. Wages as a paid in cash, and this, together with the fact that they are paid weekly so ore than was formerly the case, is believed to be almost entirely owing to the mplete organisation of labor.

bodstock: Nearly all the employers of labor have a regular day for paying their s. Most of the larger establishments pay every two weeks, some of them on ternate Tuesday and others on every alternate Friday. Some of the building pay every week on either Friday or Saturday. As a rule the full amount of paid to within one or two days of the pay-day, to enable the books to be made to large establishment keeps back a sufficient amount of earnings to pay the as of a mutual benefit society for insurance against accident, the proprietors being odians of the funds, but I believe membership in this society is optional and not ion of service. One firm employs a number of piece-workers who are paid only a percentage as the work progresses, which sometimes results in an apparent injus-Vages as a rule are paid in cash; the exceptions are only such cases as may be to ual benefit of employer and employé.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—Accidents have occurred in nearly every place reportgreater number being of a minor character. There have been but few fatal accicept on railways, where a number of brakemen were killed while on duty. In pries, circular saws, planers and shapers still maintain their reputation as dangerhines. It is also claimed that the lads attending tin-stamping machines have a cardous task. Breaking ladders and falling scaffolding are reported as causing serious accidents in Kingston. Exploding stills have been the most common cause of accident to workers in the Petrolia region. The general testimony is that machinery is as well protected as is consistent with utility. Many of the accidents were either the result of carelessness on the part of operatives, or recklessness in attempting to clean machinery while in motion. Putting green hands to manage dangerous machines is also given as the cause of several accidents. The London collector condemns the practice in some factories of compelling a man or boy to attend to two machines at the one time. The Factories' Act is generally found posted up in the establishments where children and females under eighteen years of age are at work, (the name and address of the Inspector is all that is required to be posted up where these classes of workers are not employed). While a few collectors would like to see more done by the inspectors, several report that good has been accomplished by the visits of these officials, and the Brantford collector states that "The Factories' Act is without doubt one of the best Acts that was ever passed for the wage-earner."

Aylmer: I have only one serious accident to report, which resulted in the loss of an eye, occasioned by one of the knives of the shaper flying out. No blame was attached to any one. Machinery is fairly well protected.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: Very few accidents have been reported, and none of a serious nature. The most serious is the loss of a finger, which has occurred on one or two occasions in the button works by the hand coming in contact with the buzz-saw while sawing the ivory nut used to make the button. Carelessness is given as the cause of most of the accidents. Machinery is reported to be well protected generally and many employés have expressed themselves very favorably as to the benefits derived from the Ontario Factories' Act, while a few complain of needed protection, particularly in cabinet factories and planing mills where the saw and buzz planer and the dangerous shaper are used. The Factories' Act is not hung up in all the factories. Some workmen report having never seen the Act or the Inspector about the place, but others report that the Inspector has visited and that much good has resulted; reforms having been made and evils adjusted as the outcome of his visit.

Brantford: Accidents frequently happen in this city. As many as twelve are reported. Two of them resulted in death. One was caused by the bursting of an emery wheel, and one was the result of carelessness. As a rule, the machinery is protected as far as is consistent with its utility. The Factories' Act is, without doubt, one of the best acts that was ever passed for the wage earner.

Brockville: No accidents are reported in any of the factories. There were two of a serious character on the Grand Trunk Railway, one of which resulted in the death of a brakeman and the other in the maining of a fireman. Both were due to carelessness. Machinery in factories is well protected and the Factories' Act is hung up therein.

Cornwall: There have been a number of accidents during the year. They were mostly of a minor kind, resulting in the loss of fingers, and in one case the hand of a man was badly crushed. There was one fatal accident during the year; a man getting caught in the extractor in the Cornwall manufacturing company's mill. The cause of the greater part of them was cleaning machinery while in motion. Machinery is fairly well protected and with care there is not much danger. The Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Galt: There have been a dozen or more accidents. From one-third to one-half of them happened with circular saws; several men losing the end of a finger and some having a hand torn. No fatal accidents occurred. Six weeks was the longest time lost by any worker meeting with an accident. Machinery is generally well protected. The Factories' Act is not hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Gananoque: There have been no accidents worth reporting. The Factories' Act is posted in some of the shops and factories, but not in all.

Guelph: There have been a number of accidents during the year; some of them serious in their results. Three occurred on the railway In one case death was caused

by the brakeman sitting on the brake and the sudden start throwing him off. The train passed over him, cutting him to pieces. The second was caused by the man slipping off the car with the same result. In the third case a brakeman coupling cars got caught by his heel in an unprotected frog: his legs were amputated and death resulted in half an hour. It must be stated, however, that the evidence showed that it was not his work to couple cars, but that it had been done voluntarily by him. The assistant engineer at the water-works while cleaning the engine leaned over the slide valve when his foot slipped: he put out his hand to save himself and lost three of his fingers, besides injuring the little finger. There were some minor accidents with shapers in wood-working shops: cause, carelessness. Machinery is fairly protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Hamilton: A few accidents are reported for the year. Two are reported from the tine stamping works among boys employed on the stamping presses, which appears to be very dangerous employment. Two are reported in the Ontario rolling mills, but none are more serious than the loss of a finger or a broken limb. One fatal accident is reported at Beer's brick yard: a man was employed getting out clay when the bank fell in on him, killing him instantly. A general improvement in machinery in the way of protection to workers is reported. The Factories' Act has had a beneficial influence in this direction. A large number of factories report having the address of the factories inspector hung up, but none have reported the Act being displayed, and numerous enquiries are made regarding the absence of the Act in these places.

Kingston: Several accidents are reported, three serious, from breaking ladders and falling scaffolds. There have been a host of minor accidents, such as loss of fingers, etc., in nearly every instance the result of carelessness, indifference or unnecessary effort. Railway trains and steamboats have been responsible for a large part of the injury. One man was killed outright by a train; one lost both legs, another an arm. One man was drowned off a steamboat in the harbor, being knocked off by a buggy which had not been properly stayed or blocked. Machinery is fairly well protected; still in many places much thought and care are required on the part of workmen to prevent accidents. There is much room for improvement with respect to the proper posting of the Factories' Act and its better enforcement.

Lindsay: We have had three accidents, one fatal and three resulting in permanent injury. One man lost his life by an explosion in a shingle mill; one man lost three fingers in a shingle mill and the third accident was caused by a threshing machine. The cause for some of these accidents was the placing of men in charge of machinery who did not understand their business. Machinery, in some cases, is well protected so as to prevent accidents with reasonable care, but in other cases it is not.

Listowel: There have been three or four accidents, principally fingers cut off by saws, and generally the result of carelessness. Machinery is protected so as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of workers.

London: There have been quite a number of accidents in this city during the year, but as I have not kept a record it would be impossible for me to give a correct statement. At one factory where a number of boys are employed attending to stamping machines accidents are frequent. Several of the lads got their hands crippled this year. Besides these, I have heard of at least ten other accidents to workers. Three were moulders who received burns from hot metal. A boy got one of his hands cut off in a paper machine. Another case was that of a young man who was working on the C. P. R. extension through this city. He was doing something to the steam shovel when his mate started the machine without looking to see whether or not he was clear, with the result that the man had both his hands cut off at the wrists. A man in the London furniture factory lost part of three fingers. Two men were injured in the sash and door factory, one having all the fingers of one hand cut off and the other losing the ends of two fingers. Two men were killed, both of them employés of the G. T. R. One was an engineer who was mushed and killed instantly between the corner of a car and a projecting coal shed while tanding at the bottom step of the front platform, riding up the yard. The other was a

brakeman, who had both legs cut off at the hips, and was dead when picked up. Machinery is fairly well protected, with the exception of some of the wood working machines and the stamping presses. I think that if the hands are properly instructed and are carefulthey will be, comparatively speaking, safe. They have a bad habit in some machine shope of compelling one man or boy to take charge of two machines at one time, which I think is not a safe plan and should be put a stop to. The Factories' Act is not hung up in almanufacturing establishments.

Orillia: There have been two accidents to workers during the year. Carelessnews the cause of both. Machinery is well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up i all manufacturing establishments.

Oshawa: There have been four accidents: two burns in the malleable iron shop, or hand jammed in Coulthard's, one foot crushed by a bar of pig iron falling on it in the Masson works. None resulted in permanent or fatal injury. Machinery is fairly protected and the Factories' Act is hung up in all manufacturing establishments.

Owen Sound: Two men had each a hand crushed in the machinery at the Polson works. In one case amputation was necessary and in the other the hand is of little or no use. It was purely accidental in both cases. Both of the men were in the accident insurance, and both received their money in full. Machinery is thoroughly protected and the Factories' Act is hung up in manufacturing establishments.

Perth: There have been several accidents here during the year, the operators of wood-working machines being the victims in all cases but one, that one having his thumb cut off by a bolt cutting machine. No fatal injuries were received. The principal cause of accidents here is the employment of inexperienced hands and carelessness on their part. Machinery is not well protected in this town. The Factories' Act is a dead letter here.

Peterborough: There were two accidents in the bridge works, one resulting fatally and the other causing the loss of two fingers. The fatal accident was caused by the breaking of a plank in loading heavy pipes on the cars. There were other accidents of small account. Machinery is protected as a rule. The inspector calls around occasionally and that makes employers more careful. The Factories' Act is posted up in all shops I have been in.

Petrolia: There were two accidents, not serious, however, through the explosion of a still. Every precaution appears to be taken to make machinery as safe as possible. The greatest danger is from the explosion of stills. I have not seen the Factories' Act hung up in any manufacturing establishment, nor can I find that any employer has such Act in his possession.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Only one serious accident has occurred in this city. A man fell from a stage into Shickluna's dry dock and is now in the hospital in a critical condition. Machinery is fairly well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all the manufacturing establishments I have been in. At Niagara Falls, on the Michigan Central railway, two men were killed by being run over, two lost a hand each coupling cars, one lost three fingers, one lost the toes of one foot, one got his foot smashed, and one was blown off the top of the cars and killed. Two were killed on the G. T. R. at Merritton tunnel and three were seriously hurt in a collision. There have been a great many more accidents on these roads, but the employés appear to be afraid to give the information; neither will they state their reasons for not giving it. They seem to be afraid that they will be discharged if it is found out that they tell anything that happens in the way of accidents, etc.

St. Thomas: One man was killed in Still's factory by a piece of wood flying from a buzz saw, and two boys lost some fingers in Heard's factory by a planer, which they declare occurred through their own carelessness. There were also some cases of men getting their fingers hurt while coupling cars. As far as I can understand and get information machinery is as well protected as is possible. If all railways were equipped with automatic couplers it would lessen the danger in coupling cars. The Factories' Act is tobe found hung up in manufacturing establishments.

Stratford: Five accidents have occurred; one loss of arm and one arm badly torn by a picker in a shoddy mill. The rest have been squeezed hands in coupling cars and have not been serious. None have been fatal, but one resulted in permanent injury. The cause was carelessness on the part of the injured man. Machinery is well protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in all large shops.

Toronto: We have heard of only five cases of accident to workers during the year. One of these, which occurred early in December, was occasioned by the breaking of a shaper, a portion of which struck a man heavily in the face, inflicting a terrible wound. The other four were caused by circular saws; in one instance resulting in the loss of a finger and in the other three in the loss of two fingers. In accounting for these accidents our informants, whilst readily acquitting the employers from all blame, were unwilling to ascribe them to the carelessness of the men. Machinery is in most instances reasonably protected and the Factories' Act was found hung up in nearly all the large factories visited.

Whitby: There have been three accidents; two from a drop hammer and one from a shaper. Machinery appears to be adequately protected. The Factories' Act is hung up in factories and workshops employing a sufficient number of hands.

Woodstock: There have been the usual number of accidents, chiefly in the furniture and organ factories. In the great majority of cases they were of a minor character. One person had an arm amputated, but very few were injuced sufficiently to render it necessary to give up their regular occupation. None have resulted fatally. The accidents were caused mainly through carelessness on the part of the injured persons, and in one case by putting a green hand to work on a rather complicated machine. Machinery, as a general thing, seems to be about as well protected as is consistent with its usefulness. The abstract of the Factories' Act is hung up in all factories.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS .- Collectors report that the general health of workers has been good, and while two or three state that there is no appreciable difference between the two classes the majority hold to the opinion that out-door workers enjoy better health than those engaged in in-door occupations. Improved ventilation is doing much for in-door toilers, a marked advance in this department of sanitary work being reported from several manufacturing centres. No epidemics or contagious diseases peculiar to work people or their families are reported. In London families of workingmen living in the outskirts of the city suffered from bad water and lack of sewerage, a state of things that is now being remedied. Chatham is also rejoicing in an improved water supply, a need long felt by all classes there, but especially by working folk. While the Guelph collector makes the proud boast that the water supply of that city is said to be the purest in the Dominion, and a dozen other places claim that there is an abundance of good water for domestic purposes, a different story comes from Aylmer, Lindsay, St. Thomas and Woodstock, where the general water supply is condemned. La grippe caused many Workers to be laid off for five or six days, and some for a longer period, but of course this visitation was not confined to a single class of the community. In only a few of the larger places do wash-rooms appear to be provided for employés, but in the majority of cases separate water-closets are placed at the disposal of the sexes. In tailoring shops, however, there is much room for improvement in the matter of accommodation for males and females separately. As a rule, water-closets are kept clean, and where this is not the case it is more frequently the fault of the employes than of the management. In most factories over two stories in height fire escapes are provided, but opinion is divided as to the safety of the average factory in case of a fire. The practice of locking factories during working hours is not general, but it is observed in a few establishments in Berlin, Guelph and Toronto, while in the Grand Trunk workshops at London the gates of the yard are beked and all ingress or egress during working hours must be through the office. Some of the collectors assert that children under fourteen years of age are still employed in factories, but this is a matter difficult to prove and hard to completely remedy. It is clear from the reports, however, that matters have greatly improved in this respect of late. Large numbers of girls and women are engaged in various callings, and woman's sphere as a worker is continually widening; females being reported in the finishing room of a furniture factory, and in rattan works. Some collectors appear disposed to resent the enquiry as to whether the employment of girls from fourteen to eighteen years and women is owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families. While in a few instances the irregular habits of heads of families may be the reason, the low rate of wages in proportion to the cost of living is given as the chief cause of so many young people and women being employed.

Aylmer: The general health of both in-door and out-door workers is good, with the exception of sewing girls, their health being eften impaired during busy seasons by working too long and too steadily. There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases during the year, but there have been some cases of malarial fever, due no doubt to impure water. Suitable washing accommodation is provided where necessary. Water closets are not always kept in a wholesome condition, there being no sewers and dry earth closets not being compulsory. The town has no public supply of water for drinking purposes. The doors of factories are not locked during working hours. There are quite a number of children under fourteen years of age employed in the canning works here, but it is only for a short time during the green pease season, when the work is out of doors and is not considered a hardship. The Aylmer canning company is the only factory which employs any considerable number of women and girls, and no children under fourteen are working in the factory proper. The employment of girls and women is not, as a rule, from any dissipation of parents. In many cases the women are widows and the girls daughters of widows who must work at something for a living. Other girls work that they may assist their parents, whose wages are not always sufficient to provide the family with even the necessaries of life.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston and Hespeler: The general health of workers for the year has been good, and in-door workers compare very favorably with those engaged in outside occupations. There are many complaints of imperfect ventilation in shops and factories, but the general condition is fair. Wash-rooms are not, as a rule, provided for either sex, and in but few cases, where male and female workers are employed, are separate water-closets provided for each sex, while in many cases there is not sufficient privacy to the closets. They are usually kept clean, but could be greatly improved upon. The water supply is plentiful and of good quality, except during the dry season, when quantity and quality are reduced. In some factories fire escapes are attached to the buildings. In but one or two cases are factories or workshops reported with locked doors during working hours, and then only for a short time after 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., when it is done to punish employés who practise coming late to work. It is reported in Hespeler that there are young girls under fourteen employed in the mills. Fear of discharge, etc., prevented much information being given on this matter by the employés.

Brantford: The health of workers is generally good. Out-door workers are, as a rule, in better health than in-door. There are generally good private conveniences in factories where there are females employed, but I do not know of a single instance where wash-rooms are provided when there is no female help. The factories and shops in this city are well provided in case of fire. I do not know of a single instance of a factory of shop having the doors locked. It is stated that a number of children under fourteen years of age are working. In my opinion minors are set to work mainly on account of having worthless parents; but there are a number of young women at work because they prefer to earn their own living rather than be dependent for support.

Brockville: The general condition of the health of workers is good. The difference which is not great, is of course in favor of the out-door worker. La grippe affected workers to a considerable extent, but not specially as a class. There are no wash rooms but separate water-closets are provided for the sexes. There are a number of women employed at the glove works, as well as at tailoring, dressmaking and like employment.

Carleton Place: The health of workers is very good. No wash-rooms are provided but there are closets for each sex. The doors are always open during working hours. There are a few girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age working in order to assist in the support of the family.

Chatham: The condition of the health of workers is good in all the principal manufacturing industries, but the general opinion is that out-door workers have the best of it. In most of the factories ventilation is good. There is room for improvement regarding the condition of closets. The whole of the water in this district is not above suspicion. There are good facilities for escape in case of fire and doors are not bolted in any case. From what I have been told some immediate action should be taken to provide for the health and well-being of young women in tailoring establishments. In these shops it is quite as necessary as in factories to have separate closets for each sex. The obvious delicacy which stands in the way of these young women and interferes with their personal comfort and freedom should be removed, as it has been discovered by medical men that many cases of serious illness are due to this evil. I am pleased to state that a good system of ventilation now prevails in one of our large blacksmithing industries of which I had to make some complaint in last year's report. But in another case I found that the premises were not kept properly heated and their employés were exposed to draughts, resulting in colds, etc. We have an efficient board of health, and they are endeavoring to adopt a system of disinfection to be approved of by the local medical association and have its regulations enforced by law. I might also mention that before the end of the year the Chatham water works, which we have looked for with longing eyes, will be a reality.

Cornwall: The general health of workers is very good, and in my opinion the health of in-door workers compares favorably with that of those employed outside. There have been no contagious diseases or epidemics, except la grippe, which attacked all classes. Workshops and factories are fairly well ventilated. Separate closets are provided for each sex and are kept in a moderate state of cleanliness. Some of the factories have separate wash-rooms but others have no wash-rooms at all, and in all cases there seems to be a disposition on the part of the management to abolish the privilege of washing in the mills. The water supply is plentiful and of moderate quality. The general feeling among the employes of the factories is that the means of escape in case of fire are totally inadequate. Doors of factories and workshops are not locked during working hours. There are a number of boys under fourteen years employed in the factories, and girls and women are employed in the factories and shops. I think it cannot be justly stated that they are semployed because of the dissipation of the fathers.

Galt: The general health of workers has been good. Out-door workers are more robust, and, take them as a rule, have better health than in-door workers. Ventilation of workshops is generally good. The water is good and there is plenty of it. The fire escape might be improved in several cases, but it is generally adequate. The doors are not locked; they generally open into yards and workers have free access to and from them. There are very few, if any, working under fourteen years of age. There are a few girls between fourteen and eighteen years, but the majority are over eighteen.

Gananoque: From personal observation I would say that the operatives in our factories do not seem to have as good health as those employed out of doors. Two of our factories have very bad ventilation. So many establishments are run by water that there is no accumulation of excreta, as it is carried away by the current. There are no fire-escapes specially constructed for that purpose. Very few, if any, children under fourteen years of age are working, but boys, girls and women are employed to a considerable extent. Many children are employed who have dissipated fathers, but it is reasonably cortain that they would seek employment if their fathers were temperate.

Guelph: The health of workers is fairly good. It is generally conceded that outdoor workers enjoy the best health. In some shops where a high temperature is necessary
workers suffer from colds caused by the rapid change of temperature from in-doors to outdoors, as they often pass into the open air to reach closets. Disease of any kind has not
pecially prevailed in the homes of workers. There are separate closets but not separate
wash-rooms for the sexes. It is claimed that the water supply of Guelph is the purest
in the Dominion. The doors of workshops are not locked except in the case of Armstrong's carriage works, where they are locked and bolted all day. There are a few boys
and girls employed under age, but not to any extent.

Hamilton: The health of workers has been very favorable during the year, and the difference between in-door and out-door workers is very small. A general improvement in ventilation and sanitary regulations is being gradually effected. Water-closets are provided for workers, and as a rule separate ones for each sex where both are employed. An exception may be mentioned in one or two cigar factories, where in one case no closets are provided for either sex, they having to depend upon the neighboring closets when required. The same closet is used by both sexes in one cigar factory and in some small shops where clothing is manufactured—"sweat shops," as they are called, where the family also use the same. A fair state of cleanliness is reported. The water-closets of the Ontario cotton mill were condemned by the board of health, and a practical plumber recommended improvements which the superintendent promised to have done. In many cases where uncleanliness is reported considerable blame can be attached to the workers themselves. With a little care and cleanliness on their part the employers would be encouraged to better their surroundings. Water is of excellent quality and there is an abundant supply.

Kingston: The general condition of health among workers is not what it should be and the causes are legion—bad water, bad ventilation, etc. Wash-rooms are not provided as a rule, and some workers are not inclined to take advantage of such as are provided. Our water for domestic uses is not what it should be, either as regards the general supply or quality. Most of our workshops are provided with means of escape in time of fire, but our cotton mill is said to be a veritable fire trap. The law with regard to age is evaded and needs sharper attention. The employment of girls and women is not occasioned so much by dissipation of fathers as by the greed of capitalists.

Lindsay: Water-closets are provided for workers, but in some cases they are not well kept. We have no drinking water except from wells, and in some cases have to go half a block for it. We have a few girls under eighteen years of age, and about 150 women are employed in factories. This is caused by their fathers not receiving steady employment, and in some cases not receiving high enough wages.

Listowel: The health of workers has been good. There are no wash-rooms. There are water-closets in Hess Bros.' factory, but those of the other factories are placed outside. There are separate ones for each sex and they are kept clean. There are fire-escapes on Hess Bros.' factory, but none on any other manufacturing establishment. The doors of the Hess concern are locked during working hours. There are no children working under fourteen years of age. Girls from eighteen up are to be found in the finishing room of the furniture factory rubbing, as well as in the woollen mill and cigar factory. Their employment is not caused by the dissipation of fathers.

London: The health of workers has been very good. I believe that the people who-work out-doors are healthier than in-door workers. There was a good deal of malaria, typhoid fever and diphtheria among the working people who live in some of the lowlying parts of the city. There were about fifteen deaths. The city board of health attributes this condition of affairs to three causes: first, drinking impure water, as they were nearly all on streets where they could not get city water; second, the habit some people have of throwing slops, etc., around their premises in the winter and which, if not cleared away in the spring, ferments and breeds fever, and third, the want of a proper drainage system. An extension of the water system has been decided upon, which will enable nearly every one to get a pure water supply and improve the drainage. There appears to be a proper ventilation of shops. There are not many wash-rooms to be found, but factories and workshops are well provided with water-closets, and except in one or two cases separate accommodation is offered the sexes. In the factories and shops the water supplied is good and there is plenty of it. I do not consider that adequate provision is made for escape in case of fire, although some of the workmen believe otherwise. I found only three cases where they lock the doors of the factory when the hands are in the building. At the Grand Trunk railway works the gate is bolted during working hours, but the doors of the different workshops are open to the yard. When any of the hands wish to go out of the works they have to get an order from their foreman and go out

through the office. There are very few children employed under fourteen years of age but there are scores of girls from fourteen upwards, as well as a number of women, some of whom are widows. The working classes of this city are very steady, and not much given to dissipation. The reason most girls and women have to go to work is because their fathers, brothers or husbands, as the case may be, cannot earn enough to feed and clothe them, and so they have to help to gain the family income.

Orillia: The health of wage-earners has been generally good. The ventilation of workshops is quite satisfactory. There are no wash-rooms, but water-closets are provided and due cleanliness is observed. Only men are employed in our factories. There is an ample supply of good water.

Oshawa: The health of workers in the malleable shops has not been very good, on account of the severity of the labor, lack of proper ventilation and the changes from inside to outside work while over-heated. In-door workers cannot compare with out-door workers for health. Ventilation has been improved since last year, but it is still poor in the tailoring shops and the works mentioned above. There are a few boys under fourteen years of age working in the malleable and piano works, but in most cases they are the sons of widows.

Perth: The general condition of the health of workers here is first-class. The in-door workers have enjoyed better health than the out-door workers, as they have taken better care of themselves, and being protected from exposure to the weather are less liable to lung diseases. All the factories and workshops here are well ventilated. There are no children under fourteen years employed in any factories or shops here, as there is an abundance of adult help at low wages. Girls from fourteen to eighteen years are employed in the knitting factory. The employment of these girls is largely due to the fact that they are members of large families, the fathers' wages being insufficient for the support of all. It is not owing in any way to the dissipation of parents.

Peterborough: The general condition of workers is good as regards health. There does not appear to be any difference between in-door and out-door workers in this respect. Workers find no fault with the ventilation of shops. Water-closets and wash-rooms are provided for the convenience of workers. There are separate closets for each sex, and they are kept clean. The water is good and there is an ample supply. There appears to be a good means of escape from fire, and the doors of shops are kept unlocked. There may be some children employed under age, but this is hard to find out, as they all say they are over age.

St. Catharines and vicinity: The health of workers has been fair, but those employed in the open air seem to enjoy the best health, as they have a more rugged appearance and do not trouble the doctors so much. Ventilation is good in some factories, and fair in all. There are wash-rooms and water-closets provided, but in most cases both sexes use the same. The water is good and there is plenty of it. I know of no factory in this city with a fire-escape, and escape from some of the shops over stores would be next to impossible if the stairs took fire. As a rule the doors of factories are not locked during working hours. I know of no children under fourteen years of age being employed. Girls from fourteen to eighteen and women are employed in the canning factory, tailor shops, hair-cloth factory, cotton mills, paper mills and printing offices, but the majority are over eighteen years of age. Lack of employment for fathers and brothers is the chief cause of their working. It is only in very rare cases that dissipation of parents is the cause.

St. Thomas: The general condition of the health of workers has been good. As a rule out-door workers have better health than those employed in-doors. There have been several cases of malarial and typhoid fever, the cause being attributed mostly to impure water. Men and women do not work together here except in tailor shops. The water supply was scarce last summer and not of the best quality. The only place employing any boys under fourteen is the flax mill, and that is only at certain seasons. Girls under eighteen years of age work in shops and stores, some to learn a trade and others so as to be able to earn some money for themselves, but there are very few instances of its being caused by the dissipation of parents.

Stratford: The general health of workers is good. Shops are so well ventilated that there is very little difference in the health of in-door and out-door workers. There have been a few cases of diphtheria, but not anything approaching an epidemic. There is no definite cause, some ascribing it to bad water and insufficient sewerage. Water-closets are provided for each sex and wash-rooms where they are required, and they are usually kept clean. Only in the woollen, shoddy and flax mills are girls as young as fourteen years of age found working. The majority of girls are from fourteen to eighteen years old, and take this light work to earn a little for themselves, but in a few cases it may be owing to dissipation in the family.

Toronto: The health of workers, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has been fairly good, with little, if any, perceptible difference between in-door and out-door employ-We do not mean to assert that the health of those who work in factories and shops is as good in all cases as that of those who work in the open air, but it is our opinion that when the workshops and factories are properly ventilated, provided with proper accommodations and an abundant supply of good water, there is, except in special cases, little ground for the popular belief that out-door is so much healthier than in-door employment. Some attention has been paid in nearly all cases to the ventilation of workshops and factories, but further improvement in this respect is in many instances desirable. Washrooms and water-closets for each sex are in most instances provided, and would in some cases be greatly improved if a little more attention were paid to cleanliness, and those for the use of females more completely separated from those used by the men. City water is nearly everywhere provided. Though the ordinary factory and workshop would seem to offer adequate means of escape in case of fire, these would be found inadequate, and therefore further means of escape in such an emergency are still desirable. The doors of many factories and shops are closed during working hours. Children under fourteen years of age are not largely employed in the factories or workshops, but many under that age are employed in the large dry goods stores and other establishments in the city. Girls from fourteen to eighteen and women are employed to a considerable extent in some factories, such as the manufacture of rubber, rattan goods, etc., but much more extensively by the wholesale clothing trade and in the manufacture of shirts, corsets, envelopes, paper boxes, etc., and also to a great extent by the large dry goods houses. There may possibly have been a case in which the employment of children and young girls was in some degree owing to the dissipation of the father, but this would be the exception and not the rule. The workingman's view is that so long as we have on the one hand fathers whose earnings are insufficient to provide for the household (and this is much oftener the case than is generally supposed), and who can devise no other plan of supplementing their own earnings, and on the other hand employers who would profit by employing young persons to perform work for which they would otherwise have to pay the wages of adults, we need not ask why they are so employed, and he who attributes their employment to the necessities of a dissipated father offers a gratuitous insult to many deserving but unfortunate men.

Whitby: The health of workers has been good during the year. There were cases of diphtheria in the families of workers, but doctors were puzzled as to the cause. Many workingmen of course suffered from la grippe, losing from five to six days as a rule. Some of the children who are working here and claim to be over age, are very small for their years.

Woodstock: The general condition of the health of the laboring class is good, outdoor workers seeming to have a little the advantage. There have been no special diseases
among workers as a class. The factories as a general thing are well ventilated, and since
the introduction of steam heating into them the operatives have been far more comfortable
than before. In all places where women are employed there are wash-rooms and closets
separate from the men. All such places are kept reasonably clean. The water supply
for domestic purposes is supplied from wells, and the medical men have condemned them
in the most densely populated portions of the town as not being wholesome for drinking
purposes. All the large factories over two stories in height are supplied with fire escapes.
The factories and shops are all open during working hours. There are a few boys under-

fourteen years in the furniture and organ factories to run errands, etc. There are several girls and a number of women employed in the rattan factory, and in sewing the lighter parts of harness in the wholesale harness establishments. I believe they seek that kind of employment to enable them to earn a livelihood, and not as the result of dissipation of husbands or fathers.

4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES .- While a few manufacturing centres report a fairly busy year, the accounts from other places are not so encouraging. The agricultural implement works at Chatham were closed down for eight or nine months, and short time was run in other manufacturing concerns in the same town. A large furniture factory at Listowel stopped work for three months on account of business failure. The Grand Trunk shops in London worked short time for about six months, and shut down altogether for some four weeks, although the Globe works in the same city, after being closed for a number of years started again during the year with a few hands. A number of manufacturing establishments in Oshawa were closed down for periods ranging from a few weeks to several months. Some factories in Bowmanville ran three-quarters time, and a Cornwall factory was also run on the same time on account of dulness of trade. The Hamilton collector reports that the "lay off" in the stove trade is becoming longer each year, and as it occurs at a most trying season there is much dissatisfaction expressed by workers in that line. The Canadian Pacific railway shops at Perth ran with a very small staff for four months, while the works of the Michigan Central at St. Thomas ran only eight hours a day during the winter. Owing to an abundance of water in the river the ordinarily dull summer was turned into a more or less busy season at Gananoque, and several industries at Guelph are reported as being fairly busy. The year appears to have been a bad one for those engaged in the building trades, scarcity of employment for out-door workers being reported from several points, more especially Galt, Guelph, Perth and St. Thomas, while the condition of affairs in Toronto was far from satisfactory. Outside of the cities sixty hours per week still appear to be the standard, although in a few cases an hour or so is given the worker on Saturday. The men employed in the G.T. R. workshops at different points generally get a half holiday on Saturday and are paid for the full week, and the Toronto collector reports that the practice of closing industrial concerns at noon on Saturday is increasing. The Wednesday half-holiday for clerks during midsummer is still reported as being generally observed in Hamilton, and is practised at Barrie. At Carleton Place the factories close at 1:30 in summer and 3:30 in winter, but the hands have to put in the extra time during the week, and at several other points the same principle prevails, the workers usually making up at noon-time on five days for their short hours on Saturday.

Aylmer: Factories and mills have been idle more or less during the year from various causes, such as closing down for repairs, change of ownership, lack of orders for goods, etc. In the out-door trades a certain number of men are kept on steadily during the season, while an equal number are never sure one week whether they are to have work the next week or not. The factories are kept open the same number of hours each day. No part of Saturday is given to the worker.

Barrie: It is the rule to close here at five o'clock on Saturday, and full time is allowed.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: All industries have been fairly busy during the year, and have only stopped for repairs, stock-taking, etc., and workers as a rule have been able to find steady employment, particularly so in the shoe, whirt, woollen and cotton mills and cabinet factories. It is the custom to work the same time on Saturday as the rest of the working days. There are a few exceptions to this rule, some stopping at four and others at five o'clock. Sixty hours a week are regarded as the established rule.

Bowmanville: Some of the factories have been working only three-quarters time. It is the custom to keep factories open the same number of hours each day except in summer, when they close on Saturday at 12 m. The men are paid only for the half day

Brantford: Workers generally have found steady employment. Sixty hours make a full week in almost every instance, but on Saturday one hour is given to the men, who are allowed the full day's wages. The Grand Trunk railway workmen leave off work at 11 o'clock a. m. on Saturday and are allowed full time.

Brockville: Two of our factories shut down for about six weeks for repairs. Shops are kept open the same number of hours each day.

Carleton Place: The factories close on Saturday at 1:30 in summer and 3:30 in winter, but the workers put in an extra half hour each day to make up the full week. The shops close at 5 p. m., and the men get paid for the full day.

Chatham: The agricultural implement industry here has been closed down for the last eight or nine months, from what real cause I am not competent to tell, and two of the leading flour mills were closed down a number of weeks last year for want of wheat. Work is hard to find where men have been thrown out of their regular employment. Ten hours a day is the rule except on Saturday, when most frequently half an hour, and in some cases one hour, is given to the worker without reduction of pay. There has been no shortening of hours to any extent. Some establishments have run only three-quarters time in the dull or very cold seasons.

Cobourg: It is the general rule to work ten hours a day, Saturday included, but the woollen factory works ten and a half hours every week-day and seven and a half on Saturday.

Cornwall: The Stormont cotton mill was idle five weeks in the spring, caused by a strike and lock-out. The Canada cotton mill was idle for two weeks in December for repairs, and the Cornwall manufacturing company's mill was working three-quarters time in the weaving department for about two months, on account of bad trade. Outdoor workers have in many cases been idle some part of the year by inability to obtain work. The cotton and woollen industries work eleven hours for five days, and five or five and a half on Saturday; the paper mill and wood workers and out-door men work ten hours for six days. In the case of Saturday half-holidays the rest of the time is made up during the other five days, and the employés are paid for sixty hours.

Galt: None of the factories or shops have been closed. There has been a great slackness in the building trades, and some workers have been idle for a time, while a good many had to go to other places to work during the summer. Many laborers also have been idle occasionally. Saturday is shortened from one to two and a half hours, but no part of it is given to the workers. In some cases they make it up during the week, and in others they lose it.

Gananoque: The shops of this place are usually idle for a month or two during low water in the summer, but the water supply has been abundant during the past season and consequently they were very busy. One-half hour is allowed on Saturday.

Guelph: The factories here have been fairly busy this year compared with other years, especially those making organs and pianos, sewing machines and novelties. On the other hand there has not been as much doing for out-door workers as compared with former years, and many of them have had to find temporary employment outside of the city. The rule here is to work ten hours from Monday to Friday and nine on Saturday, for which full pay is given. If otherwise, the employes have to make up the extra time, as, for instance, during three months in summer, when a few of the factories quit work at one o'clock on Saturday, and make up the extra time either at noon or at evening time on the other five days.

Hamilton: There has been no improvement this year over last year in the running time of factories or workshops, except, perhaps, in the cotton factories, which have been running nearly full time for the year. The annual lay-off in the stove trade is becoming longer each year, and causes much dissatisfaction among those engaged in the different branches of this industry, who, as a rule, are laid off in the beginning of the year about two and in some cases three months at a time of the year when the cost of living is the greatest. Very few factories or workshops work on Saturday afternoons,

particularly during the summer months. In some cases the wages are paid, but as a rule the workers lose the time or make it up during the week. In the dry goods, millinery, gents' furnishings, clothing, boot and shoe, as well as in the principal grocery and provision stores, a half holiday on Wednesday afternoon is observed, and nearly all close their stores, giving the clerks the afternoon. This generally covers three months, July, August and September.

Kingston: Industries have not been idle to any extent, although there has been a scarcity of employment. In some cases a half day is allowed on Saturday, but it is made up during the week. There has been a great dearth of employment in the building trade and other branches of out-door work.

Lindsay: The saw and shingle mills close down for about six months of winter. Factories have been closed in winter from being over-stocked. They take advantage of this time to do repairs and take stock. Laborers did not find steady employment this year. Two factories close at five p.m. The employes generally make up their time by working extra hours; otherwise they are not paid for a full day on Saturday.

Listowel: No factories have been idle during the year except that of Hess Bros., which was closed about three months through failure. The same number of hours are worked every day of the week.

London: Most of the factories have closed down for a short time during the year, generally for two weeks, but in two or three cases longer. The reasons given were making repairs and alterations, stock-taking and slackness of trade. The G. T. R. shops which give employment to the largest number of men in the city, after working on short time for about six months, closed down altogether for about four weeks during the year. The cause, as far as the men could find out, was that the half-yearly appropriation was exhausted. The Globe foundry, after being shut up for a number of years, has started a few men to work. I am gad to say that the firm known as Stevens & Burns, iron and brass founders, found it necessary to make quite an increase in their staff of workers. A good many, especially men engaged in the building trades, had no steady employment. Carriage painters lose about three months a year. The brush factory and the shoe factory hands stop work at four o'clock on Saturdays, making fifty-eight hours per week. Bricklayers work nine hours a day for five days and eight hours on Saturday, making fifty-three hours per week. The Grand Trunk men have Saturday afternoons to themselves, except when they are very busy. Most of the other trades work the same number of hours on Saturday that they do on other days, except the furniture factory hands who are allowed to stop work one-half hour sooner on Saturday night and receive a full day's pay. The employes in all other cases have to pay for any time lost, or make it up at some other time during the week.

Oshawa: Some manufacturing establishments have been closed for months and some for weeks, caused by lack of capital in some cases, slackness of trade in others and in one or two instances mismanagement. A number of persons have had to leave town in search of employment. One hour is usually given to the worker on Saturday, and the full day's wages is allowed.

Owen Sound: In nearly every instance workers put in full time on Saturdays, and where the Saturday hours are shorter the men make up the time by taking only half or three-quarters of an hour for dinner.

Perth: Factories and shops cannot be said to run very steadily in this town. The C. P. R. car works here almost suspended work for the first four months of the year, only about twenty hands being kept working on repairs. Employment has been very uncertain, numbers of mechanics and laborers having either to remain idle or seek employment elsewhere. Shops and factories here work the same number of hours each day in the week. Short time is the rule in winter. The year has been unusually dull here, it being impossible for a great number of men to find employment.

Peterborough: Factories and shops, as a rule, run full time, except they may shut down for a week or so to repair the machinery and take stock. Bricklayers, masons and

carpenters only work about seven months in the year, and laborers also lose a good deal of time. It is the custom to work the same number of hours every day. As a rule all go to work ten minutes before one after lunch and quit at five o'clock on Saturday.

Petrolia: The refineries generally run full time all the year around.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Most of the factories close for a time every year to take stock or for want of orders, and must close while the water is being drawn out of the canal every spring. They are closed on an average about two months in each year. Some of the factories are working short time now. Short hours on Saturdays are rare, but one establishment allows the hands two hours off on Saturday and pays in full. Carpenters get off one hour but lose the pay.

St. Thomas: The Michigan Central railway shops last winter worked eight hours per day for four months, but they are now working nine. The factories in the building trade were mostly closed from one to two months last winter on account of no orders. Mechanics and laborers in the building trade have had to work outside of the city, as there has been very little building here. There is no portion of Saturday given to workmen, except by the Grand Trunk railway. The trackmen only work till 4.30 o'clock p.m. instead of six o'clock, and the full wage is allowed.

Stratford: Most of the shops that use machinery have been closed down at some time during the year for the purpose of making necessary repairs to the machinery. In one instance a shop has been closed down and running on short time owing to lack of work. Workers have been pretty steadily employed. The same number of hours are worked each day, except in the Grand Trunk shops where the men have Saturday afternoon, but only get paid for the hours they work.

Toronto: It is usual for factories and workshops to shut down for a time every year for stock-taking, repairs, cleaning up, etc., and the time varies according to circumstances. The belief is common among the men that it takes twice as long to perform these operations in a dull year as it does in a brisk one, and if this opinion be correct the length of time it is taking some establishments this year would justify the inference that business is not very brisk. Most of the factories have been running through the year, though some of them shortened the hours and reduced the number of hands. Many workers employed at the time of our visit said that they found it impossible to get employment for some portion of the year, but it is believed that in-door hands suffered less than out-door hands in this respect, although for a large part of the year there was not sufficient employment for either. Factories are kept open the same number of hours every day except Saturday. The practice of shutting down on noon of that day appears to be increasing, and where this is not done they usually close one hour, and in a few cases two hours earlier. We heard of no cases where the men were paid for time so lost.

Whitby: Factories or shops have not been closed except for necessary repairs. There has not been steady employment for out-door labor. King's tannery allows one hour on Saturday and pays in full. The others lose the time.

Woodstock: The large factories have been running all the year with the exception of the Bain waggon factory, which was idle two months, arising from causes foreign to this enquiry, and having no reference to the state of trade or the condition of the employés. The building trades have to discontinue operations except to a very limited extent during the winter months, and the factories in connection with this trade are generally running on eight-hour time during the winter until operations commence again in the spring. Masons and their laborers are generally idle from the middle of December to the 1st of April. In nearly all the larger factories the general time is ten hours a day or sixty hours per week. The building trades as a general thing quit work one hour earlier on Saturday, but the wages are not allowed for that hour.

^{5.} Short Hours of Labor.—In Gananoque, Oshawa and Peterborough the hours of daily labor have been shortened, apparently with satisfaction to workers, who appear

get the benefit of the time saved, but while the hours have also been shortened in ownanville, Listowel and Orillia it seems that the worker in most cases loses the me. One large firm in London is reported as having gone back from the nine-hour day to the ten-hour system. The majority of collectors are in favor of short hours, but he Stratford collector is of opinion that most of the working men of his town re against the hours being shortened for fear the pay will also be lessened. The oronto collector calls attention to the fact that many of the benefits to be derived com shorter hours would be more clearly shown but for the constant influx of immirants. Collectors generally regard short hours as conducive to mental, moral and social approvement, and some of the points advanced in favor of the principle are very well aken.

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: Sixty hours per week is the revailing rule in these localities, the only exception being the cigar-makers of Berlin and Vaterloo, who work only from forty-eight to fifty hours per week. The building tradesers as in other small places work ten hours per day for the six working days.

Bowmanville: Work has been reduced in nearly all our industries to about nine hoursper day.

Brantford: The hours of the worker have not been shortened at any trade or alling during the year. It is beyond doubt that to shorten the hours of labor is an advantage to the worker physically, mentally and socially. The class that debauch themselves when on short hours will do it when running full time, as they will do it anyway, but the great majority take advantage of the shorter hours to use them in a proper manner.

Carleton Place: Short hours would be an advantage to those not able to find work, as it would give more men employment and it promotes economy of living. It would also give married men more time at home with their families.

Cornwall: There has not been any reduction in the hours of labor during the year. It is regarded as an advantage to the worker to have less hours of labor and increase the number of days employed during the year. The advantages would be that it would give them more time to attend to such business outside of regular employment as occurs in the life of workers, and it would allow them more time for recreation and social enjoyment. I think it would not tend to idleness or dissipation, but rather the reverse. What time workers have to themselves now is given to looking after comforts of home, attention to various societies and recreation, and I think we may fairly infer that if more time were given it would be spent in the same manner.

Galt: The hours of labor have not been shortened in any trade, and where the Saturday half holiday was in force it has been changed to work to four o'clock. Still the hours of labor are the same per week, the time not being made up.

Gananoque: Carpenters, masons and carriage builders have had their working time shortened about one hour per day. The result is not noticeable, unless it gives employment to more hands. I do not think it makes any appreciable difference in the matter either of economy or dissipation.

Guelph: It is generally regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of labor and increase the number of days employed, or, on the other hand, to give employment to a greater number, for it is quite apparent that the labor market has become over-supplied during late years. Shorter hours of labor also mean an easing of the strain, both mental and physical, caused by the increased speed at which a man has to turn out a given quantity of work now that machinery has so much superseded manual labor. With shorter hours it is claimed that a man has more time to cultivate a plot of ground or improve or repair his home than he had before, even if it is only one hour a day. It likewise tends to give a man more time for study and talking over matters of interest with his friends and family. Long hours are generally associated with degradation of the toiler, as may be seen in the

hours prevail as a day's labor produce a more intelligent and advanced type of artisans, and give the lie to the oft repeated but false statement made by interested parties that if the workingmen get short hours we shall have a race of drunkards and idlers, upsetting society, and as a consequence that we shall retrograde as a nation.

Hamilton: No change is reported in the hours of labor. Upon enquiry I find that none of the workers could be induced to return to the longer hour system, even at an advance of wages. I can only reaffirm my last year's report regarding the beneficial effect of shorter hours.

Kingston: The situation remains unchanged in this particular. While shorter hours are said to be an advantage, there has been no concerted action to secure them.

Listowel: The cabinet makers and machine hands at the furniture factory are putting in eight hours per day, while the finishers and packers are working full time or ten hours per day.

London: This year has marked no advance in regard to shortening the hours of labor in this city. On the contrary, one large factory has returned from the nine-hour to the ten-hour a day system. There was a change in the firm, and the new manager insisted on the day hands working ten hours instead of nine, except on Saturday, when they work eight hours. Where shorter time was adopted last year, the result was that some firms had to employ more help, while others had to run steadier in order to get through their season's work, which of course meant fewer idle days for the regular hands. The effect on the conduct has been good. In one establishment, where about 350 men and boys are employed, there is not one-third of the They do not have the excuse now that they are exhausted drinking or dissipation. and need a little whiskey or other stimulant to give them strength to go through their day's work. It is felt by the majority of work-people that it is a decided benefit, as it has a tendency to increase the number of days worked in the year. A man who has steady work, even at smaller wages, is much better off at the end of the year than one who may earn more wages when working but cannot get steady work. The money coming in more regularly can be spent to better advantage. Besides that, a man who has more time morning and evening can live further away from the centre of the city where land and rent is cheaper, which to an industrious man is as good as a rise of pay. It also gives more time for recreation and study, and having more time for thought and discussion the worker has a better chance to become a more intelligent man and more useful citizen.

Orillia: In the carriage factories, foundries, sash and door factories, in fact in nearly all the manufacturing industries, the hours of labor have been shortened by two hours a day. The result has been a loss of twelve hours' pay a week. There is not much dissipation among these workmen.

Oshawa: The time of iron moulders has been reduced to nine hours per day. The results have been good, and we have had few idle moulders during the year. It is regarded as an advantage to shorten the hours of labor. It affords more time for recreation and study, it relieves the labor market, and tends to materially increase wages. The income is more steady and reliable, and so can be used to more advantage than is the case when even the same wages are earned in a less number of days. Instead of engendering dissipated habits, shorter hours are regarded as acting quite the reverse. Being a small town, the leisure time during the summer is largely devoted to working in the gardens, in which much more interest is taken than formerly, and various means of self-improvement are availed of.

Perth: There has been no general demand here for short hours of labor, and where time has been shortened it has been the result of want of orders in factories and shops. The workers here are generally in favor of the eight-hour system, as they think it would tend to give them constant employment and reduce the number of idlers whom they have

adirectly to support. Short hours of labor would not lead the workers of this town into issipating habits. It is a notorious fact that it is not the working class of the town ho are the most dissipated.

Peterborough: The hours of labor have been shortened in two cases. The carenters are now working nine hours a day, and so are the employés on the corporation ork. The effect has been to decrease the number of idle men. According to what is aid by those whose time has been decreased it is a decided benefit to them, as they put the other hour working around home.

St. Catharines and vicinity: Workmen consider it a great advantage to have horter hours, as it will enable them to work more days or give employment to others ho would be unable to get work if long hours were worked. Shorter hours have a tenency to keep the rate of wages firm, as when there are many men looking for work some imployers are disposed to reduce the pay of their employes, who dare not resist when here are others to take their place; while if there were less idle men, employers would not be so likely to endeavor to reduce the wages. The men who work the shortest hours re as a rule the best paid in this vicinity, and there is little or no dissipation among hem. With shorter hours the tendency is for the workman's habits to become more omestic and literary.

Stratford: The majority of workers are against shortening the hours of labor for ear of the pay also being shortened, but in case eight hours was made a statutory day's ork I think it would give employment to workers more days in the year and be an adantage generally. The time gained would be spent by the majority in improving their ones.

Toronto: We know of no case in which the hours of labor have been shortened uring the past year. It is claimed by workingmen that shortening the hours of labor has a far been of great benefit to them, and that its action in reducing the number of unmployed would have been more clearly shown had it not been for the constant influx of mmigrants. It is the common belief of workingmen that shortening the hours of labor has so far been of great benefit to them, and that it would not in any way tend to promote idle and dissipating habits; that it gives to the married man more time to spend with his family, and to married and single alike greater leisure for mental improvement and a longer rest, which promotes physical improvement; and that though the advantages conferred by the shorter hours of labor might not be used for the best purpose by all (and of what class could this be truly said?), yet the most intelligent, and in fact the majority of workmen would so use them, and the general result would be mental, social and physical improvement. It is believed that so far the advantages afforded them by shorter hours have been utilized by the men in such a way as would encourage a belief in the before-mentioned results.

Woodstock: The factories engaged in the building trade are run on eight hours per day from November 1st to March 1st, and then only a few hands are employed to run out stock for the following season's operations, and the great bulk of the carpenters and masons and masons' laborers are either idle or nearly so during three months of the year. In no other respect have we any workers on short time, so I cannot speak from experience or observation what the result would be by adopting say an eight-hour a day standard. My own opinion is that where there is a surplus of labor it is better to adopt shorter time and give employment to a larger number of men, and thus contribute to the support of a greater number; besides, giving them even partial employment is a means of keeping them to some extent under a sort of discipline which is very salutary in preventing alapse into dissipation, to which too many are addicted.

^{6.} INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—Several strikes and lock-outs are reported, only a few of which were of a serious nature, but the greater part of the collectors speak of the general relations of employers and workers as being most harmonious. Strikes for an increase in the rate of wages were made in Galt, Owen Sound and in Toronto, while

in St. Catharines and Toronto strikes against a reduction of pay are reported. In Cornwall those engaged in the cotton industry struck against the length of "cuts" compared with the price paid, and in Listowel the men in the furniture factory struck for back wages due them. Surveying the whole field, there appears to be a greater willingness than formerly on the part of both employers and work people to resort to the more conciliatory modes of settling disputes.

Collingwood: There was a riot here between union and non-union sailors on account of the latter working for less wages. The trouble was not settled. Eighteen men were affected by it.

Cornwall: There was a strike and lock-out here this year in the cotton industry. The cause of the trouble was that the weavers came to the conclusion that the cuts were being made longer without more pay for the extra work. It was settled by agreement between the manager and a committee of weavers, the manager signing an agreement to make the cuts a certain length according to the kind of cloth. About 500 workers were affected. They were out five weeks and lost about \$1,500.

Galt: There was one strike, that of the moulders. They demanded \$2 per day as the minimum wages, and the dispute has not yet been settled. About thirty workers have been concerned. They have been out about six months, and half of them have either left town or have gone into something else. About \$6,000 have been lost in earnings.

Listowel: A strike took place here about the 15th of June. The hands of the furniture factory were not paid fully and a demand was made for wages. This with other difficulties caused the firm to make an assignment. The claim of the men was paid through the assignees. One hundred and twenty-two workers were thrown out of employment. Some were idle three months and a half and some left town.

London: There was only one strike during the year, that of the tailors, who had many grievances in regard to prices. Arbitration and entreaty failed to move the employers, and a strike was resorted to. It was of short duration, lasting only two days. The men carried their point. The advantages were considerable, while the loss of wages was very slight.

Owen Sound: One strike occurred here by the rivetters asking for an increase of wages. It was settled by conciliation. About fifty men were engaged and stayed out about three weeks. Over \$1,000 was lost in consequence.

Peterborough: The men of the lock works were on a strike, but it only lasted a few days. It was settled amicably by the boss and a committee appointed by the men. There were about twenty men affected by the strike, but the loss resulting did not amount to much.

St. Catharines and vicinity: There was no strike in this city, but one occurred in the Merritton cotton mill against a reduction of wages. It was settled by a compromise between the firm and the hands—halving the difference. The intention was to reduce wages 15 per cent., and both parties agreed to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction. Seventy-five persons were out one week, and the loss in wages was about \$500.

Toronto: Four strikes and one lock-out occurred during the year. The bakers moulders, stone-cutters and plasterers' laborers were out on strike and the lock-out occured in the custom shoe trade. The bakers struck for an increase of \$2 per week. The strike lasted two weeks, at the end of which time, not having accomplished the object for which they struck the men resumed work at the old rate. About 200 men were engaged in this strike. The stone-cutters strike, which is still in progress, began October 12th. Only sixteen men struck, and the trouble arose through the employment of a foreman obnoxious to the men. The men on strike have been comfortably provided for, but we have no information as to the amount it has cost. The plasterers' laborers struck for an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and accepted the employers' offer of 1 cent per hour increase. About 200 men were out, and the strike lasted about nine days, at a cost to the men of \$358.

The lock-out of custom shoemakers by E. Pack & Son was caused by the refusal of the men to submit to a reduction of 25 cents per pair on boots. Twelve men were locked out, some of whom left the city, some obtained work with other firms, and two or three of the old hands, although the trouble is not yet settled, have resumed work with the firm at the old rate of wages. This lock-out has cost organized labor about \$300.

7. Organised Labor.—Labor does not appear to be organised to the same degree that prevailed a few years ago. A general decadence is reported in the strength of the Knights of Labor. It is doubtful if the order has held its own in any city or town in the province, while in several places the local assemblies have either succumbed or are in a moribund condition. Of all labor organisations, the moulders' union appears to be the most thoroughly organised and effective. A long and bitter strike has been in progress in the moulding trade in Galt, but a Guelph employer is quoted as saying that he would run his shop on union lines in preference to any other way. Some collectors say that organisation has had no apparent influence on the rate of wages, but others assert that combination has tended to keep wages on a sound foundation and prevent reduction. While nearly all labor organisations have benefit features, very few collectors are in a position to give figures. No progress has been made in the matter of female organisation. There are two female labor assemblies in Toronto, but in no other place is a purely female labor organisation reported, although females are to be found in "mixed" assemblies in London and St. Thomas. Many things appear to work against the successful organisation of female labor. A workingmen's political party is reported as organised in Kingston, the object of which is "to secure justice by a more direct representation in our legislative assemblies,"

Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and St. George: With a single exception there is not a labor organisation in the places mentioned, the exception being the iron moulders' union of Preston with a membership of about eighty. That organisation, though small in numbers, has been a decided benefit to the trade in Preston and immediate vicinity. A little over one year ago Preston, Hespeler and Waterloo could each boast of one good assembly of the Knights of Labor, numbering in membership 100 or more each, while Berlin had four local assemblies of the same organisation; but I regret to say that owing to the hostility of the employers towards organised labor, the dread of the black list or employers' boycott, and the lack of education, discretion and unity among the members, the order has succumbed, and for the past year has been a dead letter.

Brantford: Labor is not very well organised in this city, the only organisations being the moulders' union and the printers' union, which are in fairly good standing. I am of opinion that organisation tends to keep wages on a sound basis.

Brockville: The moulders' union is the only organisation here, and it is about 32 strong.

Carleton Place: There is one assembly of the K. of L. here, representing machinists, blacksmiths, fitters, carpenters and laborers. There are about 45 members. About \$100 were paid to members in sick benefits.

Chatham: At present we have only a carpenters' union, formed about three months ago. The assembly of the K. of L. has practically died out during the past year.

Collingwood: We have but one known organisation, the 'longshoremen, numbering 35 members, which is maintained by a small fee of twenty cents per month. Their employment is shovelling grain, handling lumber and coal, and all work around the docks. This organisation cares for its sick and impoverished and buries its dead. The effect has been to keep the rate of wages up to a high standard, for while in Owen Sound they work for 15 cents per hour, and for 20 cents per hour at Midland, shovelling grain, Collingwood, which is adjacent, averages 35 cents per hour.

Cornwall: There are two assemblies of K. of L. They represent nearly all the trades in town. Female labor is not organised. The number of any one trade is too small to have much effect on the rate of wages.

Galt: There is an assembly of the K. of L. and a moulders' union in this town.

Gananoque: There was an organisation of K. of L. here, but it does not amount to much at present. I think they keep up their meetings to retain their charter, but interest in the cause has died out.

Guelph: There are a number of labor organisations here, composed as follows: Two K. of L. assemblies, stone cutters and masons' union, bricklayers and plasterers' union, carpenters' union, and moulders' union. Female labor has not an organisation of its own, nor has it to the best of my knowledge a part in any other. I am given to understand that the existing organisations are solid and in good order, but as all of them represent some trade and the proceedings are kept secret from outsiders, it is impossible to give numbers. They seem to be able to hold their own, especially the moulders' union. It is stated by the boss of one of the largest moulding shops in the city, and one that sends work all over the country, that he is satisfied to run his shop on union lines in preference to any other way. Wages have been kept at a fair rate, and no chafing has been occasioned between employer and employés. The moulders' union have taken part with their brother workers in Galt, where a strike has taken place and is still on, and have helped them financially and with their presence on more than one occasion.

Hamilton: Labor is fairly organised in this city, but not so strongly as in the past. There are about twenty-three trades unions and assemblies of the K. of L., exclusive of railroad organisations, with an average membership of about 125. The iron moulders' union is probably the largest in number, having a membership of about 400. The builders' laborers, bricklayers and masons, glass-blowers, printers, shoemakers, shoe-fitters and iron moulders are the only trades that have all or nearly all their craft in membership. Nearly all these organisations are affiliated with an international body. Interest is lagging in the work of labor organisation, and some have ceased to exist, owing to the indifference of members to their own loss, being blind to their own interests. This was exemplified during the year in one or two cases where the organisation went down, the wages immediately following. The amount expended in sick and other benefits is hard to ascertain, as the information is refused in some cases as being contrary to the rules of the order; but nearly all of the organisations have a benevolent fund attached to them.

Kingston: We have a moulders' and a typographical union, and a railroaders' association, of which we cannot give membership, but which has not been changed very much during the past year. The K. of L., once 1,500 strong here, have about ceased to exist Female labor is not organised. A workingmen's political party was organised in October of 1889, and has a growing membership, whose object it is to secure justice by a more direct representation in our legislative assemblies.

Lindsay: There are two labor organisations in this town.

Listowel: There was an assembly of K. of L. here about two or three years ago, which had a membership of some 175, but it is now broken down.

London: Most of the trades in London are now organised. There are thirteen organisations in all. There are two unions of carpenters, the United Bretherhood and the Amalgamated Society with eighteen members. The Brotherhood is continually gaining strength while the Amalgamated is standing still, if indeed it is not losing ground We have a branch of the Amalgamated Engineers, a union of International bricklayers and masons of forty-two members. There is also an iron moulders' union, while the machinery moulders are now organising another union under the Brotherhood. The painters and tailors have each an organisation. The typographical union is a pushing and progressive body, which keeps well up with the times. The locomotive engineers and firemen, the brakemen and switchmen all have divisions and unions. The K. of L. have two assemblies, composed of shoemakers, tinsmiths, coppersmiths, tanners, laborers, maltsters, chandlers, blacksmiths' helpers, dressmakers, tailoresses and japanners. In fact, they have a few of every trade in the city, except those who have a trade union of their own. They are in fine working order, and have been steadily gaining ground for some time back. They are now bending their energies to the task of organising the female labor of the city, and the indications are that they will succeed. One assembly (3558)

already has quite a number of female members. There is a trades and labor council composed of delegates from the other bodies. Most of the organisations are averse to publishing the number of their members, but while one or two have decreased slightly during the year the majority have gained ground. Organisation has certainly helped to keep upthe standard of wages here. The tailors were engaged in a strike, which only lasted a day or two. They carried their point, which means that apprentices must be regularly bound. They also secured an advance of price in piece-work. There was no money spent in this city on strikes, but the moulders have largely assisted their striking brethren in Galt. The different bodies have extended relief to destitute members, but the amounts are hard to get at.

Oshawa: There are four labor organisations in this town. They comprise nearly all trades, but particularly the iron moulders. Female labor is not organised. The result of organisation has been to prevent reduction in wages, notably so where the trades are thoroughly organised, as in the case of the moulders. About \$300 were expended during the year in benevolent purposes. The iron moulders' union has 130 members; L. A. 2365 K. of L., composed of mixed trades and occupations, 160 members; L. A. 4279, Cedar Dale, mixed assembly, 68 members; trades and labor council, 15 members.

Owen Sound: There is not a labor organisation of any kind in this town. There used to be an assembly of the K. of L., but it has been defunct for over a year. It never did anything worth speaking of.

Perth: The only labor organisation here is the K. of L. The membership has fallen off during the year, on account of the members having to go elsewhere for work. It is a mixed assembly of about fifty members. They have paid out about \$50 for benevolent purposes. The officers of the assembly have declared their intention to make an effort to increase the membership in the spring. Organisation has not increased wages here, but it has certainly prevented reductions.

Peterborough: Labor is not organised in this place as well as it might be. There are four different organisations here: a mixed assembly of the K. of L. with 45 members; a carpenters' union with about 60 members; a bricklayers and masons' union with 35 members, and a moulders' union with 40 members. There is no female organisation here. Organisation has had no effect on wages.

St. Catharines: The following labor organisations exist in this city: Masons, 36 members; sailors, 100; cigarmakers, 20; barbers, 15; carpenters, 70; builders' laborers, 40; painters, 30; plumbers, 42; printers, 18; L. A. 2056 (K. of L.), 140; ship carpenters, 30; axe-makers, 50; fork-rake makers, 30. The tailors' union has gone up. The members of those trades best organised always receive the highest wages here. Between. \$700 and \$800 were paid out for sick benefits.

St. Thomas: The K. of L. have one assembly here, and there is a bricklayers' union, a carpenters' union, a tailors' union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen. The K. of L. represent all classes of labor, but the others represent their own particular trade or occupation. Female labor is organised in the K. of L., but only to a slight extent. There is no separate organisation for women. None of the labor organisations have varied much in membership.

Stratford: There is no regularly organised labor body in this city at present outside of the railway brotherhoods.

Toronto: The K of L have 31 assemblies in this city. Two of these are composed entirely of females—one of tailoresses and the other of corset-makers. Another is called a "mixed" assembly, having both male and female members. There are five assemblies of males of various occupations, and the remaining twenty-three are made up of males belonging to the following trades and occupations, each of which has an assembly of its own: Bakers, boiler-makers, bookbinders, brewers' employés, carters, carriage-workers, cabinet-makers, custom shoemakers, journalists, musicians, machinists, miscellaneous ironworkers, shoe and leather-workers, stove-mounters, steam-fitters, tailors, varnishers and

polishers, watch-case makers, rattan workers, 'longshoremen, tinsmiths, trunk-makers, agricultural implement makers. Only a few of these organisations have benevolent features, although all give aid in times of necessity. In addition to the forgoing, there are thirty-six organisations called "unions," three of which belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, three more to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, two belong to the locomotive engineers, two more to firemen and two to brakemen. The remaining twenty-four are composed of the following trades and occupations: Bricklayers, builders' laborers, cabinet-makers, coopers, cigarmakers, harness-makers, moulders, operative plasterers, plasterers, plasterers' laborers, pressmen, piano-makers, journeymen plumbers, painters, teamsters, typographical union, switchmen, shoemakers, united excavators, stone-cutters, stone-masons, wood-carvers, Toronto orchestral association, and the amalgamated society of machinists, engineers and blacksmiths. Many of these organisations have benevolent features, and though the information necessary to make a more detailed report is unobtainable, it is probable that during the past year a slight reduction has taken place in the aggregate membership of organised labor.

Woodstock: There is a branch of the K. of L. here, but they have very little influence on the condition of the workers of the town, and it is not making any progress, but rather retrograding. There is no organisation of female labor.

8. READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—Out of some thirty places reporting, Petrolia appears to be the only town in which a reading-room or library of a more or less public character does not exist. In nearly every other place either a Mechanics' Institute or a Y. M. C. A. reading-room is to be found, and in a majority of cases more than one reading room is reported. Several libraries and reading-rooms under Roman Catholic auspices are also mentioned, and at some of the railway centres the railway men have a reading-room and library of their own. The Free Libraries Act is lauded by two or three collections as a most beneficent measure, and two places, namely, Chatham and Hamilton, have voted for the plan since last year's report was made. While several collectors state that workers take advantage of the libraries and reading-rooms to a considerable degree, others deplore the lack of patronage bestowed upon these means of mental improvement.

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Aylimer: There is only one reading room and one library in town—the Mechanics functions. They are poorly patronned by the working classes.

Barrio: The Mechanics' Institute, which is open every evening except Sunday, is well patronised.

Herlin, Preston, Waterloo, Hespeler and St. George: Each of these places has a supported Mechanics' Institute, established for some years, and most of them have a good sending from attached. I regret to say that they are not as well patronised by the working classes as they should be, and the value of such an institution as a library would only the acknowledged when it was lost or taken from them.

Bowmanville: A library and reading-room has been established here four years and in fairly patronised.

Brantford: There are three reading-rooms in this city. The Y. M. C. A. reading-room has been organized twenty-one years and has a library in connection. The public fibrary has been organised five years and contains 7,500 volumes. There is a reading-room in connection. The Grand Trunk railway company has a reading-room. The great majority of readers are wage earners.

Brockville: We have one of the finest Mechanics' Institutes in Canada, maintained by government grant and private subscription. It has been organised for several years and is constantly improving. It is open at all times.

Carleton Place: A Mechanics' Institute has been established here for six years and is very well patronised by the working classes.

Chatham: The present Mechanics' Institute is now being wound up to give place to a Public Library, which was voted upon in June last and carried against severe opposition by a small majority.

Cobourg: There is a library and reading-room in this town.

Cornwall: There is one reading-room and the K of L. have a library in connection with their assembly; there are also libraries connected with the various Sunday schools, and one lending library kept by a private individual; but there are no public libraries. The reading-room has been established since the 1st of November and is maintained by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The room is not patronised as it should be.

Galt: We have a Mechanics' Institute, reading-room and library, established thirtysix years, which is fairly patronised by the working classes.

Gananoque: We have one reading-room, the Y. M. C. A., maintained by voluntary subscriptions. It was organised several years ago. The carriage works circulating library was organised in 1888. Both are open every week-day and evening.

Guelph: The free public library was established directly after the passage of the Free Libraries Act, Guelph being the first place to take advantage of one of the best Acts ever passed by any government. The library is largely patronised by all classes.

Hamilton: The Y. M. C. A. has a reading-room with a library attached, but it is not very well attended, except by members. During the aldermanic elections of last year a by-law was submitted to the ratepayers for the establishment of a free library, under the Libraries Act, which, after having been defeated on two previous occasions, was carried by a good majority, and a handsome new building is about completed on the latest approved plans, and it is expected that it will be open to the public about July 1st, 1890.

Kingston: We have reading-rooms in connection with the Kingston and Pembroke railway, the Y. M. C. A., the Mechanics' Institute, and the Catholic Literary Society.

Lindsay: There are four reading-rooms and three libraries in this town. Three of them have been established four or five years, but one was started within the past year. They are not very well patronised.

Listowel: There was a reading-room in town until about a month ago when, it stopped for want of proper attention. A meeting was held in the town hall on the evening of December 11th, and as the result rooms are to be fitted up and open two nights in the week.

London: There are three reading-rooms and five libraries in this city. The labor organisations have just established a library for the benefit of their members. London is sadly in need of a free library and reading-room, as the fee of \$2, is too high.

Orillia: There are two reading-rooms and libraries, the Mechanics' Institute and the Y. M. C. A., and there are libraries in connection with the various Sunday schools and the St. Vincent de Paul (R. C.) society. The reading-rooms are not largely attended by the working classes.

Oshawa: The Mechanics' Institute and reading-room here is well patronised by the working classes.

Owen Sound: The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. here reports that about 30 per centof those attending the reading-room of the Association are mechanics or laboring men-There is also a Mechanics' Institute open three days in the week, with a very fair attendance, about 75 per cent. being laboring men.

Perth: The working classes here do not support the Mechanics' Institute as fully as they should do, although it is well conducted. All the schools have libraries attached.

Peterborough: There are two reading-rooms in town, the Mechanics' Institute and the Y. M. C. A. They have been established for years.

Petrolia: There are no public libraries or reading-rooms here at present.

St. Catharines: The public library and reading-room has been in existence three years. The De la Salle has been established four years and is supported by monthly dues of members. Working people are the best patrons of both.

St. Thomas: There are two reading-rooms in this city, that of the free library and the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. The first has been established five years and the second fifteen. They are both patronised to a large extent by the working classes.

Stratford: The Grand Trunk shops' reading-room and library are fairly patronised by railway men.

Toronto: In this city there is one central library having five branches, each having a reading-room in connection. The Y. M. C. A. have two reading-rooms, and the Secular society and the Trades and Labor Council have each a library. The public library has been established six years, under the Free Libraries Ast. The rooms are fairly patronised by the working classes at all hours. The attendance of workingmen is especially noticable in the mornings, when the unemployed in large numbers resort to the reading-rooms to search the "want" columns of the newspapers, though no statistics are obtainable to show the actual number. It is the opinion of the librarian that the number of working people who patronise the libraries is increasing, and the prevailing opinion among workingmen is that the number would increase far more rapidly were more extensive sitting accommodation provided for readers.

Whitby: There is a library in connection with the Mechanics' Institute. It is not patronised very largely by the working classes.

Woodstock: There are two reading-rooms and libraries in the town. The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1835, contains between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes, and has the leading papers of Canada, the United States and Great Britain on the tables of the reading-room. Technically speaking, the room is not free, but practically it is. These institutions are not patronised by wage-earners to as large a degree as they should be.

Special Subjects.—Under this head a variety of topics are touched upon. It would seem as if the system of granting bonuses and exemption from taxation to manufacturing industries is in much disfavor with working people. In fact, it may be said that the objections of workers are extending very far in the matter of exemptions from municipal taxation. An instance of successful co-operation is noted by the Gananoque collector. The Aylmer collector makes a suggestion well worth considering regarding the holding of labor meetings something after the manner of farmer's institutes, to be addressed by men capable of discussing questions relating to labor and wages from an unbiased standpoint. One collector characterises the piece-work and contract system as ruinous both to the workman and the quality of his work. Collectors who have been at the work for two or more years complain of the increasing desire exhibited by wage-earners, more especially by females, to abstain from furnishing matter for statistics.

Aylmer: I believe that labor meetings, held after the system of farmers' institutes, to be addressed by men able to discuss the labor question from an unbiassed standpoint, would have much to do in preventing strikes and lock-outs such as have been so disastrous in the past. Many persons I have conversed with think that the collection of labor statistics is a move in the right direction. It has been suggested to me that in those trades where work is done by the piece the prices paid for such work should be collected also, as it will be an important factor in settling the eight hour a day movement.

Chatham: The United Business Men's Association has become a thing of the past. It was organised to check the strength and power of the Knights of Labor, and since the latter has ceased to exist as an assembly the usefulness of the association is gone.

Gananoque: The most marked effect of organization upon labor matters was seen in the material and moral support given to a co-operative industry, which was the outcome of a lock-out which happened about two years ago. Some twenty or more of the locked-out workmen, mostly skilled mechanics, finding that they could not go back to work in a manner satisfactory to their ideas of justice, organised a co-operative hame company at Merrickville, some sixty miles distant, and through the aid of the three assemblies here they were enabled to live until they could get returns from their work. They have now a fine factory and are doing a safe and profitable business.

Guelph: It is to be hoped that a Bill will be brought in to make it illegal for any municipality to offer or give a bonus in any shape or form to any manufacturing concern-

Till it is made illegal by act of parliament each municipal council will be tempted to keep up one of the most rotten systems that has been allowed to enter into the industrial life of Canada, to the detriment of all honest manufacturers and the injury of its already overtaxed workingmen.

London: There should be a law against municipal councils granting bonuses or exemptions to manufacturing industries, or indeed any exemptions.

Oshawa: Under this head much could be said in reference to the piece-work and contract system. This system has ruined almost every branch of trade in existence. Two men do the work of three, thereby ruining themselves and the jobs they are making. An agitation was started here less than a year ago on the subject of building associations, but the interest soon died out. Workingmen here do not strive to save. They rely a great deal on life insurance.

Owen Sound: There is a foundry in our town that gives a valuable present to those who serve their apprenticeship without the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks. There is no doubt that this tends to make sober and industrious men.

St. Catharines: The question of free school-books is engaging the attention of work-people here. They are also opposed to all forms of exemptions, since the exempting of any part of the property of a city or town compels those who are taxed to pay the share of those who are exempt, as is being found out in several places.

Toronto: Your collectors desire to record their opinion that both the male and fernale workers in small workshops suffer more from lack of accommodation and proper ventilation than the workers in larger establishments; that one or more of the larger stores in the city employ as many or more hands than any save the largest factories; that they certainly employ more children under fourteen and more girls from fourteen to twenty; and in view of the facts above stated your collectors respectfully submit as a subject for future enquiry the propriety of extending the operations of the Factories' Act so as to bring some or all of these establishments under its beneficent influences.

Woodstock: The question of exemption from taxation is one which has lately engaged the attention of the wage-earners of the country, although all are not agreed as to the best method of curing the evil.

WEEKLY STATISTICS OF WORKERS.

DATA OF WEEKLY WAGES.—The following table gives for a series of years the numbers of persons from whose earnings the averages of weekly wages and hours of labor have been computed for this Report:

C1	En	aployers'	return	8.	Employés' returns.						
Classes of workers.	1889,	1888.	1887.	1886.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	
Males over 16 years Males under 16 years	13,315	19,393 1,391	ection le.	12,933 861	3,512	2,554	2,909	2,453 29	2,384	2,295	
Females over 16 years Females under 16 years.	2,826 321	3,749 473	coll	2,494 224	276	163	322	241 21	345 17	264	
Total	17,328	25,006	No	16,512	3,814	2,752	8,278	2,744	2,811	2,63	

The number of employes who have supplied information to collectors is larger for 1889 than any other previous year, being 1,062 more than in 1888, and 1,070 more than in

1886. But it consists very largely of males over 16 years of age, the females being only 7 per cent. of the whole. Experience shows, indeed, that it is much more difficult to procure industrial facts from the female than from the male sex, perhaps for the same reason which makes it a hard task to get information from many male workers, viz: the low rate of their earnings. The number of workers for whom statements of weekly wages have been furnished by employers is less than in 1888 by 7,678, but greater than in 1886 by 816. The proportion of the several classes differs but slightly for the several years however, the number of males in each year being about 77 per cent. of the whole and the number of females about 16 per cent.

LOCALITIES AND INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED.—The total number of industrial establishments represented in weekly wages furnished by employers is 549, whereof 449 have been supplied by two or more industries in eighty towns and villages, as shown in the next table:

Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No
Alexandria Almonte Aylmer Ayr Barrie Beaverton Belleville	3 3 2 4 2	Durham. Elora Fergus Gat Gananoque Georgetown Glence	2 2 2 6 4 7 2	Merritton Morrisburg Mount Forest Norwood Oakville Orillia Oshawa	3 4 2 2 10	St. Thomas	3 3 7
Berlin. Bowmanville Brampton. Brantford Brockville Brussels. Carleton Place	9 2 12 12 5	Glen Williams. Goderich Grimsby Guelph Hamilton Hespeler Ingersoll	3 3 11 27 3	Ottawa Owen Sound Paris Penetanguishene Peterborough Petrolea Port Dover	7 3 2 2 7 9 2	Uxbridge Walkerton Waterloo. Welland West Toronto Jen. Whitby Wiarton	4349222
Chatham	2 2 4	Kincardine Kingston Kinmount Lindsay Listowel	8 2 8	Port Elgin Port Hope Prescott Preston Ridgetown	7 3 2 3	Windsor Wingham Woodstock Other places	3
Oornwall Dundas		London Lyn.	14	St. Catharines St. Marys	7 5	American Company	549

In the following places but one industry is represented in the returns of employers:

Acton, Aliston, Alvinston, Baden, Barton, Blair, Blenheim, Blyth, Bracebridge, Bradford, Bullock's Corners, Burlington, Byng Inlet, Campbellford, Cannington, Carp, Cataract, Chesterville, Clarksburg, Clifford, Cobourg, Colborne, Comber, Conestogo, Courtright, Crown Hill, Davisville, Demorestville, Descronto, Doon, Dutton, Elginfield, Elmira, Essex, Exeter, Fenelon Falls, Forest, Frankford, Gesto, Gravenhurst, Greensville, Hanover, Hastings, Huntsville, Inglewood, Iroquois, Keewatin, Lakefield, Leamington, Linden, Markdale, Markham, Meaford, Merrickville, Midland, Mitchell, Moorefield, Napanee, Newburgh, New Hamburg, New Lowell, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Norwich, Nottawa, Orangeville, Paisley, Palmerston, Parkhill, Parry Harbor, Plattsville, Pontypool, Port Burwell, Port Perry, Port Stanley, Rodney, St. George, St. Helens, St. Jacob, Shelburne, Singhampton, Southhampton, Spanish River, Stayner, Stouffville, Strathroy, Thornbury, Tilbury Centre, Tilsonburg, Trenton, Walkerville, West Flamboro, West Lorne, Whitechurch, Winchester, Winthrop, York.

The number of towns represented in the weekly wages of employés is 39, and embraces the following:

Aylmer, Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, Listowel, London, Merritton, Niagara Falls, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Petrolea, Port Dalhousie, Preston, St. Catharines, St. George, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Waterloo, Whitby, Woodstock.

RAGE WEEKLY WAGES.—In the first of the following tables averages of ages and working time are presented for males over 16 years of age, computed rns of earnings for one selected week and of earnings for the whole year:

	Full	wcek (S	Schedul	e A).	Average week derived from yearly statistics (Schedule B).								
Males over 16.	188	1889.		38.	1889.		89. 1888		8. 1884-				
	Wage ₃.	Hours.	Wages .	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.			
	 8 с.	No.	8 c.	No.	e Wages	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.			
h dependents	9 90	60.17	10 32	59.06	9 64	59.55	10 01	58.33	9 70	58.83			
hout dependents	8 13	59.96	8 32	59.32	7 86	59.28	8 04	58.50	7 68	58.82			
Total	9 37	60.11	9 77	59.13	9 14	59.47	9 47	58.38	9 08	58.83			

lule A workers were requested to give the amount of their earnings and the f hours employed for one full week in the year. On Schedule B they were to give, in addition to other information, total earnings for the year and averaking time per week when employed, and from these data the second set of arnings and working hours in the table have been computed. As might be exhe latter are lower than the former, but being derived from a long period of y are doubtless more accurate. The difference, however, is at the outside only per week. It will be seen that, as compared with the averages of the six years he weekly earnings of workers with dependents was slightly less in 1889 and ing time longer; while in the case of workers without dependents, the earnings ater and the working time also longer. For the average of both classes the in 1889 were in excess of the average of the six years by 6 cents per week, but ing time was longer by nearly two-thirds of an hour.

he next table the data are given from which have been computed the average rages of workers of both sexes, over and under 16 years of age, for the five years excluding 1887:

	8			Number	r of work	ers.		Amount	of wages.
mr.	turns from employers.	Per	_	s	ex.	A	ge.		Per
	Returns emplo	return.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Total.	worker.
								-	\$ c.
	549	31.6	17,328	14,181	3,147	16,141	1,187	130,576	7.54
	756	33.1	25,006	20,784	4,222	23,142	1,864	196,486	7.86
	378	43.7	16,512	13,794	2,718	15,427	1,085	130,176	7.88
	482	37.7	18,171	15,183	2,988	16,520	1,651	143,004	7.87
	406	47.2	19,157	16,273	2,884	17,187	1,970	150,631	7.86

es are about 20 per cent. of the males for the average of the five years, but contionate number shows an almost steady advance each year, growing from per cent. of the males in 1884 to 22 per cent. in 1889, or from 15 per cent. of

The whole number of the workers in the former year to 18 per cent. in the latter. The sproportion of workers under 16 years of age, on the other hand, fell from 10 per cent of the whole in 1884 to a little less than 7 per cent. in 1889. The average rate of wages, thowever, was more largely influenced by the relative proportion of female workers, and that we no other data it might be assumed that to the increase in this class in 1889 the slower rate of wages was due for that year.

In the next table is presented the averages of weekly wages and hours employed per week of male and female workers over and under 16 years of age, based on the returns received from employes and employers respectively for the years 1885 to 1889, together with averages computed from both sources:

37	Males o	over 16.	Males u	nder 16.	Females	over 16.	Females	under 16.	All cl	asses.
Years.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Employés :	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	8 c.	No.	\$ a.	No.
1889	9 37	60.11	2 52	60.47	4 67	57.95	2 62	59.33	8 98	59.95
1888	9 77	59.13	3 01	59.17	4 75	57.10	2 85	56.91	9 39	59.00
1887	9 18	58.88	3 11	56.41	4 58	57.21	2 06	55.30	8 63	58.68
1886	9 09	58.07	2 84	58.86	4 29	58.21	2 60	59.67	8 55	58.18
1885	9 00	58.72	2 86	61.43	4 26	59.06	2 79	57.65	8 23	58.82
Average	9 28	58.98	2 87	59.27	4 51	57.91	2 59	57.77	8 96	58.93
Employers:	8 65	58.44	2 64	56.78	4 40	.56.15	2 34	55.04	7 54	57.92
1888	9 04	59.16	2 83	55.53	4 23	56.46	2.73	56.96	7 86	58.51
1886	8 99	59.00	2 92	55.75	4 38	55.68	2.23	57.51	7 88	59.31
1885	9 13	59.63	2 93	49.84	4 37	58.74	2.50	56.20	7 87	58.78
Average	8 95	59.06	2 83	54.48	4 34	56.76	2.45	56.40	7 79	58.3
Both sources:	8 80	58.79	2 64	56.85	4 42	56.31	2 34	55.15	7 80	58.2
1888	9 13	59.15	2 83	55.59	4 25	56.49	2 73	56.96	8 01	58.5
1886	9 00	58.86	2 92	55.85	4 37	55.90	2 26	57.70	7 98	58.9
1885	9 11	59.50	2 93	50.43	4 36	58.77	2 52	56.31	7 92	58.7
Average	9 01	59.08	2 83	51.68	4 35	56.87	2 46	56.53	7 93	58.4

Here it will be seen as a matter of fact that whereas the rate of wages for females over 16 was \$4.37 in 1885, according to the returns of employers, it was \$4.40 in 1889, as that the wages of males over 16 was \$9.13 in the former year and only \$8.65 in latter. So it follows that the fall in wages between 1885 and 1889 was not wholly de to the greater increase in the percentage of female workers, as might hastily be inferred from the previous table. Calculating wages at the rate per hour employed in the we it is ascertained that while males over 16 earned 15.3 cents in 1885 and 14.8 cents 1889, females over 16 earned 7.4 cents per hour in the former and 7.8 cents in the latt year. For all classes of workers, according to the returns of employers, the rate in 18 was 13.4 cents per hour, and in 1889 it was 13 cents. Even now it is not safe to assu that there has been a decrease in wages for males over 16 years, as in 1889 a larger nu ber of places has been canvassed outside of the industrial centres, and we must expect reduction in the mass. In the returns from employers there is large decrease in so classes of workers such as railway employés in which the rate of wages is high compar with the average given above, and an increase in the number of apprentices or boy helps A comparison in more detail will be necessary.

WEEKLY WAGES BY LOCALITIES.—In the tables which follow a summary presented of comparative weekly wages and hours of work per week, by localities.

first table is computed from returns by employers and employés respectively for male workers over 16 years of age :

		Males o	ver 16				Males	over 16	
Lancas I	Empl	oyers.	Emp	loyés.		Empl	loyers.	Empl	loyés.
Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages. Hours.		Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.		\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Bowmanville Brantford Brockville Carleton Place Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Galt Gananoque Guelph Hamilton Kingston Lindsay Listowel	8 80 5 53 7 65 7 46	54.78 61.24 58.92 55.20 56.73 58.69 58.96 59.55 60.00 57.55 60.18 56.48 56.43 58.01 56.43 58.01	8 75 8 12 8 54 9 00 10 42 8 19 10 29 8 93 9 06 9 36 9 36 9 37 9 75 7 01 8 37	60.63 59.33 58.87 60.00 59.87 62.38 64.71 62.49 61.02 61.73 58.93 60.28 57.77 61.15 63.16 63.37	London Orillia Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Peterborough Petrolea Preston St. Catharines St. George St. Thomas Stratford Toronto Waterloo Whitby Woodstock Other places (146)	8 29 9 72 7 15 9 12 9 00 9 31 8 14 9 57 7 01 7 22 9 13	57,49 59,19 57,50 59,89 58,35 59,93 60,00 59,77 72,00 61,01 58,78 56,57 58,63 58,93 58,85 60,72	8 19 10 08 10 74 10 21 9 17 9 28 9 79 10 90 8 27 9 42 8 93 9 26 10 20 7 24 9 02 10 26	58.76 59.70 57.42 59.89 60.48 60.33 58.14 59.60 60.63 64.59 60.44 58.42 62.13 59.78 60.99

In the thirty-five enumerated places all are represented by returns from employés, and all save one by returns from employers. The averages of earnings and hours of labor, it will be observed, vary for each place as given by employers and employés, and in three-fourths of them earnings and hours of labor are higher as given by employés. The averages of earnings per hour are also higher as computed from the returns of employés, being 15.59 cents against 15.42 cents computed from the returns of employers being \$8.90 for 57.72 hours in the places specified. In 146 other places the working time is quoted 3 hours per week longer and the weekly wages \$1.04 less. The averages of employers are made up from 3,331 workmen in Toronto, 1,006 in Hamilton, 675 in Ottawa, 602 in Cornwall, 556 in St. Catharines, Thorold and Merritton, 459 in London, 452 in Brantford, 288 in Bowmanville, 248 in Chatham, 225 in Woodstock, 224 in St. Thomas, 216 in Petrolea, and smaller numbers in all other places.

The next table gives the comparative wages of females over 16 years of age, from returns of employers and employés in fifteen towns and cities:

	F	emales	over 1	6.		F	emales	over 1	6,
	Empl	oyers.	Empl	loyés.		Emp	loyers.	Employés.	
Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Brantford Brockville Gananoque Guelph Hamilton	5 04 4 30 4 30 3 54 4 62 4 19	No. 60.00 53.00 57.17 58.26 58.29 50.67 53.75 52.64	3 67 4 25 4 67 5 02	No. 55.20 60.00 57.33 55.90 59.23 54.40 59.75 59.71	Lindsay	\$ c. 4 25 3 46 3 91 3 16 4 53 4 54 4 27 4 50	No. 56.48 60.00 53.48 57.64 58.43 58.79 53.21 58.13	5 00 3 95	No. 51.00 61.71 56.05 59.89 52.29 58.24 54.16 60.74

Here as in the case of males the averages of earnings and hours of work per week are higher as computed from the returns of employés for a large majority of places; but it is to be remembered in both cases that the returns of employers were much more numerous, and it may also be inferred that they embrace a larger proportion of persons in receipt of small wages.

The third table gives for twenty-one places the comparative wages of m female workers over 16 years of age, computed from the returns of employés only

		M	ale work	ers over	16. ·		
Localities.		ith dents.		hout dents.	То	tal.	Fe ove
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.
	8 c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
Bowmanville	9 28 10 13	60.00 59.08	8 19 9 15	60.00	9 00 9 87	60.00 59.32	
Brantford	9 62 10 27	60.08 59.32	6 92 7 03	59.73 59.16	8 01 8 99	59.87 59.26	4 67 4 14
Brockville	11 08 11 11	63.08 62.56	8 85 9 82	60.71 63.17	10 42 10 66	62.38 62.77	5 02
Oarleton Place	8 84 8 84	64.19 60.50	6 59	66.07 60.00	8 19 8 57	64.71 60.37	4 25
Chatham	10 58 10 12	62.47 61.48	8 24 7 39	62.62 61.26	10 29 9 65	62.49 61.45	5 00 4 34
Cobourg	9 14 10 12	59.26 58.41	8 10 7 15	60.18 58.15	8 93 9 13	59.45 58.32	4 50 4 96
Cornwall	9 28 8 35	61.71 61.63	9 64 8 71	61.80 61.91	9 36 8 43	61.73 61.69	5 37
Galt	9 81 10 04	58 92 58.75	8 13 8 33	58.92 58.10	9 39 9 33	58.92 58.48	
Gananoqua	10 36 10 28	59.45 57.80	6 85 8 38	57.69 57.83	9 27 9 74	58.93 57.81	5 15 5 50
Guelph	10 83 10 22	60.58 60.48	8 54 7 49	58.78 60.49	10 45 9 74	60.28 60.48	5 00 4 21
Hamilton	9 98 10 51	57.84 56.32	8 59 9 62	57.46 57.85	9 75	57.77 56.68	5 29
Kingston	7 70 9 63	60.08 59.80	5 97 8 03	62.81 60.16	7 01 9 10	61.15 59.92	3 75 5 22
London	8 73 9 68	58.90 57.94	6 86 7 06	58.40 58.26	8 19 9 18	58.76 57.27	3 95 5 95
Oshawa	10 83 11 06	57.41 56.84	10 42 9 58	57.44 60.67	10 74 10 85	57.42 57.36	
Ottawa	10 27 13 59	60.15 58.94	9 80 12 50	58.00 53.75	10 21 13 38	59.89 58.50	3 99
Perth	9 55 9 98	60.49 60.00	8 58 9 57	59.91 61.50	9 28 9 87	60.38	8 77
Peterborough	10 12 10 10	58.18 58.59	9 03 7 79	57.88 59.48	9 79 9 14	58.14 58.96	3 96 4 38
St. Catharines	9 78 10 93	61.01 58.69	7 94 9 66	59.06 57.27	9 42 10 69	60.63 58.42	4 34 4 25
St. Thomas	9 20 10 26	65.22 62.88	7 82 8 09	62.00 60.00	8 93 9 82	64.59	
Stratford	10 26 10 35	60.17 60.18	7 60 7 82	60.89 60.46	9 26 9 39	60.44 60.29	4 80 5 68
Toronto	10 76	59.19 55.22	9 23 9 30	58.80 56.00	10 20 11 20	58.42 53.51	5 25 4 35

Lower wages and longer hours per week are the rule here also, for males w without dependents; in sixteen of the twenty-one places in which the compressible for these years the wages are lower in 1889 than in 1888, while in so places the working time is longer. In the female class there is no marked changway, some places indicating an increase in wages and working hours and others a

The fourth table presents a comparative statement by cities and towns of weekly wages computed from the combined returns of employers and employés:

	Ma		Ma			r 16.		nales er 16.	All el	asses.
Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages,	Hours,	Wages.	Hours,
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Bowmanville Brantford Brockville Carleton Place Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Galt Gananoque Genelph Hamilton Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Orillia Oshawa	\$ c. 8 03 8 37 7 71 9 66 9 07 10 15 7 93 9 33 8 92 9 38 8 92 9 57 9 04 7 67 7 92 8 06 8 03 8 63 8 63 8 63 8 63	No. 58.02 59.80 58.91 56.38 57.27 61.61 62.95 60.43 59.50 60.38 60.30 57.30 56.94 59.29 56.66 59.50 61.25 57.49 57.49	\$ c. 2 00 1 95 3 94 2 09 3 06 3 33 1 25 2 72 2 38 2 13 1 98 2 84 1 1 55 5 00 2 58 2 29 2 28 2 29 2 24 2 42	No. 60.00 59.09 55.00 58.80 59.71 60.00 60.00 69.48 55.88 46.00 46.25 56.82 37.40 60.00 60.00 57.10 59.00	\$ c. 4 15 4 58 4 29 4 70 4 32 4 79 5 20 4 26 3 91 4 76	No. 59.23 55.33 E7.19 57.81 59.03 55.25 58.75 56.32 52.62 63.30 56.29 56.23 61.00 53.86 49.41	\$ c. \$ 00 2 50 2 14 3 00 2 08 2 40 1 77 1 75	No. 54.00 58.36 58.57 60.00 51.00 58.32 50.39 55.00	\$ c. 7 25 8 16 6 36 9 54 8 42 9 25 7 93 9 32 7 83 6 84 6 12 7 33 8 67 7 88 8 30 6 88 7 19 6 80 7 93 9 32	No. 58.26 59.56 56.41 57.37 61.23 62.96 60.41 59.56 58.41 59.56 58.41 59.56 58.41 59.56 58.31 57.31 55.86 58.31 57.31 57.31 57.31
Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Peterborough Petrolea Preston St. Catharines St. George St. Thomas Stratford Toronto Waterloo Whitby Woodstock Other places*	9 50 9 56 8 41 9 28 8 63 9 77 8 02 9 20 8 94 9 23 9 08 9 64 7 07 7 93 9 34 7 86	57.49 59.89 59.15 60.33 59.52 59.34 59.56 60.60 60.60 60.17 56.79 59.62 59.27 59.23 60.72	2 42 3 25 2 25 3 25 3 18 2 72 2 70 2 22 2 66 2 06 2 95 2 77	58.50 61.50 60.00 53.90	4 80 4 32 2 84 4 00	58.72 60.00 59.52 53.26 54.00 59.00	2 00 2 03 2 31 1 68	54.00 56.25 53.69 51.60	9 32 8 29 7 78 9 11 7 84 9 49 7 85 8 08 8 58 9 12 8 63 8 26 6 50 7 84 9 32 6 45	57 5 59.8 58.8 60.3 59.1 59.1 59.5 60.5 61.7 60.0 58.0 59.1 59.2 59.2 60.3

^{*} From employers only.

Thirty-five places are specified in this table (or thirty-nine more strictly speaking, as Merritton, Niagara Falls, Port Dalhousie and Thorold are included with St. Catharines). Other places not enumerated give statistics computed from returns of employers only. In one place (Brockville) the earnings of males over 16 years exceed \$10, in fifteen they range between \$9 and \$10, in eleven between \$8 and \$9 and in eight between \$7 and \$8. For all classes of workers there are eight places in which the range is between \$9 and \$10, in ten it is between \$8 and \$9, in eleven it is between \$7 and \$8 and in six it is between \$6 and \$7. In nine places the working time per week is over 60 hours, in seventeen it is between 58 and 60, and in only one is it under 56 hours. The returns from employers were not classified by localities previous to 1889. Notwithstanding the large number of returns received, all classes are represented in only thirteen out of the thirty-five places specified. Of these thirteen Brantford quotes the highest wages for all classes and Cornwall the lowest.

Weekly Wages By Occupations.—In the next set of tables is given comparative statistics of weekly wages and hours of labor by the principal occupations. The first presents wages and working time for thirty-three occupations compiled from the

returns of employes and employers separately for 1889 and conjointly for 1888, 1889 and for the six years 1884-9:

	Aver		Aver		Aver	ages d	erived f	rom be	oth sour	rces.
Occupations.	empl		emplo		188	89.	188	38.	1884	-9.
Occupations.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours. Wages,		Hours.
	8 c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	8 c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	8 c.	No.
Baker	9 17	66.74	9 15	60.00	9 16	64.55	10 08	59.11	9 25	61.34
Blacksmith	9 51	59.56	10 41	58.51	10 06	58.92	10 46	59.05	9 96	58.74
Blacksmith's helper	6 83	58.80	7 18	58.98	7 08	58.93	7 08	58.09	6 87	56.91
Boilermaker	10 55	56.83	12 09	59.95	11 75	59.27	11 88	59.87	11 28	58,38
Book-keeper	12 23	56.73	11 28	57.45	11 51	57.27	11 43	57.57	11 92	57.71
Bricklayer	14 97	56,40	16 21	51.42	15 24	55.31	16 06	51.77	15 10	55.38
Cabinet-maker	9 19	59.67	9 97	57.35	9 68	58.19	9 39	57.78	9 48	59.11
Carpenter	9 90	58.32	10 63	56.11	10 37	56.88	10 12	57.19	9 98	57.06
Carriage trimmer	10 29	59.53	10 62	56.38	10 51	57.47	10 40	58.30	10 22	57.83
Cigar-maker	7 97	50.98	8 21	47.71	8 14	47.57	8 18	48.78	8 47	50.48
Cooper	8 67	59.00	9 57	58.77	9 25	58.85	9 50	58.64	9 20	58.64
Engineer	8 97	64.85	9 48	61,82	9 35	62.56	9 45	62.49	9 43	62.51
Fireman	7 88	67.73	7 54	62.05	7 58	62.67	7 56	62.73	8 22	62.28
Foreman	14 80	59.14	14 40	59.15	14 46	59.15	14 21	59.62	14 65	59.52
Harness-maker	8 53	59.81	7 48	56.67	8 36	59,30	8 06	59.80	8 60	58.63
Laborer (builder's)	8 56	55,67	9 71	54.88	9 25	55.19	8 72	51.16	8 99	53.18
Laborer (general)	6 95	60.22	7 31	59.34	7 25	59.49	7 20	58.12	7 11	59.07
Machinist	10 17	58.26	10 96	58.15	10 80	58.17	10 44	58.30	10 16	58.56
Marble cutter	10 44	59.60	10 24	58,40	10 40	59.36	11 50	59.10	10 92	58.81
Miller	9 31	62.72	9 80	65.95	9 71	65.35	8 83	65.31	9 81	65.56
Moulder	11 73	58.96	12 84	57.85	12 67	58.01	12 35	57.39	12 10	58.09
Painter	9 45	58.47	9 21	57.50	9 30	57.87	9 49	57.91	9 56	57.78
Plasterer	13 11	55.68	15 50	50.00	13 51	54.73	13 75	49.12	13 76	54.95
Plumber	10 61	56.24	11 81	56.12	10 93	56.21	12 31	53.88	11 44	56.87
Pressman	9 98	57.36	9 26	55.86	9 57	56.51	10 34	54.50	9 63	57.50
Printer	9 24	58.55	9 03	56.10	9 09	56.74	9 05	57.61	9 34	56.79
Salesman	8 30	63.02	9 45	59.22	8 97	60.80	9 32	60.67	9 09	60.3
Stone-cutter	15 38	56.13	18 90	48.53	16 73	53.21	17 85	52.37	15 83	56.5
Stone-mason	14 45	58.87	15 41	49.86	14 61	57.68		54.31		56.86
Tailor	10 12	59.57	10 44	57.00	10 28	58.28	9 79	58.09	9 87	58.90
Tanner and currier	8 58	58.89	7 84	59.29	8 01	59.20	7 94	59.44	8 27	59.5
Teamster	7 37	64.65	7 25	60.57	7 27	61.30	7 32	60.61	7 24	60.7
Tinsmith	8 77	59.21	10 81	58.37	9 31	58.98	9 65	59.25	9 37	9.5
Average	9 61	59.25	9 57	58.51	9 58	58.72	100	200	()	
Average	0.01	00.20	9 01	50.51	9 08	00.72		*****		*****

Here the best paid occupations in 1889, as shown by both sources of information, were stonecutters, bricklayers and stonemasons. The averages derived from both sources show that there were six occupations in which the wages exceeded \$12 per week or \$2 per day, viz: stonecutters, bricklayers, foremen, stonemasons, plasterers and moulders; nine in which the wages ranged from \$10 to \$12, fourteen from \$8 to \$10, and four under \$8, viz: blacksmith's helpers, firemen, general laborers and teamsters. For the average of the six years 1884-9 the same six occupations earned more than \$12 per week, six earned

10 to \$12, thirteen earned \$8 to \$10, and three under \$8, viz: blacksmiths' helpers eneral laborers and teamsters. As compared with the average of the six years 1884-9 here were four occupations in 1889 against three in which the hours of labor exceeded 2 hours per week, two against three in which it ranged from 60 to 62 hours, fourteen gainst thirteen in which it ranged from 58 to 60 hours, eight against ten in which it anged from 56 to 58 hours, and five against four in which it was under 56 hours. Obviously, herefore, the tendency is not towards a shortening of the hours of labor as shown by the weekly returns in a majority of the occupations specified in the foregoing table.

Weekly wages of males over 16 in fifty-eight occupations and of females in five occupations for 1889, 1888 and the average of the six years 1884-9 are exhibited in the following table, derived from the yearly statistics of employés, six days constituting a week:

Occupations.	1889	1888	1884-9	Occupations.	1889	1888	1884-9
Males over 16.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	Males over 16-Con.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8: c.
Baker	9 01	9 72	8 81	Moulder	11 45	11 11	11 33
Barber	8 70	9 36	8 22	Packer	7 82	8 57	7 90
Blacksmith	9 45	10 08	9 56	Painter	9 32	9 83	9 48
Blacksmith's helper	6 77	7 38	7 03	Pattern-maker	10 49	10 44	10 75
Boiler-maker	10 43	11 84	10 86	Plasterer	13 42	13 51	13 01
Boiler-maker's helper	6 20	7 07	7 21	Plumber	10 52	11 19	10 66
Book-binder	9 87	10 30	10 69	Porter	6 95	7 15	7 42
Book-keeper	12 29	11 91	11 66	Pressman	9 85	10 10	9 59
Brass-finisher	9 58		9 60	Printer	9 19	9 38	9 38
Brick-layer	14 78	15 52	14 59	Railway employé—			
Cabinet-maker	9 27	9 27	9 08	Car builder	8 88	10 91	8 80
Carpenter	9 81	10 17	9 76	Car repairer	8 80	9 48	8 66
Carriage-trimmer	10 23	9 97	10 33	Salesman	8 25	8 60	8 42
Carver	11 23	9 70	10 85	Shoe-maker	8 51	8 70	8 35
Case-maker	11 04	10 04	10 46	Stone-cutter	15 04	15 58	14 00
Cigar-maker	8 46	9 60	8 40	Stone-mason	14 20	16 25	14 23
Cooper	8 29	8 07	8 33	Stove-mounter	8 96	9 49	9 09
Cotton mill operative	7 47	7 69	7 93	Tailor	9 96	9 70	9 55
Cutter (tailor's)	15 97	15 74	15 94	Tanner and currier	8 56	9 13	8 38
Engineer (stationary)	8 76	8 74	8 88	Teamster	7 36	7 25	7 27
Finisher (wood)	9 88	9 86	8 95	Tinsmith	8 70	8 99	8 80
Fireman	7 39	8 35	7 76	Tobacco-roller	9 82	11 19	10 51
Harness-maker	8 57	8 53	8 45	Upholsterer	9 71	8 75	9 47
Laborer (builder's)	8 70	8 85		Wood-turner	10 46	10 14	9 54
Laborer (general)	6 86	7 20	7 21	Wood-worker	9 50	9 19	9 27
Lumber mill employé	8 55	8 40	9 06	Woollen mill operative	8 54	8 14	7 87
Machine hand	8 33	9 07	8 59				
Machinist	10 15	10 30	10 04	Females over 16.			
Marble-cutter	10 22	10 70	10 19	Cotton mill operative	5 25	5 47	4 94
Marble-polisher	8 33	8 81	8 76	Dress-maker	4 51	4 27	3 95
Melter	9 87	10 01	8 69	Sales-woman	4 67	5 81	4 65
Miller	9 25	10 09	9 77	Tailoress	5 54	4 72	4 73
Mill-wright	9 94		11 87	Woollen mill operative	3 89	4 24	3 75

These rates compare on the whole very closely with the rates of the previous table; but, as the data of them have been furnished by employes only they must necessarily be compared with rates of the same class. In twenty-eight male occupations, the rate is higher in 1889 than for the average of the six years, and in thirty other occupations they are

less. In each of the five female occupations the wages are higher than the average of the six years. The best paid trade appears to be that of tailors' cutter, which is \$15.94 per week for the six years; the bricklayers' trade comes next, at \$14.59; the stone-masons' third, at \$14.23; the stone-cutters' fourth, at \$14; and the plasterers' fifth, at \$13.01. These are the only occupations in which the average rate of wages exceed \$2 per day. There are thirteen in which the rate is between \$10 and \$12, thirty-one between \$8 and \$10, and eight in which it is under \$8.

The next table presents the weekly wages and working hours of five principal occupations by localities for 1889, computed from the returns of employers and employes:

	Blacks	mith.	Carpe	enter.	Mach	inist.	Mou	lder.	Pair	iter.
Localities.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wagne.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Aylmer Barrie Belleville Berlin Bowmanville Brampton Brantford	9 00 9 64 7 50 9 09 9 80 11 47	60.00 60.00 66.00 58.50 58.67	7 50 7 40 9 70 8 75 8 63 9 70 11 01	60.00 60.00 61.25 60.00 58.00 58.19	9 23 10 00 8 56 11 10 11 56	58.00 58.90 55.00 58.24 58.25	9 83 12 09 14 76	58.00 58.00 57.58	9 33 8 35 5 53 8 50 8 53 12 50	60.00 60.00 55.00 60.00 58.00 58.55
Brockville	9 00 8 50 10 09 9 38	60.00 59.00 59.83	10 56 9 15 9 75 8 55 9 50 9 47	60.00 60.00 56.75 59.00 60.00 62.56	10 25 10 44 10 79 13 50	60.00 59.33 59.20 60.00	12 29 12 75 11 74 12 63	60.00 60.00 59.00 60.00	9 25 9 27 8 89	60 00 60.00 59.96 59.40 60.00 60.00
Dundas Galt Gananoque Guelph Hamilton Kingston	10 04 11 92 9 39 10 91 10 00	55.67 60 00	9 75 9 62 10 00 9 61 11 03 8 50	60 00 57.33 57.18	12 45 9 72 11 14 10 39 11 22 13 00	59.50 57.78 60.00 59.00 55.37 60.00	11 42 12 83 11 58 12 09	57.50	8 32 9 63	
Lindssy. Listowel. London Orilia Oshawa Ottawa	9 61 9 75 10 04 9 95	59.67 58.29 59.44 58.86 60.00	9 10 10 17 9 29 10 39 10 00 11 00		8 86 9 61 9 83 9 87 10 50	58.00 59.38 60.00 59.00 59.50	10 27 11 15 15 20 11 23	54.50 59.65 53.26 59.57	9 75	60.00 56.13
Owen Sound. Perth Peterborough. Petrolea Preston St. Catharines.	8 18 10 01 9 84 9 91 8 25 10 79	47.00 60.00 59.55 55.93	9 67 9 57 9 64 9 53 8 25 12 22	58.00 60.00 55.71	10 05 10 95 11 00 11 31	59.00 60 00 60.60 58.77	11 04 9 75 11 18 8 50	59.25 60.00 60.10	9 25 8 95 9 56 8 38	60.00 58.36 60.00 60.00
St. Thomas. Sarnia Stratford. Toronto. Uxbridge.	11 75 9 19 10 25 10 76 9 95	69.00 60.00 57.60 57.45 58.67	10 48 10 50 11 34	59.79 60.00 51.39	11 60 10 25 10 15 11 45 10 05	60.26 60.00 56.29 57.17 58.00	9 75 9 35 14 31 7 50	53.09 58.11 60.00	10 04 9 50 9 83 10 39 7 50	59.67 60.00 58.00 55.05 60.00
Waterloo	7 88 9 26 8 40 9 12	59.25 60.00	8 45			57.00 60.00	12 43	60.00 69.00	8 57 12 00	55.86 60.00

For blacksmiths the towns plying the lowest rates of weekly wages are Belleville, Owen-Sound and Waterloo, and the three paying highest are Brantford, Gananoque and St. Thomas. St. Catharines, Toronto and Hamilton are quoted highest for carpenters' wages, and Barrie, Aylmer and Preston lowest. Cobourg, Kingston and West Toronto Junction are highest for machinists' wages, and Bowmanville, Whitby and Lindsay lowest. For moulders, Oshawa, Brantford and Toronto rank highest, and Waterloo, Uxbridge and Preston lowest. Brantford stands first in the rate of wages paid to painters, Whitby and Collingwood being next, while Berlin, Waterloo, Cornwall and Uxbridge are lowest. There is a greater disparity in the wages paid to painters in the several localities than in those of any other of the five occupations.

YEARLY STATISTICS OF WORKERS.

YEARLY EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.—A variety of interesting results may be worked out from the statistics of employes who make returns of wages earned, time employed, and cost of living for the whole year. In the following table, the statistics of the 3,814 workers who made such returns are presented under a classification of ranges of earnings per full week showing also the days employed in year and wages derived from occupation and extra earnings:

Schedule.	\$5 and under	\$5 to \$6.	\$6 to \$7.	\$7 to \$8.	\$8 to \$9.	\$9 to \$10.	\$10 to \$11.	\$11 to \$12.	\$12 to \$13.	\$13 to \$14.	\$14 to \$15.	Over \$15.	Total.
No. in range	386	308	240	637	757	392	352	391	56	63	109	123	3,814
Weekly wages \$	3 86	5 95	6 84	7 65	8 91	9 87	10 62	11 93	12 60	13 57	14 96	17 88	898
Days employed	275	276	278	272	273	275	272	264	272	261	249	236	270.6
Yearly wages \$	176	274	312	344	400	440	470	516	559	583	604	685	395
Averagedaily rate\$	65	99	1 12	1 26	1 47	1 60	1 73	1 95	2 06	2 23	2 42	2 90	1 46
Extra earnings \$	5 87	14 03	22 18	20 93	16 64	16 88	14 51	12 49	13 52	10 94	8 70	8 54	15 18

The next table shows a classification by ranges in greater detail, under the general

		l'ts.	es ek.	ed,	Y	early ea	mings.	Cost of	living.
Range of weekly wages.	No. in range	No. of depend'ts	Average wages for full week.	Days employed	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	self and dependents.	Total.	Per week.
Workers with depen- dents.			\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c. \$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$5 and under \$5 to \$6 \$6 to \$7 \$7 to \$8 \$8 to \$9 \$9 to \$10 \$10 to \$11 \$11 to \$12 \$12 to \$13 \$13 to \$14 \$14 to \$15 Over \$15	28 137 154 448 544 311 291 324 49 57 88 106 2537		5 96 6 86 7 65 8 90 9 88 10 61 11 94 12 61 13 57 14 95 18 03	276 12 273 17 273 07 276 65 272 30 264 63 270 49 263 26	275 11 310 59 346 53 401 78 444 67 470 79 517 44 559 62 590 80 616 05 705 47	1 00 1 12 1 27 1 47 1 61 1 73 1 96 2 07 2 24 2 43 2 92	34 02 344 6 28 00 374 5 21 78 423 5 20 71 465 3 17 29 488 0 13 68 531 1 15 45 575 0 11 74 602 5 10 06 626 1	3 318 88 1 345 15 3 365 23 6 398 84 8 429 59 8 445 55 2 474 16 7 504 30 4 529 21 510 57 591 82	5 12 6 12 6 62 7 00 7 65 8 24 8 54 9 09 9 67 10 15 9 79 11 35 8 05
Workers without dependents. \$5 and under	358 171 86 189 213 81 61 67 7 6 21 17	m. o. 1399 1355 75 1777 213 80 660 666 21 177 996	5 93 6 85 7 67 8 94 9 83 10 67 11 93 12 50 13 58 15 00 16 91	277 60 282 38 269 38 270 81 266 75 269 69 262 37 280 86 242 00 231 81	510 37 554 51 513 58 751 90 554 83	0 63 0 98 1 12 1 25 1 46 1 58 1 72 1 95 1 97 2 12 2 38 2 80 1 18	1 19 274 10 98 316 43 4 19 341 90 3 50 400 00 2 20 423 56 1 23 466 3 56 73 517 10 554 5 3 33 516 9 3 00 554 90	5 252 95 5 269 17 5 300 52 5 312 31 6 330 00 5 370 14 4 406 57 1 383 83 5 384 68 7 345 68	3 23 4 46 4 85 5 16 5 76 5 99 6 33 7 10 7 80 7 36 6 63 4 90

^{*} The averages of this column are computed from the data of schedule A.

Here under workers with dependents all whose earnings are \$7 a week and under are unable to meet the cost of living, even with the extra earnings of themselves and those dependent upon them added. In the case of 28 whose average wages per week was \$4.34, and whose average extra earnings for the year were \$51.57, the income was less than cost of living by \$28.93, and in the case of 154 whose average earnings from occupation were \$310.59, the cost of living was \$345.15; but with the extra earnings with themselves and dependents the deficit was reduced to an average of 54 cents. Of the 137 whose weekly wages from occupation ranged from \$5 to \$6, and whose extra earnings were \$30.07, the deficit for the year was \$13.70. It is noticeable that 448 persons whose wages per week ranged from \$7 to \$8 (the average being \$7.65) were able to show a surplus for the year of only \$9.30, with extra earnings of \$28. whole number of 2,537 workers with dependents, it will be seen that the average rate of earnings from occupation was \$9.82 per week, which with the extra earnings of \$21.46 made an aggregate for the 270.15 days employed in the year of \$454.09, against which there is \$419.52 for cost of living in the year, or \$8.05 per week for an average family of 4.60. In the class of 1,277 workers without dependents, 996 of whom were males over 16 years, all were able to live within their income upon the average. It is not to be assumed, however, that every person in the several ranges, whether with or without dependents, had a surplus or a deficit according as he may be classified in a range. Some who were in receipt of the lowest earnings were successful in living within their income, while others in receipt of comparatively large earnings were not able to do so.

In the table which follows is presented the aggregates and averages of yearly statistics, classified by sex in the case of workers with dependents as owners, tenants and boarders, and in the case of workers without dependents as over and under 16 years of age:

	308	Time er	nployed.	Y		- 15	0 1		
Class of workers.	No. of returns,	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occu- pation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of depen- dents.	Total.	Cost of living.	Surplu or deficit (-).
With dependents:		No.	No.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8
Males, owners	842 Av.	50,344 59.79	229.074 272.06		6,398 7 60		393,781 467 67	345,009 409 75	48,77 57 9
Males, tenants	1,634 Av.	97,170 59.47	440,098 269.34				734,211 449 33	696,327 426 15	37,88 23 1
Males, boarders . , {	40 Av.	2,319 57.98	10,632 265.80		1 50	80 2 00	18,037 450 93	16,686 417 17	1,38
Females, tenants {	21 Av.	1,229 58.52	5,574 265.43		484 23 05		6,004 285 90	6,303 300 13	
Total	2,537 Av.	151,062 59.54	685,378 270,15	1,097,585 432 63		36,467 14 37	1,152,033 454 09	1,064,325 419 52	87.7 34
Without dependents:		10000							
Males over 16 {	996 Av.	59,042 59.28	270,095 271.18				356,990 358 43	276,364 277 48	
Males under 16 {	17 Av.	1,021 60.06	5,007 294.53		0 23		2,111 124 17	2,121 124 76	-0
Females over 16 {	255 Av.	14,581 57.18	69,127 271.09		306 1 20		52,893 207 42	46,774 183 42	
Females under 16.	Av.	534 59.33	2,519 279.89				1,096 121 78	1,051 116 72	5
Total	1,277 Av.	75,178 58.87	346,748 271.53				413,090 323 49	326,310 255 53	
All classes 1889 {	3,814 Av.	226,240 59.32	1,032,121 270.62		21,421 5 62		1,565,123 410 36	1,390,635 364 61	
1888 {	2,752 Av.	160,280 58.24	743,249 270 07				1,156,020 420 07	1,017,186	

In the class with dependents males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy number one-third and tenants nearly two-thirds of the whole. The former were employed on the average 2.72 days in the year more than the latter, their wages from occupation was greater by \$16.49, their extra earnings greater by 84 cents and the earnings of their dependents greater by \$1.01, making their total yearly earnings greater by \$18.34. On the other hand their cost of living was less by \$16.40, and their surplus was consequently greater by \$34.24. The apparent inference is that in thrift and economy the workingmen who are owners of their dwellings surpass those who are tenants; but without accurate data of payments on purchase account, rent, etc., it is hardly possible to state the inference The returns of a large number of owners show, however, that the definitely. charge for instalments, interest and taxes is in excess of the rent paid by tenants in a number of places. Male employés with dependents who board make better wages from occupation than either of the other classes, and their cost of living is almost as high, although, as will afterwards be shown, they have only onethird the number of dependents. Females with dependents, all of whom are tenants, show a deficit for the year averaging \$14.23, although the number of days during which they were employed was nearly as many as that of males, and their extra earnings were considerably greater, being \$39.53 against \$22.82 for male owners and \$20.97 for male tenants. Males and females over 16 years of age without dependents—996 of the former and 255 of the latter — were employed the same number of days; but the yearly earnings of males were greater by \$151.01 and their cost of living was also greater by \$94.06. For all classes of workers with and without dependents average earnings exceeded the cost of living in 1889 by \$45.75 and in 1888 by \$50.45.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND WORKING TIME.—The following table shows for six years the averages of time and wages of workers, first by males over 16 years, and secondly by all classes:

Year.	Tot		All classes of workers.														
	Hours per week. Days in year.		Wages from	conbacton.	Average daily	Extra earnings of self.				Days in year.		Wages from occupation.		Average daily rate.		Extra earnings of self.	
	No.	No.	8	c.	8	Ċ.	\$	c.	No.	N	ο.	8	Ċ.	8	c.	8	c.
1889	59.47	270.47	411	81	1	52	5	87	59.32	270	.62	395	18	1	46	5	62
1888	58.38	269.41	425	12	1	58	4	41	58.24	270	.07	408	98	1	51	4	10
1887	58.90	260.93	392	82	1	51	7	47	58.70	263	.21	371	87	1	41	6	71
1886	58.21	270.18	403	38	1	49	8	22	58.13	270	.41	381	83	1	41	7	75
1885	58.95	269.89	403	18	1	49	7	56	58.85	271	.28	372	98	1	37	6	75
1884	59.05	265.14	394	34	1	49	4	76	59.10	265	.17	372	29	1	40	4	3
1884 9	58 83	267.67	405	11	1	51	6	38	58.72	268	46	383	85	1	43	5	8

The hours employed per week by males over 16 has ranged from 58.21 in 1886 to 59.47 in 1889, the average for the six years being 58.83 hours; the days employed in the Year has ranged from 265.14 in 1884 to 270.47 in 1889, the yearly average being 267.67; and the wages, including extra earnings, from \$399.10 in 1884 to \$429.53 in 1888, the average being \$411.49. The highest average daily rate of wages, exclusive of extra earnings, was obtained in 1888, when it reached \$1.58; the lowest, \$1.49, was obtained in 1884 and the two succeeding years; and the average for the six years was \$1.51 per day. In the statistics for all classes of workers, the averages are nearly uniform for the six years, the greatest diversity occurring under the head of wages from occupation, which ranged from \$371.87 in 1887 to \$408.98 in 1888. In 1889 the averages are

very close to the yearly averages of the period, but they are in excess under every her with the exception of extra earnings. The time employed was greater than the year average by 2.16 days and the wages from occupation greater by \$11.33.

The next table presents the same comparison by localities for the two years 189

and 1889:

	Tota	l male	work	eri	LOVE	r 16.		ll class	es of w	orker	
		1		1				1	1	1	
Localities.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.		Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Average daily rate.	Extra earnings of self.
	No.	No.	\$	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	No.	No.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.
Bowmanville $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$		284.89 259.92			1 49 1 58	3 18 1 87		284.89 259.92			3 18 1 87
Brantford		275.14 269.77		37 59	1 34 1 49	3 75 1 88		271.61 270.13		1 28 1 44	3 3 1 77
Brockville { 1889 1888		279.30 285.26			1 67 1 64	5 58 2 78	61.59 62.59	281.39 285 26	437 65 467 61	1 56 1 64	4 85 2 78
Carleton Place { 1889 1888		290.46 281.76	388 6	!	1 34 1 45	3 29 1 06	64.33	290.46 280.77			3 29 1 00
Chatham { 1889 1888		270.97 254.27			1 65 1 57	7 52 17 74		270.54 253.66			7 45 17 05
Cobourg	59.60 58.27	287.42 288.05		_	1 49 1 54	3 28 3 77		290.07 288.04			2 52 2 99
Cornwali		263 . 33 254 . 84				6 76 0 86	61.29 61.49				6 76 0 88
Galt	58.19 58.00	257.79 262.75		7		7 06 3 96		257.79 262.75		1 57 1 51	7 06 3 96
Gananoque		256.43 266.76			1 55 1 63	14 77 19 36		258.13 266.85			12 04 16 94
Guelph		282.57 277.78	483 1 427 7		1 71 1 54	2 27 2 21		282.33 277.94			2 21 2 14
Hamilton	57.21	244.58 235.30	391 2	27 21!		8 04 5 52		248.64 235.30		1 53 1 71	7 40 5 52
Kingston		249.21 281.12			1 17 1 51	11 02 6 25	61.62	247.62 281.39	286 97	1 16	13 63 5 91
London	57.31 56.24	274.74 272.57			1 34 1 50	11 35 0 78		274 93 273 16			11 36 0 76
Oshawa	57.23		483 8	31	1 76	10 58 7 39	57.23	275.07 217.84	483 81		10 58 7 39
Ottawa { 1889 1888	59.68	254.28 241.30	428 C	08 21	1 68	1 43 2 50	59.67	255.07 241.30	393 11	1 54	1 24 2 50
Perth	59.55	260.12 259.27	394 3	8	1 52	3 06 0 19	59.32	259.77 259.27	386 75	1 49	2 96 0 19
Peterborough $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	58.14	274.88 254.64	433 f	5	1 58	2 86 7 17	57.44	277.63 257.71	401 35	1 45	2 50 6 68
St. Catharines $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	60.64	263.58 255.88	406 3	37	1 54	6 89 3 54	60.42	261.72 255.68	378 41	1 43	6 61 3 46
St. Thomas {1889	64.27	312.29 284.53	440 1	5	1 41	4 20 9 90	64.27	812.29 284.53	440 15	1 41	4 20 9 90
Stratford	58.47	286.98 286.55	422 6	;o;	1 47	6 18 3 83	58.43	285.56 285.47	396 96	1 39	6 18 3 73
Toronto	57.66	266.09 267.48	436 3	37	1 64	2 98 0 65	57.33	265.26 269.69	416 74	1 57	2 71 0 74

Taking all classes of workers, it will be seen that St. Thomas and Carleton Place has the distinction of longest working hours per week in 1889, each being in excess of (hours; while Brockville and Cornwall stand highest for 1888, the latter at 61.49 and the former at 62.59 hours. The shortest working time per week in 1889 is put to the credit of Bowmanville, where the time was 56.78 hours; and the shortest in 1888 is recorded for Toronto, where it was 54.67 hours. Of days employed in the year, St. Thomas ranks first, at 312 days for 1889; Cobourg and Carleton Place being second at 290 days. Hamilton and Kingston rank lowest, the former at 248.64 days and the latter at 247.62. There are nine places in which the average number of working days in 1889 exceeded 275, six in which it was between 260 and 275 days, four in which it was between 250 and 260 days, and only two in which it was less than 250 days. In 1888 there were eight with working time exceeding 275 days, five in which it ranged from 250 to 260 days, and two in which it was less than 250 days. The highest rate of daily wages was obtained in Oshawa in both years, and also the highest rate of yearly wages in 1889, Ottawa standing first in 1888. In nine places the yearly wages exceeded \$400 in 1889, and in thirteen places they exceeded that figure in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING.—The series of tables under this head show for two or more years the averages of working time, earnings and cost of living in the province by classes of workers and localities. The first presents statistics of 2,537 workers with dependents:

Workers with dependents.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Farnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.
Males, owners { 1889 1888	3.81		272.06 269.11		7 60 6 16		467 67 479 43		85 12 87 42	57 92 62 44
	3.56 3.59		269.34 267.35				449 33 455 52		93 48 93 04	23 18 28 46
Males, boarders \ \ \frac{1889}{1888}	1.54 1.11		265.80 265.89		1 50				164 52 178 41	33 76 41 50
Total males $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1884-9 \end{cases}$	3.61 3.64 3.58	58.33	270.19 267.89 266.41	447 16	6 95 5 37 7 74	10 26	455 50 462 79 451 37	423 67		34 98 39 12 39 64
Females, tenants { 1889 1888 1884-9	2.10 2.00 1.96	59.33	265.43 265.33 272.55	242 83				280 00		-37 17
Average for all 1889 workers with 1888 dependents. 1884-9	3.63	58.34	270,15 267,89 266,48	446 83	5 36	10 25	454 09 462 44 448 86	423 44	91 36	34 57 39 00 39 11

Judged by the amount of savings, the males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy are obviously the most successful. The number of days in which they are employed during the year as well as the amount of their earnings exceed those of males who are tenants or males who are boarders, besides which their cost of living is less, although the number of their dependents is greater. The life of a boarder with dependents may have some things to commend it, but the cost per capita is about twice as great as that of workers who are householders. The days employed by male workers of all classes with dependents was nearly four days more in 1889 than the average of six years 1884-9, the total earnings were greater by \$4.13, the cost of living greater by \$8.79, the cost of living per capita greater by \$1.29, and the surplus was less by \$4.66. Female workers with dependents, all of whom are tenants, worked a shorter time than the average of six years by 7.12 days, but their earnings from occupation were greater by

\$16.29, and their extra earnings and the earnings of their dependents were also greater by \$22.99. Yet the cost of living more than kept pace with income, so that the deficit of \$8.46 for the average of the six years became \$14.23 in 1889. For all classes of workers, with an average of 3.60 dependents, the average working time in 1889 was 270.15 days as against \$266.48 for the six years, the average earnings from all sources \$454.09 as against \$448.86, the total cost of living \$419.52 as against \$409.75, the cost of living per capita \$91.23 as against \$89.86, and the surplus \$34.57 as against \$39.11. With earnings and cost of living the same as the average of the six years, an increase of less than one-half of one dependent to each worker, or say one dependent to two workers, would suffice to wipe out the surplus—so narrow is the margin of the savings of wage-earners who have to provide for the support of others. And it will be seen that about one-third of the surplus is earned by the dependents themselves.

The next table presents the same comparative statistics for 1,277 workers without

dependents:

Workers without dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (.).
Males over 16 { 1889 1888 1884-9	58.50	No, 271.18 273.43 270.40	366 40	1 85	\$ c. 358 43 368 25 349 55	64 11	168 17	\$ c. 277 48 280 93 267 38	\$ c. 80 95 87 32 82 17
Males under 16 { 1889 { 1888	59.17	294.04	123 94 147 84 134 06	1 04	124 17 148 88 134 55		108 73	124 76 142 92 134 07	-0 59 5 96 0 48
Females over 16 { 1889 1888 1884-9	55.98	276.05	206 22 212 41 196 09			41 97	116 75	183 42 180 04 171 48	33 34
Females under 16 { 1889 1888 1884-9	56.73	279.89 287.91 276.53		1 78	121 78 135 95 117 47	18 89 28 50 23 76	106 75	116 72 139 77 120 54	5 06 -3 82 -3 07
Average for all \(\begin{cases} 1889 \ 1888 \ 1884-9 \end{cases}. \end{cases}	58.04	271.53 274.64 271.71	330 05	1 65	323 49 331 70 308 95	59 59	158 32	255 53 257 38 241 91	67 96 74 32 67 04

The working time in 1889 for all classes in this table is almost the same as the average for the years 1884.9, but the average of total earnings is higher by \$14.54. The total cost of living is also higher for 1889 than for the average of six years by \$13.62, of which \$3.13 was for clothing, although the cost of board and lodging was less by \$5.81. The surplus of 1889 for all classes without dependents was in excess of the average of the six years by 92 cents. This, however is wholly due to the savings of females under 16, whose surplus was \$5.06 against a deficit of \$3.07 for the six years. For each of the other three classes the savings were less in 1889 than the average for the six years. The cost of clothing in 1889 to males over 16 was \$3.58 and to females \$7.99 more than the yearly average, while to males under 16 it was \$2.98 and to females \$4.87 less. The cost of board and lodging was less than the yearly average to each class of workers, ranging from \$1.68 for females under 16 to \$6.62 for males under 16. Nevertheless the total cost of living was in excess of the average by \$10.10 for males over 16 years, and by \$11.94 for females over 16; it was below the average for males under 16 by \$9.33 and for females under 16 by \$3.82.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY LOCALITIES.—In the tables under this head workers are classified as males who are owners and tenants with dependents, and males and females over 16 years of age without dependents, for the years

1888 and 1889 in twenty-one towns from which returns have been collected in both years. The first table gives the statistics of males who are owners of the dwellings they occupy:

Localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
Bowmanville { 1889 1888	3.57 2.86	No. 57.80 55.14	No. 285.93 267.29	\$ c. 430 46 436 07	8 c. 7 07	\$ c. 4 13	\$ c. 441 66 436 07	\$ c, 351 87 350 00	8 c. 77 05 90 74	\$ c. 89 79 86 07
Brantford {1889 1888	2.41 3.45	58.41 58.95	267.00 268.91	435 12 512 82	4 70 2 04	22 06 13 64	461 88 528 50	365 70 390 20	107 19 87 60	96 18 138 30
Brockville { 1889 1888	3.48	63.28 63.25	281.09 293.36	521 31 500 31	2 39 1 97	3 91 5 50	527 61 507 78	423 65 400 56	94 60 91 18	103 96 107 22
Carleton Place { 1889 1888	4.29	62.43 56 21	306.93 276.53	439 63 373 52	2 14	21 43 8 42	463 20 381 94	423 62 378 32	80 14 75 64	39 58 3 62
Chatham {1889	3.34 3.63	61.47 60.63	267.50 251.48	451 81 425 58	8 03 20 22	8 58 8 34	468 42 454 14	415 24 406 84	95 63 87 93	53 18 47 30
Cobourg	4.00	59.89 58.33	285.89 284.48	490 36 484 24	9 44 12 38	26 67 1 67	526 47 498 29	352 94 458 76	70 59 95 39	173 53 39 53
Cornwall	4.27 3.46	59.45 61.46	258.82 269.62	414 99 337 90	6 49	24 18 16 92	445 66 354 82	396 51 341 57	75 20 76 56	49 15 13 25
Galt	3,53	58.18 58.10	257.94 247.80	439 07 417 16	2 94 11 00	4 41 26 20	446 42 454 36	378 97 377 86	83 67 78 72	67 45 76 50
Gananoque { 1889 1888	3.45 2.82	58.09 58.64	246.91 280.00	416 36 543 36	27 91 24 55	13 64 8 18	487 91 576 09	421 48 424 45	94 62 111 17	66 43 151 64
Guelph	4.13 4.18	60.05 60.07	275.00 265.42	495 16 454 05	4 86 1 82	0 89 7 82	500 91 463 69	439 68 431 22	85 79 83 22	61 23 32 47
Hamilton	4.23	57.02 55.98	247.21 246.80	425 40 436 24	7 05 4 46	20 35 15 61	452 80 456 31	425 84 435 72	81 38 91 61	26 96 20 59
Kingston {1889	4.29 4.06	63.71 59.13	252.57 277.88	352 21 435 09	10 00 9 37	98 14 38 75	460 35 483 21	471 46 397 26	89 20 78 47	-11 11 85 95
London {1889	3.67 3.76	56.65 55.97	279.89 275.94	404 98 457 88	12 43 1 06	32 57 14 34	449 98 473 28	413 47 440 18	88 60 92 25	36 51 33 10
Oshawa	4.71	57.50 55.36	283.79 288.18	509 07 580 82	27 14 9 09	28 57 47 73	564 78 637 64	459 11 483 27	80 35 84 38	105 67 154 37
Ottawa	4.69 5.40	59.69 59.60	254.76 246.60	474 35 521 00	2 29	11 59	488 23 521 00	413 86 497 60	72 73 77 75	74 37 23 40
Perth {1889	3.84	59.14 60.00	253.35 259.14	417 84 438 21	4 31	14 19	436 34 438 21	415 94 410 57	85 98 83 30	20 40 27 64
Peterborough {1889 1888	4.44 3.60	57.33 58.30	268 11 241.00	478 33 435 60	5 56 8 00	6 67	490 56 443 60	388 67 364 62	71 39 79 26	101 89 78 98
St. Catharines { 1889 1888	3.47 3.89	61.47 57.50	270.35 254.50	493 23 490 93	3 82 7 08	6 06 6 81	503 11 504 82	446 82 413 04	99 95 84 49	56 29 91 78
St. Thomas {1889 1888	3.41 4.08	69.50 64.00	327.00 295.67	474 00 510 22	7 27 10 42	2 73	484 00 520 64	456 37 444 67	103 51 87 48	27 63 75 97
Stratford {1889 1888	3.46	58.56 57.97	293.15 285.56	469 44 491 24	9 46 5 24	20 08 3 89	498 98 500 37	425 03 406 70	95 32 91 51	73 95 93 67
Toronto	3.70 4.10	57.02 54.67	280.50 257.48	531 95 526 78	0 23 2 38	16 16 17 62	548 34 546 73	547 80 505 83	116 44 92 28	0 64 40 90

The differences in the statistics of the same town for the two years are due in part, no doubt, to the difficulty of procuring returns from the workers of the same occupations in the same relative proportions for successive years; but they are also due in no small measure to inequalities in working time. Brockville and Oshawa are the only places showing a surplus of more than \$100 for each of the two years, and Kingston is the only one of the twenty-one places in the table showing a deficit in 1889. These statistics, however, can only possess value when the comparison has been extended over a term of years.

The next table presents the same comparative statistics for tenants with dependents in the same towns and cities:

Localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total carnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
Bowmanville { 1889 1888	2.79 2.67	No. 55.24 55.29	No. 284.57 258.83	\$ c. 441 72 411 77	\$ c. 1 43 3 38	\$ c. 4 95 7 73	\$ c. 448 10 422 88	\$ c. 383 68 363 43	\$ c. 101 35 99 12	64 42 59 4
$\textbf{Brantford.} \dots \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.62 3.34	60 76 58.75	285.00 270.07	463 86 432 78	9 43 3 30	10 95 15 23	484 24 451 31	430 50 886 47	93 20 89 03	53 7
Brockville $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.32 3.24	61.70 61.71	278.34 275.71	481 84 465 18	9 45 2 27	4 08	491 29 471 53	467 05 426 72	108 24 100 53	24 2— 44 8 ——
Carleton Place. $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.74	64.04	275.35	410 25	5 65	7 39	423 29	441 26	93 11	—17 9
	4.03	55.81	282.74	443 73	0 81	20 61	465 15	474 76	94 34	— 9 6
Chatham { 1889 1888	3.27	62.22	271.36	462 98	8 31	5 36	476 65	434 18	101 62	42
	3.64	61.05	250.99	408 23	18 37	4 22	430 82	409 19	88 15	21
Cobourg	3.94 3.70	59.55 58.33	288.73 289.30	429 39 496 52	2 39 1 36	6 94	438 72 497 88	361 73 443 91	73 23 94 51	76 53
$\textbf{Cornwall} \dots \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.42	61.92	266 73	400 61	8 11	12 12	420 84	407 51	92 13	13 === 33
	2.83	61.90	251.97	345 63	1 00	25 70	372 83	387 54	101 10	-15 21
Galt	3.05	57.82	264.64	423 24	11 00	13 64	417 88	394 51	97 52	53 37
	3.44	58.00	277.72	449 28	2 22	10 58	462 08	403 63	90 82	59 45
Gananoque \dots $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.65	58.88	274.59	455 64	14 83	24 88	495 35	439 53	94 58	55 82
	3.51	54.79	261.68	422 29	25 00	14 95	462 24	399 48	88 26	63 76
Guelph	3.65	61.06	287.80	501 09	1 23	3 09	508 41	461 17	99 08	47 24
	3.61	60.86	281.70	441 79	2 96	4 95	452 70	430 84	92 84	21 86
Hamilton { 1889 1888	3.67 3.65	57.38 55.19	244.54 229.52	394 03 400 36	10 71 7 47	13 50 9 35	418 24 417 18	409 36 420 20	87 72 90 27	- 3 0 ³
Kingston 1889	3.07	59.93	244.90	815 55	19 21	44 93	379 69	410 83	100 97	-31 14
1888	3.37	59.48	280.67	446 16	7 71	29 07	482 91	393 44	90 03	89 50
London {1889	3.97	57.54	271.69	385 37	15 27	30 73	431 37	420 56	84 68	10 81
1888	3.75	55.78	268.57	411 54	0 94	23 81	436 29	442 97	93 22	- 6 68
Oshawa	4.00 4 19	57.58 57.00	273.79 271 26	482 95 464 47	3 95 8 33	6 31	493 21 472 80	442 92 431 72	88 58 83 26	50 29 41 08
Ottawa	4.42	59.97	255 82	425 20	1 12	14 50	440 82	417 45	77 01	23 37
	4.91	58.36	228.00	497 16	3 64	4 54	505 34	482 66	81 68	22 68
Perth	3 63	60.08	270.47	404 83	2 49	17 86	425 18 ⁻	897 47	85 89	27 71
	3.56	60.00	262.44	419 63	0 37	2 50	422 50	419 31	91 90	35 19
Peterborough $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{cases}$	4.33	58.53	281.50	446 67	3 67	5 16	455 50	422 73	79 26	32 77
	4.00	57.90	238.29	389 17	14 95	14 43	418 55	419 75	83 95	- 1 20
St. Catharines { 1889 1888	3.20	61.08	263.34	401 19	9 20	14 45	424 84	400 64	95 39	24 20
	3.79	58.61	255.09	441 42	3 03	4 52	448 97	415 08	86 67	33 94
St. Thomas { 1889 1888	3.96	60.35	306 26	437 13	3 26	0 52	440 91	421 82	85 11	19 09
	3.42	59.00	276.25	434 73	14 33	2 50	451 56	437 65	99 09	13 91
Stratford {1889	3.29	58.15	288.92	475 58	4 22	11 42	491 22	431 57	100 51	59 65
1888	3.40	60.00	287.22	457 67	4 18	2 09	463 94	412 62	93 71	51 32
Toronto	3.17	57.64	262.60	446 52	4 87	23 17	474 56	493 46	118 20	-18 90
	3.86	54.26	270.€5	518 59	0 48	7 43	526 50	502 60	104 07	23 90

Here the inequalities of time, earnings and cost of living are less observable than in table of workingmen who are owners, and there is consequently less variation in average savings. In no case does the surplus reach \$100, the highest in 889 being in Cobourg, where it was \$76.99. Three places show a deficit, viz.: Carleton Place, Kingston and Toronto, as against four places in 1888. In six places, viz. Bowmanville, Brockville, Chatham, Kingston, Stratford and Toronto the cost of living per capita exceeded \$100 in 1889, Toronto being highest. The lowest cost of living per capita in 1888 was obtained in Ottawa, where it was \$81.68, and the lowest in 1889 in Cobourg, where it was \$73.23.

Similar comparisons for all classes of workers with dependents are made in the lowing table, being complete as regards fourteen places for the four years 1886-9:

Localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week,	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita	Surplus or deficit (-).
Bowmanville { 1889	3.07 2.69		No. 285.14 261.44		\$ c. 3 68 2 08			\$ c. 371 59 358 52	\$ c. 91 35 97 10	\$ c. 74 30 67 58
Brantford \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	3.08 3.38		276,95 269,68		7 32 2 88		474 24 477 04		98 44 88 54	72 73 89 33
Brockville \begin{cases} 1889 \ 1888 \ 1886.9	3.33 3.30 3.63	62,27	280.44 282.13 273.40	477 96	6 5t 2 15 10 08	4 60	503 11 484 71 471 17		103 74 97 05 89 53	54 13 67 50 56 66
Carleton Place $\begin{cases} 1889\\ 1888 \end{cases}$	3.95 3.90		287.30 281.15		4 32 0 48		438 39 436 31	434 68 438 80	87 87 89 48	$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 81 \\ -2 & 49 \end{array}$
Chatham { 1889	3.30 3.62 3.57	60,93	269.78 250.88 261.85	114 45	8 19 19 02 15 16	5 89		426 44 407 55 408 85	99 15 88 22 89 46	46 85 31 81 49 67
Cobourg \ \ \frac{1889}{1888}	3.88		288.40 287.43		3 81 5 65		452 12 498 04	356 08 449 69	72 91 94 86	96 04 48 35
Cornwall { 1889	3.63 2.98		265.34 257.55		7 43 0 67	15 29 22 02	428 46 362 41	404 85 369 83	87 41 92 97	$23 61 \\ -7 42$
Galt	3,26 3,57 3,49	58.04	261.72 267.04 265.42	437 81	7 49 5 35 5 52	16 17		387 73 394 43 399 66	91 09 86 28 89 01	59 51 64 90 57 43
Gananoque { 1889	3.39 3.27 3.43	56.20	263.52 268.40 266.27	466 68	18 03 24 83 18 14	12 47	491 93 503 98 483 14		97 55 95 77 93 09	63 99 95 35 70 76
Guelph $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1886.9 \end{cases}$	3.85 3.77 3.99	60,67	282.57 277.67 278.46	447 08	2 71 2 68 3 83	5 66	505 34 455 42 457 15	430 93	93 34 90 25 84 27	52 96 24 49 36 62
Hamilton { 1889	3.73 3.68 3.78	55 40	245.59 231.12 232.89	409 91	9 27 6 66 8 59	11 02	425 47 427 59 429 46		87 01 90 63 87 99	13 68 3 26 8 89
Kingston { 1889 1888 1886 . 9	3.07 3.47 3.52	59.43	241.07 280.28 270.20	444 63	20 17 7 94 12 93	30 41	482 98	410 27 393 97 406 79	100 73 88 22 90 00	-28 37 89 01 40 22
London { 1889 1888 1886 . 9	3.78 3.70 3.71	55.93	274.31 271.04 270.37	427 86	14 77 0 96 8 31	20 08	431 93 448 90 430 85		86 30 93 72 88 99	19 10 8 48 11 69
Oahawa { 1889	4 21 4 34 3 97	56.53	276.97 276.16 265.29	498 15	13 38 8 55 11 38	13 82	518 85 520 52 481 89		85 72 83 61 86 60	72 60 73 88 51 48
Ottawa { 1889 1886 1886.9	4.47 5.06 4.51	58.75 60.73	255.61 233.81 254.54	504 61 452 19	1 34 2 50 3 94	3 12 11 00	467 13	487 33 436 15	76 16 80 38 79 16	33 19 22 90 30 98
Perth	3.72 3.67	59 68 60.00	263.27 261 43	410 30 425 28	3 26 0 26		429 88 427 28		85 93 89 14	24 64 10 63
Peterborough . { 1889	4.36 3.78 3.78	58.09	278.41 240.44 265.07	403 02	4 10 12 31 12 15	9 47	463 59 424 80 461 88	400 03	77 42 83 67 87 31	48 72 24 77 44 53
St. Catharines \begin{cases} 1889 \ 1888 \ 1886-9	3.21 3.82 3.58	58.29 60.35	265 89 254 92 258 95	455 57 413 42	8 32 4 19 6 90	5 17	464 93	410 14 414 46 406 78		31 57 50 47 25 06
St. Thomas \{\begin{align*} 1889 \ 1883 \end{align*}	3.69 3.75	61.50	316.40 285 96	472 47	5 22 12 38			438 71 441 16	93 56 92 87	23 27 44 94
S tratford { 1889 1888 1886. 9	3.30 3.42 3.38	59.02	289 . 49 286 . 42 291 . 39	473 94	6 27 4 69 8 28	2 96	491 35 481 59 490 50	427 21 409 75 417 50	99 28 92 64 95 32	64 14 71 84 78 00
Towards { 1889	3.16 3.8¤ 3.3 6	4.33	265.74 268.89 263.48	517 67	3 89 0 73 4 04	8 74	527 14	499 05 501 52 480 22	102 78	25 62

The most valuable comparisons in this table will be found by taking the averages in the several places for the four years 1886-9. The number of dependents ranges from 3.36 in Toronto to 4.51 in Ottawa, the number of days of working time from 232.89 in Hamilton to 291.39 in Stratford, the total earnings (including extra wages of the worker and earnings of dependents) from \$429.46 in Hamilton to \$493.20 in Toronto, the total cost of living from \$399.66 in Galt to \$480.22 in Toronto, the cost of living per capita from \$79.16 in Ottawa to \$110.14 in Toronto, and the surplus of earnings over cost of living from \$8.89 in Hamilton to \$73 in Stratford. The latter place, which is one of the lowest in number of dependents and highest in working time, stands next to Toronto in the average of total earnings, being only \$2.70 less. It stands next to Toronto also in the cost of living per capita, but at an interval of \$14.82.

A comparison of males over 16 without dependents in twenty-one towns and cities

is exhibited in the next table for the years 1888 and 1889 :

Localities.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8 c.
Bowmanville		284.19 255.71		1 77 1 29	387 09 383 36			270 08 276 93	
Brantford		273.91 269.91			314 47 315 65		150 43 158 30	223 85 231 16	90 62 84 49
Brockville		276.98 291.00		3 14 3 93	397 45 452 56		164 35 189 95	301 98 319 36	95 47 133 20
Carleton Place {1889 1888		298.27 283.42		0 73 2 63	308 53 376 18		155 33 167 79	268 17 314 80	40 36 61 38
Chatham		279.46 270.29		2 69 11 62	359 15 330 74		156 00 153 00	267 08 247 56	92 07 83 18
Cobourg		284.73 289.30		0 91	372 62 343 78		0.00	225 00	147 62 59 37
Cornwall		255.70 243.73			382 08 348 35		173 30 171 00	298 18 312 65	83 90 35 70
Galt		246.00 256.75			330 02 342 27		143 33	and the	96 74 89 60
Gananoque	56.46	239.54 262.67	257 63	7 00 5 67	264 63 362 82			209 46 259 88	55 17
Guelph	58.78	282.59 278.32	395 37		395 37 336 34			265 78 248 60	
Hamilton	56.90	244.41 239.22	341 73	1 99 1 70			160 89 183 19	282 67 317 70	61 05 56 07
Kingston		261,46 284.58		3 85 2 80	256 00 381 82		142 52 166 30		
London		274.39 279.05			308 35 323 11		152 46 153 16	251 63 239 57	56 72 83 54
Oshawa		267.89 266.50			459 78 421 08		186 33 166 67	331 89 313 98	
Ottawa		244.60 271.25		2 07 2 50	382 30 530 13		190 17 215 50		85 88 185 13
Perth		251.73 253.06		2 55	354 44 390 06		152 64 152 69		91 44 115 50
Peterborough		266.76 274.39			386 65 352 04	70 59	153 47	The same of	112 94
St. Catharines \ \ \frac{1889}{1888}		255.81 259.93			330 53 407 37		166 32	295 72 306 63	34 81
St. Thomas	62.00	295.45 278.83	378 75		378 75 384 97	55 50	180 55 143 33	291 09	87 66
Stratford	58.83	281.81 286.76	338 52		345 03	69 22	160 88 157 85	295 19	49 84
Toronto	57.91	265.88 265.01	391 47	1 35	392 82 387 62	71 16	184 07	331 95 313 26	60 87

Here again the data are insufficient for useful comparisons, and the same observations will apply generally as in the case of the averages of other classes of employés for a two years period. Oshawa gives the highest rate of earnings for 1889 and Ottawa for 1888, both being in excess of \$450. Kingston is lowest in the former year (\$256) and Brantford in the latter (\$315.65.) The cost of clothing ranges in 1889 from \$31.18 in Cobourg to \$92.06 in Brockville, and in 1888 from \$40 in St. Thomas to \$96.30 in Cobourg. In the case of the latter town the comparison of the two years passes into a contrast. Cost of board and lodging ranges from \$131.46 in Gananoque to \$190.17 in Ottawa in 1889, and from \$128 in Cobourg to \$215.50 in Ottawa in 1888. For total cost of living Toronto stands highest in 1889, with Oshawa a close second; in 1888 Ottawa is highest and Brantford lowest, their difference being \$113.84. In five places the surplus exceeded \$100 in 1889, Cobourg being first at \$147.62, and in ten places it exceeded \$100 in 1888, Ottawa having the lead at \$185.13. The lowest surplus of the two years is recorded for St. Catharines, where it was only \$34.81; but there are only five places in which it fell below an average of \$50 in either of the two years.

The next table gives for nine places the averages for females over 16 years of age without dependents for the two years.

Localities.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 0.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford		242.80 275.71			184 35 192 14			165 63 162 14	
Cobourg {1889 1888		298.64 288.00			224 20 240 00	34 55	123 55	174 73 200 00	49 47 40 00
Gananoque		265.60 280.20			229 55 257 40			143 80 139 20	85 75 118 20
Guelph		272.50 279.29			230 00 188 29	45 00 35 71	118 75 97 14	183 00 143 14	47 00 45 15
London		276.78			183 81 293 00		101 83 134 00		23 80 71 00
Peterborough {1889 1888		296.43			186 36 215 63	56 43 73 75		170 71 173 50	15 65
St. Catharines \ \ \frac{1889}{1888}	56.77	265.00 247.75	187 69	2 31	190 00 174 88	46 36	122 95	185 23 169 13	4 77
Stratford	58.45	273.07 271.77	212 90	5 51	218 41	48 75	133 94 118 00	194 79	23 62
Toronto	54.03	259.33 278.96	216 71		216 71	67 31	1000	214 28	2 43

The highest wages in the two years is credited to London and the lowest to St. Catharines, the highest cost of clothing to Brantford and the lowest to Gananoque, the highest cost of board and lodging to Toronto and the lowest to Gananoque, the highest total cost of living to London, the lowest to Gananoque. But Gananoque makes the best record for savings of female wage-earners, their average surplus being greater than that of any other place in both years, while Toronto's average is lowest in 1889 and that of St. Catharines in 1888.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN LOCALITIES BY OCCU-PATIONS.—The next series of tables compares earnings and cost of living of workers with dependents in five of the leading occupations or trades of the country,—for the

chief towns and cities in 1888 and 1889, and for the whole province in 1887, 1888 and 1889. The first table gives averages for the trade of blacksmith:

Blacksmith.	No. of de-	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
Chatham {1889			No. 264.17 246.71	\$ c. 433 33 427 14		8 c.		\$ c. 390 33 405 00	\$ c. 117 10 94 50	
Guelph	3.29 4.63		290.00 280.75		7 14	 	448 28 474 25		93 63 89 84	46 91 -31 13
	3.78 4.33		280.44 27ა.00	478 33 472 17		8 33	486 66 472 17	454 92 451 17	95 22 84 59	31 74 21 00
	3.80 4.80		277.20 263.20	495 95 475 15			495 95 484 75		99 21 68 03	19 75 90 15
	3.60 3.50		290.80 286.00	431 10 483 33			436 10 483 33		88 65 90 70	
	3.00 3.73		281.09 265.55			40 91 5 45		497 55 461 38		-10 28 30 53
The Province \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1887 \end{cases}		58 91	273.57	445 32 473 33 449 15	5 65	3 82	455 98 482 80 464 08	422 56 438 61 423 66	89 00 91 87 92 22	

In each place the average of time employed is greater in 1889 than in 1888, ranging from two days in Perth to eighteen in Chutham, but the average for the whole province was only greater by 4.94 days, and only 3.74 days greater than in 1887. But the earning from occupation for the province was less than in 1887 by \$3.83, and less than in 1888 by \$28.91. For the whole province the cost of living per capita varied by only \$3.25 in the three years, and the average surplus is closely proportioned to the total earnings

The next table presents a comparison for the trade of carpenter in nine towns and cities for two years, and in the whole province for three years:

Carpenter.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in y ar.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Farnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		59.25		451 75			451 75	406 89	\$ c. 108 50 64 38	
				$\begin{array}{c} 418 \ 33 \\ 496 \ 18 \end{array}$					103 78 96 85	20 50 21 60
	3.58 5.29			$\frac{427}{445} \frac{67}{50}$					94.24^{0}	33 67 16 33
				452 59 ,4 9 69					$65/21 \\ 94/16$	
Peterborough $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1.88 \end{cases}$	1,80° 55,59	55,20 60,00	$\frac{2.9}{220,60}$	156 CO 363 GO	• • • • • •	16 67	47.6 00 379 67	411 40 410 48	1 70 93 91 22	44 60 10 81
	0 00	the co	25 1 600	120 96	91.60	4: 60	ten or	110 0	161 90	40 60
	ا به وبی	200, 200	ور د وهجورا	460 741	c c-	10.00	162 60	457 75	165 69	OU AC
(1889)	3.05	54.00	278.75	4' 0 (0)		' 	499 00	407 "5	95 82 90 14 ₁	82 75 1
	$\frac{2.60}{3.94}$								138 04 100 04	
The Province 1888	3 84	54.83	267/77	126 63 157 0 1 118 03	2/99	9 17	469 16	433 81	85 76 89 70 83 6 2	35 35

. . . . -

The noticeable feature of this table is the shorter hours of labor per week in Toronto as compared with all other places except London; but in Toronto the average in 1889 was 2.35 hours more than in 1888. None of the places specified in the table exhibits a deficit for 1889, but Hamilton and Peterborough record deficits for the previous year. The provincial averages for cost of living per capita and surplus in the three years keep within close margins.

In the next table is exhibited for eight towns and cities the same comparison for machinists in 1888 and 1889, and for the whole province in the three years:

Machinist.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capits.	Surplus or deficit (—).
	3.57 3.00		No. 296.14 279.80	\$ c. 536 55 504 30	\$ c. 4 28		540 83		\$ c. 111 58 120 69	\$ c. 30 76 33 56
	4.14 5.40		288.86 286.60	521 33 548 40	8 57 12 00			470 85 536 14		59 05 44 26
	3.80 4 20		274.40 284.00	522 90 555 10	4 00			443 90 522 20	92 48 104 23	79 00 53 70
	3.64 2.82		273.18 254.55	463 73 454 36				431 64 446 91		45 73 7 91
	3.63 3.29		231.06 264.36	412 69 457 56	24 44 4 64			448 03 441 53		
	3.44 4.00		261.22 290.55	399 24 531 45	2 78 10 64		402 03 553 45	412 71 446 28		- 10 69 107 17
Stratford {1889 1888				446 00 454 54				422 15 423 82		36 10 37 54
	3.25 3.38		268.25 290.50	498 65 550 54		33 00			130 49 154 54	
The Province \ 1888	3.56 3.63 3.83	58 06		479 34 487 56 448 47		6 57	498 87	451 37 455 75 419 39	98 49	41 32 43 12 54 02

Carleton Place, Galt, Gananoque and Toronto each show total earnings exceeding \$500, which is a little in excess of the average for the province. In the case of Toronto a substantial addition is made by the earnings of dependents; yet that city and London are the only places in which the average earnings fell below the cost of living. In the previous year London's average surplus was double that of any other of the towns in the table.

The statistics of moulders are presented in the next table for four places:

Moulder.	No. of dependents.	Hours per	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras	Earnings of dep adents.	Tot d	T taleast of living.	Cost per	Surp'us or deficie (-).
Brockville {1889		40.0		S e. 555-71 436-69	.,					14. 4 1
				* * . · . · . · . · ·						
London { 1889				~						
Ins. (188)	4."0	55.00	-69.60	695,29	6 00		GD 20	549 18	11	67 99 194 61
The Province. < 1888	3 53	-57/81	267 11	588-28 564-78 498-41	2 91	4 46	5.1 53	451 15	464 72	72 14 50 68 50 72

Here Oshawa leads in earnings, although not in time employed. It also leads to both years in cost of living per capita; yet its surplus is lower in 1889 than that of entire of the other places specified, and lower also than the provincial average.

The fifth table gives the figures of the painters' trade for six places:

Painter.	No. of dependents	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (—).
Cobourg { 1889 1888	3.40 3.67		No. 282.60 260.83	\$ c. 352 50 442 83		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ c. 352 50 467 00	\$ c. 829 10 456 83		23 4
	2.75 3.00		287.50 264.33	459 50 410 67			459 50 440 67		106 27 110 44	61 0
	3.17 2.78		211.67 209.44	368 83 375 27					95 68 100 36	-14 8 16 1
	3.71 3.18			342 56 368 88			398 84 380 94			
	3.83 3.60			400 00 414 20			432 00 414 20			
	3.00 4.25			480 52 496 03			480 52 496 03	507 01 485 63		-26 4 10 4
The Province \ 1888	3.48 3.53 3.58	56.00		410 10 418 17 407 92		7 25	426 03 431 34 422 54	417 08	92 02	14 2

In Hamilton the working time of the year was much below the average of the prass was also the total earnings, for which cause that city exhibits a deficit. In the high cost of living is responsible for the same result.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY PATIONS.—The following table shows averages of time employed, wages earn cost of living for workers with dependents in twenty-nine of the other principal tions for the two years 1888 and 1889, computed from the statistics of the provin

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total coat of living.	Cost per capita	Surplus or
	j	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ e.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ €.	8 -0.
	3.73 3.13		302.42 290.26	465 93 485 83	2 27		473 38 491 92			
	$\frac{3.00}{2.90}$			3 27 65 339 38			341 10 365 10			-10
	4.11 3.40			470 10 547 40			496 20 551 40			
	4.49 4.13			491 09 482 95			506 95 487 11			
	3.40 3.28			448 93 448 30			462 07 461 54			
	3.16 2.09		265.37 293.73	374 05 485 09	0 79		406 21 485 09			-12 03 86 28
	3.54 3.33			382 80 364 67			405 30 382 33			

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING .- Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita,	Surplus or deficit (-).
		No.	No.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	3 c.	\$ c.
	3.90 4.50		293.67 282.80	429 41 420 12	3 53 8 57	10 24 12 93		402 59 398 80	82 13 72 51	40 59 42 82
	3.65 4.25		274.12 285.38		8 82			371 26 364 13	79 89 69 36	26 68 21 12
	3.25 3.75		279.78 289.00		7 99 0 62		445 56 433 97	402 96 413 01	94 81 86 95	42 60 20 96
	3.62 4.36		202.87 217.50		29 59 4 67			356 24 346 63	77 19 64 70	5 53 3 04
	3.71		259.43 258.38		7 00 7 16		339 86 349 88	343 07 350 32	72 80 71 58	-3 21 -0 44
	3.76		277.02 263.28		6 11 21 69			389 32 413 86	81 87 93 04	29 65 25 10
	3.62		288.08 270.71		7 69 10 72	****	476 46 466 10		93 43 86 38	45 23 46 53
	3.29		208.94 224.25		5 88 3.12		464 47 532 17		96 78 90 90	48 91 43 57
	3,52		277.63 269.86		0 39			473 71 464 54	104 84 87 89	38 30 53 96
	3.24		286.63 291.37		7 12 10 70		487 20 530 05		109 46 121 11	22 68 37 52
	4.20	55.60	284.53 296.54	417 27	1 33 4 61		437 67 416 69		82 26 84 07	9 94 2 81
Salaman / 1889	$\frac{2.90}{2.76}$		302.29 277.59		4 29		486 90 504 71		111 09 110 61	53 13 88 30
	3.56 3.29		266.38 281.22		6 67 3 71	13 08 12 70	407 41 427 28	396 67 392 21	86 94 91 37	10 74 35 07
	4.25		217.00 212.40		4 50 3 76	8 80	558 01 556 18		100 23 85 63	31 80 73 25
	4.22		197.30 182.52		6 22 24	9 13	485 83 494 14	433 69 457 72	83 14 85 09	52 14 36 42
	3.54 3.14		247.54 205.00		0 92 8 57			400 94 372 71	88 34 89 97	-19 55 -20 19
	3.41		258.59 247.08		5 60		486 81 426 24	437 21 387 22	99 23 93 99	49 60 39 02
	4.15		302.40 287.57		7 55 0 48		389 37 364 63	369 62 345 03	71 77 68 36	19 75 19 60
Timowith (1889	3.49		277,00 285.55		3 62			403 17 441 56	89 85 97 08	34 11 30 20
	4.00		286.47 281.33		2 07		494 11 516 53		89 07 85 06	48 74 34 53
Wood turner / 1889	4.10		270.30 279.50		2 00 4 16		475 80 492 83		83 37 90 84	50 60 46 21
A COST	3.44	56.87	279.90 258.83	453 10	10 69 1 17	3 33	467 12	100	90 81	64 28 -10 50
	-					-		-		

Stone cutters alone earned over \$500 in 1889; but in 1888 the list included boilermakers, plumbers and printers as well as stonecutters. There were eighteen occupations in 1889 and sixteen in 1888 in which the averages were over \$400 but less than There is wide diversity in cost of living, both in the aggregate and the per capita, in a great majority of cases apparently regulated by the amount of earnings, but smiths' helpers, cigarmakers, laborers, stovemounters and woodworkers are the only pations in which earnings fell below the cost of living—stovemounters and general ers showing a deficit for both years. Comparing workers by the average of working

hours per week, it will be observed that bakers, stationary engineers and firemen labor between sixty-five and seventy hours, and millers, salesmen and teamsters between sixty and sixty-five hours, while in the remaining occupations the working time of twenty is between fifty-five and sixty hours per week. A comparison by localities for these occupations is not possible as the data for 1888 are not now available. The statistics by localities for 1889 are given in Table x.

ITEMIZED COST OF LIVING BY LOCALITIES.—The table which follows shows by localities the average cost of living to workers with dependents (householders only) under the heads of rent (for tenants) and fuel, and of clothing and food per capita, for the years 1888 and 1889 and for the five years 1885-9:

			Rei	nt.	_				Fu	el.			Clo	thii	g p	er	capi	ta.	F	ood	per	CB.	pita.
Localities.	188	39	188	38	188	5 9	18	89	18	88	1884	5.9	18	39	180	38	188	5-9	180	39	188	38	1885-
	8	c .	*	С,	8	— с.	*	 С.	*	С	*	<u>с.</u>	*	c.	*	О.	*	C.	*	c.	*	c .	8
Bowmanville	76	06	71	82	73	94	51	03	45	85	48	41	28	34	22	27	25	31	31	45	42	06	36 7
Brantford	74	21	74	82	69	30	35	83	43	95	40	10	22	12	18	44	22	15	49	93	45	69	46 5
Brockville	81	56	81	48	74	56	38	80	43	05	46	36	25	66	22	27	19	27	41	76	43	52	44 4
Carleton Place	77	92	76	53	75	86	31	58	39	62	38	52	15	52	13	3 8	15	16	42	56	44	94	46 9
Chatham	68	69	64	13	65	95	32	87	29	94	29	77	15	02	17	06	17	66	51	09	50	38	47 6
Cobourg	62	83	63	45	63	14	38	81	48	50	43	66	12	69	27	02	19	86	34	02	33	53	33 7
Cornwall	73	30	77	12	73	28	41	10	42	67	38	57	12	42	17	15	14	22	39	79	40	47	42 8
Galt	73	84	73	88	72	42	35	81	35	3 8	38	41	19	69	17	82	17	99	52	75	50	71	50 1
Gananoque	65	65	65	47	61	47	39	96	40	54	39	32	17	89	19	98	19	76	40	27	40	90	43
Guelph	73	68	66	79	67	54	46	61	48	03	43	40	15	20	15	72	15	09	44	53	44	03	42 (
Hamilton	90	03	81	62	83	13	37	13	38	05	39	33	13	89	13	43	14	91	38	65	47	74	49
Kingston	68	72	70	20	69	78	31	88	41	64	39	23	22	28	18	92	18	06	49	63	43	19	44
London	66	74	77	41	72	25	37	45	40	85	40	09	15	91	18	59	16	91	46	54	47	31	47
Oshawa	65	72	66	41	60	89	42	67	44	31	41	52	11	70	12	91	13	83	45	92	41	90	49
Ottawa	110	01	71	00	89	67	33	87	37	71	35	35	11	94	13	14	15	94	35	15	45	70	41
Perth	62	32	69	56	65	94	32	74	37	3 5	35	05	19	16	22	79	20	98	36	71	34	29	35
Peterborough	86	ì7	67	3 8	72	97	32	87	39	06	39	10	16	48	15	00	21	08	33	85	41	37	51
St. Catharines	55	80	69	93	58	06	40	82	39	84	41	72	18	79	13	88	16	25	52	99	45	57	47
St. Thomas	41	83	79	30	71	76	3 5	90	40	67	40	14	14	43	17	04	18	55	39	61	48	11	48
Stratford	80	29	77	18	73	40	40	80	39	31	39	82	23	75	23	53	25	01	35	20	40	28	38
Toronto	110	87	121	62	109	59	39	61	45	85	43	61	16	67	15	97	18	47	56	89	45	62	51 (
The Province	81	24	77	63	77	50	37	75	41	78	40	12	17	10	17	41	17	65	42	76	44	14	44 (

In ten out of these twenty-one places rent was higher in 1889 than in 1888, and in fifteen it was higher than the average of the five years 1885-9; the average for the province (which includes all places giving returns) was higher in 1889 than for the five years by \$3.74. Fuel on the other hand was lower than the average for the five years by \$2.37, being higher in only seven places out of the twenty-one Clothing and food per capita were also lower in 1889 than for the average of five years—the former by 55 cents and the latter by \$1.91. In seven places clothing was higher and in ten places food was higher per capita. It may here be stated that the average charge to owners for taxes, interest and instalments on their dwellings in 1889 was \$42.26, based on 787 returns out of a possible 842, as shown by Table XI. A further examination of Table XI. will show that in twenty-one out of thirty-five places the cost of living per capita, based on returns furnished by 2,476 make

ouseholders in 1889, was lower for owners than for tenants, with one place equal, the ifference for the whole province being \$8.36. In eighteen out of thirty-four places the ost of clothing and of food were lower per capita for owners than for tenants; but for he province the average cost of clothing was higher per capita in the case of owners by 7 cents and the cost of food lower by 72 cents. The greater economy to owners is effected nder the head of shelter; for, while they pay only \$42.26 per annum for taxes, interest and istalments on their dwellings, householders of the tenant class pay \$81.24. There are we places only, viz, Gananoque, Hamilton, Perth, St. Thomas and Toronto, in which he cost of taxes, interest and instalments is in excess of rent.

EXTRA EARNINGS, SOCIETY DUES AND LIFE INSURANCE.—The following table ves for twenty-one places the averages of extra earnings and earnings by dependents, and of society dues and life insurance for the two years 1888 and 1889:

			ings of t regulation.			nings	Soc	iety du	es and	life
Localities.	depen	ith dents.	Wit	hout dents.	depen	dents.	depen	ith dents.	With	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889,	1888.
Powmanville	\$ c. 22 67 55 60	\$ c. 20 25 27 14	\$ c. 15 33 25 00	\$ c. 18 00 15 00	\$ c. 27 67 121 00	46 38	\$ c. 13 90 21 95	\$ c. 16 89 17 52	\$ c. 13 00 24 69	\$ c. 18 20 20 53
Brockville Carleton Place, Chatham	53 33 40 00 58 62	27 50 25 00 59 61	40 00 5 50 35 00	55 00 50 00 39 50	180 00 94 00 103 50	88 50 72 64 68 57	22 19 16 46 26 92	13 28 17 82 21 10	20 04 18 11	14 87 17 18 11 00
Cabourg	23 43 23 54 48 67 69 88	61 00 30 00 50 00 149 00	10 00 21 00 87 50 22 75	15 00 13 33 34 00	51 78 96 83 93 75 114 60	90 09 75 42	18 77 14 60 32 60 13 00	19 69 9 36 17 30 28 19	16 05 26 62 33 87 13 00	16 00 12 70 37 57 13 79
Guelph	53 14 63 76 103 38 49 68	59 50 52 97 71 62	19 38 20 00 16 27	26 00 53 33	75 00 108 48 132 67	62 85 80 78 117 58 122 50	18 07 11 38 14 01 15 63	16 86 15 08 14 37	20 78 8 95 9 43 10 17	14 04 12 83 9 96 18 71
Oshawa Ottawa Perth	49 68 75 93 32 56 28 65	35 20 81 25 13 33 12 00	\$1 00 28 00	10 00	107 00 173 33 62 02 55 23	262 50 50 50 00	15 63 16 41 8 47 17 77	15 49 22 75 14 73 17 71	10 72 6 54 14 46	9 06 10 17 15 31
Peterborough	53 33 43 60 58 75 60 94	65 67 58 67 59 40 46 92	14 75 69 17	25 00 20 00	53 75 90 09 36 00 87 67	50 15	27 27 15 16 24 37 21 57	15 60 11 28 26 93 19 28	31 40 11 24 18 55 19 61	12 45 5 52 17 13 16 19
The Province:	91 33	29 00	55 25	26 61	148 94	98 57	13 12	9 69	12 57	6 11
Average amount	53 51	54 80	32 77	28 84	96 22		17 45	15 53		12 91
No. of returns Percent. of possible	336 13.2	182 9.8	105 8.2	5.7	379	216 11.6	1,428	1,176 63.2	100000	403 45.2

will be observed that the extra earnings and earnings of dependents are credited to a imparatively small number of the total workers who have made returns; consequently se averages are much higher in this table than they appear when computed on the basis the total number of workers. Of 336 workers with dependents in 1889, which are aly 132 per cent, of the whole, the average of extra earnings was \$53.51, while of 105 orkers without dependents (8.2 per cent, of the whole) the average was \$32.77. The arnings of dependents, as given by 379 workers in 1889, was \$96.22, being \$7.98 more ban the average as given by 216 for the previous year. A large proportion of workers with dependents, it will be seen, pay a share of their earnings for society dues and life asurance—56.3 per cent, of the whole number in 1889 and 63.2 per cent in 1888. Their average payments for these objects in the former year was \$17.45 and in the latter \$15.53. The proportion of workers without dependents who pay for dues and insurance a much lower, although the difference in the sums they pay is not large, being \$2.44 less in 1889 and \$2.62 less in 1888 than for workers with dependents.

EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN RELATION TO DEPENDENTS.—In the next table is presented for owners and tenants a comparative statement of days employed, earnings and cost of living, according to the number of dependents of the workers:

Schedule.		I	Sange o	f numb	er of d	epende	nts.		
Senedule.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Over 7	Total.
No. of returns in range. $\left\{egin{array}{c} \mathrm{Owner.} \\ \mathrm{Tenant} \end{array}\right.$		152 281 433 340	146 374 520 396	154 313 467 361	121 206 327 231	98 184 227 148	39 78 117 84	36 33 69 67	842 1,634 2,476 1,860
Average per worker in range :									
	268.39	276.41 275.10 275.56	270.70	269.07	265.52	%64.60	266.33	263.79	272.06 269.34 270 26
Wages from Cocupation	407.14	444.84 440.15 441.80	421.57	432.63	433.91	430.41	442.64	424.40 426.22 425.27	444. 85 428. 3 6 433. 97
Earnings of dependents Owner Tenant and extras of self Tota		10.02		20.70	24.14	42.15 35.45 38.20	52.03	91.67 101.94 96.58	22.83 20.97 21.60
Tenant	(1889 412.73	453.47 7 450.17 3 451.33 7 436.88	437.45 442.35	453.38 455.68	458.05 470.99	465.86 491,41	494.67	528.16	467.67 449.33 455.57 462.44
Cost of clothing, pair capits \$\begin{align*} \text{Owner Tenant} & \text{Tenant} & \text{Tota} \end{align*}		24.48 2 24.87	18.34	16.88 15.69 16.07 16.78	16.22 13.17 14.27 14.07	13.92 12.27 12.95 12.71	14.01 11.09 12.06	11.19 11.92 11.55 *11.83	17.65 16.82 17.10 17.41
Tenant	86.39 84.83 1. { 1889 85.34 84.48	61.03 63.36	48.13	39.85 39.98	35.10	34.28 30.82 32.23 34.30	29.50 30.01 29.84	27.70 27.88 27.80 *31.09	42.29 43 01 42.76 44.14
Tenant	: 381.33 ₁ ∫ 1889 365.94	9 377.39 3 407.94 4 397.22 7 387.16	411.08 406.80	431.59 424.67	449.90 447.49	466.89 468.75	484.16 479.01	508.27	409 - 75 426 - 15 420 - 57 423 - 44
Tenant	190.67 1889 182.97	9 125,80 7 135,98 7 132,41 1 129,05	102.77 101.70 103.56	86.32 84.93	74.58	66.96	58.59 60.52 59.88	48.86	85 - 15 93 - 46 90 - 5 91 - 3
- Tenant	$egin{array}{c cccc} 72.8 \\ 34.5 \\ 1. & 1889 \\ 1. & 55.6 \\ \end{array}$	7 76.08 4 42.23 9 54.11	59.04 26.37 35.55	49.85 21.74	8.15 23.50	22.66	10.51 14.57	-13.37 13.58	35-0

*Average for workers with seven dependents and over.

The number of workers with seven or more dependents is small compared with the ose inviting a fewer number, although their time of employment is a little higher. The eir wagen from occupation, however, are lower, owing it may be to impairment of usefulness by all age. But this is more than offset by earnings of dependents and extras. The total right of living increases with the number of dependents, but the per capita cost steadily theoreases throughout the range for clothing and food, as well as for all objects. In wo things only, where the number of dependents is six and over seven, is the average ost of living in excess of earnings, and in each case it occurs in the tenant class. The highest averages of surpluses are attained by householder workers who are owners of their dwellings, and of these the workers with one, two or three dependents are credited with largest savings.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY DAYS EM-PLOYED. — In the first of the following tables the classification of range of days employed is made for 2,537 workers with and 1,277 without dependents, separately:

	1		1	lver	age	per	r w	orke	er i	n ra	nge				
Range of days employed.	of workers.	eb.			Y	earl	ly e	arni	ing	s.		living.		or	-
	No. of w	No. of dep.	Days employed,	Wages.		Daily	rate.	Extras.		Total.		Cost of 1		Surplus or	deficit (-
With dependents:			No.	8	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	C.
150 and under	59	3.53	128.83	234	59	1	84	64	83	299	42	335	97	-36	58
150 to 200	169	3.68	182.70	330	80	1	81	46	39	377	19	393	58	-16	39
200 to 225,	157	3.83	214.82	369	29	1	72	33	46	402	75	398	58	4	17
225 to 250	315	3.64	240.61	402	55	1	67	20	19	422	74	407	98	14	7€
250 to 275	438	3.66	266.07	427	22	1	61	17	88	445	10	416	16	28	94
275 to 300	906	3.54	291.82	464	97	1	59	18	16	483	13	431	89	51	2
Over 300	493	3.54	317.34	476	02	1.	.50	13	96	489	98	432	72	57	2
Average	2,537	3.60	270.15	432	63	1	60	21	46	454	09	419	52	34	5
Without dependents:	177					10									
150 and under	25		131.40	219	15	1	67	35	80	254	95	242	92	12	0
150 to 200	82		182.98	261	76	1	43	13	73	275	49	239	26	36	2
200 to 225	73		215.60	287	68	1	33	4	22	291	90	246	03	45	8
225 to 250	144		240 83	308	43	1	28	3	00	311	43	256	12	55	3
250 to 275	210		265.56	314	34	1	18	0	92	315	26	248	00	67	2
275 to 300	499		292.61	330	14	1	13	0	60	330	74	260	65	70	0
Over 300	244		312.56	354	68	1	13	0	76	355	44	260	78	94	6
Average	1,277		271.53	320	79	1	18	2	70	323	49	255	53	67	9

In the case of 59 workers, each of whom was employed less than 150 days in the year—their average being 128.83 days—cost of living exceeded earnings by \$36.55; while in the case of 169 others working 150 to 200 days, or an average of 182.70, the excess of cost of living was \$16.39. It will be observed that while there is a regular gradation of increase in wages earned, cost of living and surplus of earnings according to the range of days employed, there is also a regular gradation of decrease in the daily rate of wages and also in the extra earnings.

The next table summarises a comparative statement by range of days employed for both classes of workers conjointly:

					Ra	nge	e of	da	ув е	mp	loye	d.				
Schedule.	15 an unc	id	15 to 20	5	20 to 22)	22 to 25	,	25 to 27	,	27 to 30)	Over 300 5 73 0 315.7 8 435 8		Av	7
No. of returns in range		84	1	251		230	4	159	1	348	1,	105	,	737	3,8	814
No. of days employed	129	.60	182	79	215	.07	240	68	265	.91	292	.10	315	.76	270	.62
Wages from occupation\$	230	00	308	24	343	39	373	02	390	63	417	08	435	85	395	18
Average daily rate\$	1	77	1	69	1	60	1	55	1	47	1	43	1	38	1	46
Extra earnings	56	19	35	72	24	18	14	80	12	39	11	93	9	59	15	18
Total yearly earnings \$	286	19	343	96	367	57	387	82	403	02	429	01	445	44	410	36

The same gradation of wages from occupation, daily rate and extra earnings, according to range of days employed, are observable in this as in the foregoing table, from which it may be inferred that in the mass length of employment is in inverse ratio to the skill of the employer. Out of 3,814 workers in the table, 1,024 employed not more than 250 days in the year receive wages averaging \$1.77 to \$1.55; whereas of 2,790 employed over 250 days, the wages range from \$1.47 to \$1.38 per day, according in each case to the range of days employed.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING BY RANGE OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.—In the two tables which follow comparison is made of days employed, total earnings and cost of living for workers with and without dependents, by range of surplus or deficit. The first table presents the averages for 1889 only

		Work	ers with	h de	per	nder	ts.			Wor	kers wi	tho	at c	lepe	nde	ents	
Earning more than cost of living.	No.	No. of dependents.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	0	Cost of living		Surplus.		No.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	9	Cost of living.	0	Surplus	
\$10 and under	189	3 59	No. 270.70	\$	c. 05		c. 92	8	c. 13	70	No. 262.41	\$ 243	c. 09	8 238	c.	8	c. 92
\$10 to \$20	148	1000	272.61	1.0				153	38	83	273.12	7.0	37	137	-	15	
\$20 to \$30	145	100000	272.40	1000		1		100	(23)	67	276.87	1000	7.5	3.00		25	69
\$30 to \$40	149	1000	273.41	0.7		1		35	75	60	278.57	303	36	267	51	35	85
\$40 to \$50	138	1000	272.22	13.00			- 4	45	89	71	275.04	306	89	260	60	46	29
\$50 to \$75	251	3.43	278.82	481	00	418	40	62	60	138	277.20	330	77	266	53	64	25
\$75 to \$100	209	3.38	286.31	496	75	408	10	88	65	132	277.77	374	34	286	17	88	17
\$100 to \$150	194	3.09	285 52	528	41	403	92	124	49	167	277.07	469	06	284	12	124	94
\$150 to \$200	97	3.21	283.38	585	34	412	02	173	32	112	280.21	417	90	271	96	175	94
\$200 to \$300	56	3.00	293.95	715	78	471	80	243	98	63	290.73	505	54	269	87	235	67
Over \$300	22	3.55	301.14	871	16	486	58	384	58	14	293.43	658	36	288	90	369	46
Average	1,598	3.41	279.30	491	36	418	80	72	56	977	275.85	359	67	267	67	92	00
Earnings equal to cost of living Earnings less than	345	3.99	261.44	405	66	405	66			170	265.51	207	64	207		defi	
cost of living	100	9.05	266.05		00	170	10	defi	92	10	266.83	010	90	017		1	C11 71
\$10 and under	133	1000	262.85				77.		0.01	46 34	249.32		100	1000		15	
\$20 to \$30	74	1	251.45			1000	7.3.7	25	851	16	247.94		100	10000			
\$30 to \$40	63	100000	252,27		20	1	-	35	00	11	225.18	1				1	
\$40 to \$50	53		262.11			100		46	03	7	201.86	E TOTAL	200			44	
\$50 to \$75	69	100000	239.80			1		7.7	77	10	249.40			1000		66	62
\$75 to \$100	45		237.76				60		90	2	142.00						00
\$100 to \$150	36	Mary and	228.31	1.0.10		100			100	4	181.00						
\$150 to \$200	17		200.71			100										¦	
Over \$200	17	4.35	196.06	289	20	538	10	248	90								
Average	591	3.89	250.60	:81	96	429	52	47	56	130	246.96	203	00	226	85	23	85
Average for all.	2,537	3.60	270.15	454	09	119	52	34	57	1,277	271.53	323	49	255	53	67	96

Here there are three classes of workers grouped, the first being those whose earnings exceeded cost of living, the second those whose earnings and cost of living were equal, and the third those in which cost of living exceeded earnings. The first class numbers

98 workers with and 977 without dependents, the second 435 and 170 and the third with and 130 without.

The second table presents the numbers of workers in the various ranges of surplus leficit for 1889, 1888 and the six years 1884.9:

Range of surplus or deficit.	With	depend	dents.	Withou	ıtdepe	ndents	Tota	l work	ers.
	1889	1888	1884-9	1889	1888	1884-9	1889	1888	1884-9
Workers with surplus :	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
\$50 and under	769	533	487		231	272	1,120	764	
\$50 to \$100	460	310			220		730	530	
\$100 to \$150	194	149		167	123		361	272	
\$150 to \$200	97	81			71	84	209	152	
Over \$200	78	67	88	77	60	83	155	127	171
Total	1,598	1,140	1,103	977	705	756	2,575	1,845	1,859
Workers who spend all they earn. Workers with deficit:	345	302	, 418	170	144	243	515	446	661
\$50 and under	4101	319	261	114	40	77	524	359	338
\$50 to \$100	114	68	87	12	3	15	126	71	102
\$100 to \$150	- 36	24	30	4		2	40	24	32
Over \$150	34	7	23				34	7	23
Total	594	418	401	130	43	94	724	461	495
Total workers	2,537	1,860	1,922	1,277	892	1.093	3,814	2,752	3,018

this table the surplus or deficit is shown for five ranges in each class, from \$50 and ler to over \$200; whereas in the previous one it is shown for eleven ranges, from \$10 under to over \$300. For the year 1889 workers with and without dependents whose nings exceeded cost of living were 67 per cent. of the whole, as against 62 per cent. for six years 1884-9; those whose earnings were equal to cost of living were 14 per t. of the whole in 1889 as against 22 per cent. for the six years; and those whose nings were less than cost of living were 19 per cent. in 1889 as against 16 per cent. he six years. Consequently the averages of 1889 are both better and worse than se of the six years.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES ACCORDING TO SURPLUS OR DEFICIT. the following table a summary comparison of days employed, wages earned and cost living is given by workers with and without dependents for 1889, 1888 and the six rs 1884-9, classified according to surplus and deficit:

Section 1		We	orkers v	with de	pender	nts.		Wor	kers wi	ithout d	lepende	ents.
t—With surplus, d—Spend all they earn, d—With deficit.	No.	Av. dep.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Daily rate.	Cost of	Per capita	No.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Daily rate.	Cost of living.
1889	1,598 345 594	3.99	No. 279.30 261.44 250.60	405 66	1 55	\$ c. 418 80 405 66 429 52	94 97 81 29	170		\$ c. 359 67 207 64 203 00	78	\$ c. 267 67 207 64 226 85
$1888 \dots \begin{cases} 1st \\ 2nd \\ 3rd \end{cases}$	1,140 302 418	3.76	276.60 260.75 249.30	125 87	1 63	420 62 425 87 429 39	89 47	144	275.11	348 24 228 44 197 02	83	265 55 228 44 220 36
1884 9 { 1st 2nd 3rd	1,103 418 401	3,75	278.13 263.08 236.17	105 81	1 54	410 45 405 81 413 16	85 44	243	270.51	353 20 216 60 178 98	80	253 60 216 60 209 34

re the time employed is that of regular occupation, while the total earnings include mings from all sources. Hence the daily rate of earnings is in excess of the worker's ily wages from occupation.

COMPARATIVE AND GENERAL TABLES.—In the foregoing tables reference is made to returns received from not more than twenty-one places, owing to the fact that comparative statements were not available for a larger number in the years compared. In the general tables 1 to XII, beginning on page 79, full statistics are given for thirtynine places canvassed for the year 1889, including statistics of working hours and weekly earnings in over 550 occupations and sub-occupations as derived from returns received from employers and employes. In no case has an average been given in which there has not been more than one return. In Table VII the averages of yearly statistics are given separately within the brace for workers with and without dependents in each occupation in which they are employed. This will indicate more clearly the relation between earnings and cost of living. A more approximate average for time employed and wages earned is given in Table VIII. The same information is given in further detail in Table IX. Here the averages are shown by localities from which not less than four returns have been received, and a valuable comparison is given for each occupation in which an annual average for the province is derived for a six years' period. Out of eighty occupations thus compared for males over 16, the weekly time is longer in thirty-nine in 1889 as compared with the average for the period; the days employed are greater in forty-five and the wages from occupation higher in forty-six. Of the five occupations for females over 16, all show an increase in wages, and in three the working time and days employed are longer. In Table x a few occupations have been given by localities for the most important class of workers, viz., those with dependents. A wide diversity exists in the cost of living per capita, even in the same locality, much of which is due to variable number of dependents. It has been shown on page 56 that the cost per capita diminishes as the number of dependents increases.

THE DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

BY DANIEL J. O'DONOGHUE.

Bearing in mind the mission of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, as exemplified to some extent in the scope and sub-division of its work under several specific heads, and as to the general importance of each of which there appears to be little or no difference of opinion, a chapter will not be out of place on the trend of the teachings of labor organisations in Canada, as well as on the tendency and intent of the minds of the working classes of the Dominion as exemplified in their representative Trade and Labor Congresses, in so far, at least, as existing laws affect or contemplated legislation may influence their interests, while never losing sight of justice to the individual or the general welfare of the State. To perform this task without prejudice, the proceedings of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which held its sixth, though not annually consecutive, annual session recently at Ottawa, are cited as authority, as well as a means of contrast and comparison with the Labor Congresses held in Canada in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, and in 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

When the marvellous changes of the past twenty or thirty years in old forms governing philosophy, science, mechanics and manual labor are considered, and when it is remembered that the causes which led to these changes are still latent and in full exercise, as well as each day becoming more and more diversified, no one will wonder or be surprised at being told that the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" of these years has reaped at least some advantage from the prevailing spirit. Apart from the experience of his daily labor, as opportunity offered he became a reader and, as a natural consequence, a thinker. Whether he always thought and acted wisely and well in his own interest is a debatable question. That he realised he could not compass his ends through his individual effort, however, is evidenced by the significant fact that he sought in organisation the advice, sympathy and material assistance of his fellow-work-

ingmen. Hence the increase in the numbers and membership of distinctive labor organisations, in constitution either international, national or merely local, and all with one predominating object in view, that of improving the intellectual, moral, political, social, and material status, not only of the membership of the respective organisations, but of a common humanity as well. That these various bodies have at times erred in judgment may be true, but so may it also be said of representative bodies of much greater pretensions. Many there are who, through lack of proper knowledge, really and honestly believe that gatherings of representative workingmen are conducted as if of a rabble, and with but little or no regard for decorum or the recognised rules of order usually governing deliberative bodies. That this opinion is grossly erroneous, may be testified by any person who has ever taken the trouble to spend an hour in attendance at any regular session of a Labor Congress in Canada. That injudicious language may sometimes have been uttered, or a spasm of personal ill-temper or rudeness indulged in, militates not against the deliberations, the conclusions, or the general good character of these bodies any more than such occurrences do in respect of religious, legislative or municipal bodies. In fact, those who have availed themselves of the means of comparison contend that in several respects these latter bodies could with decided advantage learn more than one good lesson from the former in the matter and manner of transacting business coming before them. Speaking broadly and impartially, the questions coming before the annual meetings of delegated representatives of organised labor-many of whom are personally strangers to each other, meeting face to face for the first time, and only with such knowledge of how meetings of such a character should be conducted as was gleaned or inculcated on the floors of the local bodies they represented for the first time at a congress-are debated in a gentlemanly manner, and in a spirit indicative of at least a fair conception of their tenor and possible value; while in many instances the several speakers display a critical as well as forensic ability which would do credit to the more pretentious legislatures and parliaments of Canada. Rarely indeed is it that the ruling of the chairman or presiding officer is appealed from at a labor congress-a circumstance alike creditable to the impartiality of that officer and the good sense of those over whom he presides.

Another fallacy, propagated most industriously by those who are opposed to or cannot succeed in using for their own ends the several aggregations of working men in this country, is, that political partisan feeling and interest are usually the covert springs upon which labor congresses are worked, rather than in the honest interest of those for whose benefit they were convened. Nothing is farther from the truth. That unscrupulous political partisans have found, and will time and again find, their way to and attempt the manipulation of such gatherings for party purposes, is a fact of which labor organisations are well aware. Yet it is worthy of note that the great majority on such occasions, with surprising astuteness, soon "measure up" these characters, and generally render futile their intrigues and schemes. The honest delegates, who as a rule constitute the largest number, rarely forget the cardinal objects of their mission, and their views and the views of their constituents are usually, in fact always, found crystallized in the series of resolu-tions adopted at each congress. This assertion is borne out by the statement that no important resolution adopted, no principle enunciated at any of these congresses, and stamped as part of the labor platform, has ever been authoritatively repudiated by any of the subordinate bodies. Neither should it be forgotten that despite the imputation of thoughtless radicalism, the organised labor element of Canada in its unity has always been conservative in the broadest and best sense of that term.

THE EARLIER TRADE CONGRESSES. — The first Canadian Labor Congress was convened in the city of Toronto on the 23rd September, 1873, at the instance and call of the then existing local Trades' Assembly of that city, and of which organisation the present Trades and Labor Council of Toronto is a counterpart. The aims, the anticipations and the reasons therefor of those who met in a representative

capacity on that occasion may be gleaned from the opening address of President J. W-Carter, of the Trades Assembly, who, in extending a warm welcome to the membership of the convention, said:

"You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events in connection with the labor movement that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada. Its significance may be gathered from the fact that from all the centres of industries in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the working classes have determined to centralize th-ir energies to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations which must be established for the good and protection of the laborer. The time has come when questions affecting the interests of labor must be taken hold of and by the workingmen dealt with in a prompt and systematic manner, when the many problems touching the moral and social position of the masses must be solved. You meet here to speak as with the voice of one, what is your opinion of the great future of the workingman, both as to his connection with himself, his fellow and his country. It is true we have much to be thankful for in the past, still there is a far more important future before us, and this day, in this Dominion, the hearts of the working classes are filled with joyous expectation, ared I venture to say that the result of your deliberations at this Congress shall tend to influence the great ruling powers and make them feel that your efforts, though appearently unimportant, are of a magnitude which cannot be overestimated. The future greatness of this country depends, to a very large extent, upon the identity of reslationship between capital and labor, and I think I speak your sentiments and feelixage when I say that you do not meet with a view of infusing a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction; you do not meet to create an agitation for supremacy or power, nor to create hostilities between capital and labor; but you do meet for the purpose of disserninating the true principles of unionism, to foster a spirit of common brothenhood throughout the Dominion, to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction of man as man. It occurs to me that we are planting a standard this day, the influence of which will be felt by the workingmen all their lives, and the mottoes inscribed on this unfulled banner shall be an incentive to generations yet Workingmen are beginning to realise the fact that they are possessed of power-power to think, power to act-and with increased knowledge will come increased power. And the time is not far distant when the great men of the land will find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workingmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. In conclusion, I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements at this, the first, Canadian Labor Congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

The number of accredited delegates at this first Labor Congress was 44, and the principal subjects dealt with may be enumerated under the heads of legislation, organisation, the creation of a Labor Bureau, hours of labor, arbitration, assisted and imported cheap labor, prison labor, and a constitution.

The Congress of 1874 met in annual session in "No. 6 Committee Room, House of Parliament, Ottawa," on the 4 h of Augest, in that year. This place of meeting on that occasion indicates that the great men of the land, all did do in the President's address of the previous year, had already see like I that werkingmen were possessed of power to hink and to act, and were in some dogreen beist neknowaedging the fact. At this sisson the Labor Congress, besides discussing collectionaring the surjects dealt with in 1873, added the very vital questions of the criminal law vinced and Act, the Misters and Servants Act, and that respect with another in in a of the law of conspirity, while the Congress of 1875 declared beautiful as a first order of the law of conspirity, while the Congress of 1875 declared beautiful and try, to every many of count mind and unconvicted of crime, and not be not a bridge on the convery."

The deliberations of the service of 1570 7 were on the main, in respect of the questions receiving a mid-carion of the main and a remaining of the dream ions as publicant in the education of the daily press of these years cannot fail to impress the conviction that, although the delegates were not the same persons on

each occasion, the tone was always in the same direction on almost every question dealt with. This demonstrates that the bodies represented had evidently devoted time and attention to their study, and always to an extent sufficient to enable their representatives to speak with intelligence and authority.

Through some unexplained reason no session of the Canadian Labor Congress was held, in accordance with its constitution, after that of 1877. As organised labor in the city of Toronto was ever first in all that pertained to the advancement of the labor movement in Canada, and as even its Trades Assembly had practically ceased to perform its functions, a laxity of duty in that quarter may to some extent account for the circumstance that no sessions of the Labor Congress were held from 1877 until 1883. That the great loss of such Congresses and their deliberations was felt in labor circles is demonstrated by developments subsequent to 1877.

In 1881 the labor organizations of Toronto joined hands and called into existence the now existing Trades and Labor Council of that city, and the prototype of many like organisations in the several cities of the Dominion. The year 1833 found the Toronto Trades and Labor Council considering the advisability of once again calling a Congress of representatives of labor bodies throughout the Dominion together, and the subject was referred to its Legislative Committee for futher consideration. This committee issued circulars to labor organisations throughout the land, asking an expression of opinion as to the necessity for or advisability of holding such a meeting. The answers being deemed very favorable, a Congress was summoned to meet in Toronto, commencing December 26 of that year, and in response to which call some forty seven delegates presented credentials. As indicative of the spirit governing those upon whose authority and advice this Congress was summoned, the circular calling the latter body together said:

That the broadest scope may be allowed in the selection of questions for deliberation and action by the Congress, the committee have not deemed it advisable to lay down a programme for guidance, believing that the exigencies of the present time, coupled with past experience in most cases dearly bought, will readily suggest the questions which should, and most likely will, receive the prompt and unmistakable consideration which their gravity demands. . . . That the wisdom of bodies which, through any cause, may be unrepresented by delegates may not be lost to the Congress, it is requested that such bodies forward by resolution, such views as they may entertain on any particular phase of labor, or the tenor of any question which, in their judgment, may be worthy of discussion or action by the Congress. . . . It is to be hoped that all organisations will honor themselves in the ability and judgment of those whom they elect to represent them."

Mr. Charles March, President of Toronto Trades and Labor Council, being an accredited delegate, was chosen permanent chairman of the Congress of 1883, and in formally opening the first meeting he said:

While I may find it somewhat deflicult to define minutely the many reasons that urged the Toronto Trades' Council to call together representatives of labor in its various phases throughout the Dominion, yet I feel justified in saving that the disturbed condition of trade matters, coupled with strikes, asways decrimental under any phase, occurring from time to time, and the apparent need for a much closer councing of all classes of labor for council defends and protection, has been not a small factor in the determination. That the Council was not governed by narrow-mindedness in the premises is best evidenced by the call embracing not only trade unionists but also Knights of Labor. That this is right in principle I know you will agree, as between the two bolis and agreements which all, I am gled to find, does not exist, and between them no acction or class of wage-carners need be without organisation and consequent raisons of the messes to a trop of the resultance of the rown power and rour present advanced system of government—although yet a system capable of many improvements."

Although there had been no Labor Congress between the years 1877 and 1883, it must not be inferred that education as to subjects more or less in nedeately affecting the interests of a class forming a very large percentage of the general community in Canada.

had been neglected in the interim. On the contrary, it is found that at the Congress in 1883 the number of subjects submitted for deliberation and action, as compared with the number considered at previous meetings of that body, had increased in no small degree, nor were the questions added of any less importance than those which had received prior attention. An enumeration of some of these questions must challenge attention to the assertion that their scope carried them beyond the charge of being of a class character; they were of serious import to the good and welfare of a whole people. They stood in the order of business of the Congress as follows: Chinese immigration, shortening hours of labor, assisted European immigration, factory act, seamen's act, property qualifications (for municipal offices), manhood suffrage, the land question, the insolvency law, cumulative voting, extension of magistrates' powers respecting the wages of employés, land grants, tax exemptions, Government aid to colleges, organisation of female labor, paper immigration, the temperance question, Torrens' system of land transfer, and direct labor representation in Parliament.

At the conclusion of its business the Congress of 1883 adjourned until such time as would be determined by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and which was not until September 14, 1886. At this Congress its organisation was made permanent, under the title of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, and it was determined that the body should meet annually at such place and time as determined on at each session. The Congress of 1887 was held in the city of Hamilton, while London was honored by its presence in 1888. At this Congress President March in opening the

annual proceedings for the fourth time said :

"I respectfully desire to impress upon your body the desirability of carrying forward by resolution, although in reiteration, all such resolutions of past sessions of this Congress as have not been rendered unnecessary, so that time may demonstrate what has been aimed at and what has been accomplished in the series of years since the first Congress in 1873."

In 1889 the Congress held its sessions in the city of Montreal, being the first occasion on which this body met in the Province of Quebec. That the interests common to all who work for wages, rather than prejudice of race or section of a common country, governed in the selection of where each Congress be held may be best understood when it is pointed out that while Montreal was selected as the next place of annual meeting by those constituting the Congress held in London in 1888, there was not one delegate from the Province of Quebec in attendance at that convention. This intent was still further strengthened when as a first step at the Congress in Montreal a French assistant-secretary and translator was promptly as well as unanimously appointed—a step repeated at the meeting at Ot.awa in Septemberlast. In his opening address to the Congress at Montreal, President J. T. Carey took occasion to outline his views on one or two questions in the following words:

"Anticipating, as I do, that each and every one of you, in your respective provinces, has been sufficiently interested to keep a close eye on all business of import to wage earners introduced either in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, or in the Provincial Legislatures, I do not deem it necessary to refer to such legislation in other than general terms. My experience and observation lead me to the conclusion that much that is required, whether in the passage of new laws or in the beneficial amendment of some already on the statute books, both Federal and Provincial, may and can be achieved through intelligent agitation and united perseverance on the part of organised labor throughout the Dominion. To secure the one and counsel the other in your respective localities, while always advising your constituents to avoid and at the same time carefully note the many side issues and crafty intrigues of those who would but use them for political party purposes or for personal preferment, I sincerely hope will be a prominent part of the good work of the present Congress. Looking to that laudable end I especially recommend that a change be made so that the executive committee of the Congress be composed of six persons, three from the Province of Ontario and three from the Province of Quebec, with the President of the Congress as chairman. By this arrangement, while acting as an executive committee for the Congress, each three referred to would also be empowered

to act as a sub-committee in supervising as well as promoting such legislation of a purely provincial character as may be outlined by this body or its executive, or which may be promoted or asked for by labor organisations within either or both provinces in the interim

between the yearly meetings of the Congress."

This recommendation was, on motion, concurred in and became part of the constitution, while the President, who was also the chairman of the general executive committee, was subsequently deputed to proceed to Ottawa at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, with the design of furthering, through personal interview with the members of the Government and other members of the Senate and House of Commons, the introduction and passage into law of measures in justice or beneficial to the working people of the country. Within the last few years some day in the first week of September in each year has been chosen in more than one city of Canada for celebration as "Labor Day" by labor organisations. This celebration in Montreal in 1889 which was held on the 2nd of that month, was very imposing both as to the respectability and very large number of its participants, and was a very fitting prelude to the opening of the annual sessions of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on the next day. The demonstration on the 2nd was also honored by the presence of a Minister of the Federal Government walking on foot in the procession, the Premier of the Provincial Government, as well as several members of the House of Commons and of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. It is further held by the promoters that these annual out-door demonstrations on the part of the organised bodies not only stimulate others to join, but that they tend to remove many erroneous ideas existing in the public mind as to the numbers and character of labor organisations.

THE SESSION OF 1890.—In the present year the Congress was summoned to meet at Ottawa on Tuesday, September 2nd. On the day previous the workingmen of that city held their demonstration, which was conceded by all as being one of the largest, most decorous and most creditable in every respect ever held by any body of people in that city, and one that was attended by the city's parliamentary representatives, the mayor and members of the municipal corporation in carriages, and the city fire brigade, as well as by such delegates as had arrived from other sections of the Dominion to attend the Labor Congress, and who were also provided with carriages through the thoughtfulness and courtesy of the reception committee of the local Trades and Labor Council.

At ten o'clock on the morning of September 2, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was called to order in the city council chamber, at Ottawa, by Mr. J. W. Patterson, President of the Trades and Labor Council of that city, who opened the proceedings

by introducing Mayor Erratt,

The mayor, in tendering the members of the Congress a hearty and earnest welcome to the capital, said he hoped their stay in Ottawa would be both pleasant and profitable. "I am delighted," he said, "to have witnessed the grand celebration by which Labor Day was observed. It was the first celebration managed exclusively by workingmen in this city. I never remember seeing so large or so well ordered a parade in Ottawa before.

It was a most respectable and creditable turnout."

As significant of the constantly increasing importance of this Congress in the eyes of workingmen of the Dominion, it may be pointed out that while there were only forty-four delegates—all from places in the province of Ontario—in attendance at the first Congress held in 1873, there were no less than ninety credentials presented at the Congress at Ottawa in 1890, and these embraced representatives of labor bodies in the area covered by the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The revenue for the carrying on of the business of the Congress is wholly derived from an annual 8-cents per capita assessment on the membership of all bodies represented at the last Congress, and all others who signified their willingness to affiliate, the same being due and payable in two instalments on the 15th November and May respectively.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer of the Congress says that "the revenue from this source has been sufficient to meet all expenditure connected with the Congress" during the year ending August 31st, 1890. The receipts amounted to the sum of \$479.67,

and disbursements \$477.76. The balance of \$1.91 added to the sum of \$82.26 on hand at the previous audit left the body in possession of \$84.37 on September 2. The report states also that besides the forty-seven organisations represented at the Congress of the previous year eighteen other bodies paid the per capita assessment during the then past year, and which, in his opinion, was a gratifying increase in one year. An examination of the details of the expenditure of \$477.76 during the year shows that the cost of printing (including the report of the proceedings of the Congress), postage and stationery wa \$147.96, secretary's salary \$30, expenses of executive committee (railway fares to ans from Ottawa and expenses) \$97.10; president's expenses in full as representative a Ottawa during a period of some four months, \$178; while all miscellaneous items wer included in the sum of \$24.70. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to fin the audit committee of the Congress saying: "We find it our pleasant duty to add this report that the expenditure has been most commendable in point of strict economy_ and that, in conclusion, "we would earnestly recommend that \$20 per annum be addeto the secretary-treasurer's salary, which would still not be commensurate with the wom imposed upon him." These figures should also, in all fairness, stand as a refutation, such be necessary at all, of the charge so often made that those persons usually recognise as prominent in matters of labor reform live extravagantly and in luxury at the expen

of those whom they seek to serve and benefit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—President J. T. Carey in delivering his annual address to the Congress spoke in the following language: "As President of the Dominion Trades es and Labor Congress it is my very pleasing duty on this occasion to extend to you, individually and collectively, a warm welcome to the performance of your very important duties representatives of organised labor—the representatives, in fact, of all who, in their Dominion, have to seek and obtain a livelihood through wages for labor done—as well to the serious consideration of the several questions affecting vitally the interests and welfare of that class of Canada's population, which may come before you for action. Tothis work I feel satisfied you will devote your full and undivided energies as well as experienced minds. The present appears to me a fitting occasion to draw your attention to the fact that this is not the first time in the history of the labor movement that a meeting of this representative character has taken place at this the capital of Canada. Asfar back as 1874, sixteen years ago, the second annual session of the Canadian Labor Union was held at Ottawa. At that memorable session the then president, Mr. J. W. Carter. delivered an able and well-considered address, and I will offer no apology in adopting some of his language and sentiments in addressing you at the present time. With him I say there are two reasons why I regard this convention with particular interest and as of great importance. First, I regard it as a significant fact that labor representatives of the Dominion should meet at Ottawa on this, the second occasion, as it is here where the great men of the Dominion profess to legislate for the people of this whole country. It is at Ottawa the laws governing the Dominion are made, and it is but appropriate that the workingmen of Canada, through their representatives, should once again meet in the city of Ottawa to give expression in no uncertain sound on questions affecting their particular interests, as well as upon such subjects of general interest to the whole people as they may deem advisable to pass upon. The second reason why I regard this meeting of importance is on account of the grave questions which will come before you for consideration, chief among which will be those of the present very unsatisfactory condition of the criminal law as to conspiracy on the part of those belonging to labor organisations, the status of labor organisations before the law, and the increased expenditure for immigration. If ever there was a time when calm and sober thought and sound reasoning were required it is the present. If ever there was a time when the opinions and judgment of workingmen should be especially made known, it is to-day. Such, in effect, were the words of President Carter in 1872, and I repeat his words with all the force begetten of experience of workingmen in all the years since that time. The truth of my assertion will be made very evident during this session to every reflecting mind. I cannot too strongly impress on the minds of the delegates to the present Congress the advantage as well as the necessity of having an accredited representative of your Congress at the seat of Government during the several sessions of Parliament to

forward such laws as may be introduced, as well as to impress upon and represent to the Government such legislation as may be of pressing importance to the working classes.

"I desire also to add my testimony to the wisdom of having, at last year's Congress, elected an executive of six, three from each of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and through which provision, while acting as an executive body for the Congress as a whole, each three was empowered to act as a sub-committee in representing as well as promoting labor legislation in the respective provinces. This is amply illustrated in the value of the reports which these sub-committees present to this Congress of their labors, and which reports I feel in duty bound to assert, of my personal knowledge, do not do full justice in detail to the efforts of those constituting those sub-committees.

"As the report of the general executive board of the Congress, which has already been placed in your hands, details the work done or sought to be accomplished, as well as indicates in general what is urgently required in the shape of specific legislation, both federal and provincial, I need not trespass to any considerable extent upon your necessarily limited time at this early stage of the proceedings."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Following in due order came the annual report of the executive committee of the Congress. It is valuable in this instance as it furnishes a key to the manner in which the views of the representative body are sought to be given effect to in the interim between sessions. The document is as follows:

"Your Executive Committee beg to submit herewith for your information the

following report:

"Previous to the meeting of the Dominion Parliament, blank forms of petitions were prepared and forwarded to all organisations in the Dominion for signature, praying for the enactment of certain laws or amendments to existing laws, and your committee are pleased to be able to report that very large numbers were presented to the House of Commons in due time. Petitions were also signed and presented to the Legislatures of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario by the organisations in those provinces.

"Your committee also prepared and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, memorials respecting the various matters specially referred to them

at the last session of Congress.

"The only general meeting of your committee during the year, owing to the great distance and heavy expense, was held in Ottawa on February 15th, there being present Messrs. Carey, Lafontaine, Dower, Jobin, Brennan, Gibson, March and Crozier. The committee waited on the Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine; Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, and Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, and laid before them various matters pertaining to their respective departments affecting the interests of the wage-earners of the Dominion. It was decided to instruct Mr. Carey to remain in Ottawa and represent the interests of the Congress during the session. The following is Mr. Carey's report:

enter into detail as to all the work which was necessary and performed in furtherance of the objects in which we, as representatives of organised labor throughout Canada, were specially interested. With the design, however, of giving some idea of what had been performed in that behalf, I may be permitted to say that, according to instructions, I attended at Ottawa during the last session of Parliament. Early in the session a meeting of your executive was held at the capital, and immediataly after I placed myself in communication with members of Parliament, and solicited their support for measures that had been or were likely to be introduced during that session in the interests of labor. I am glad to say such support was, in most instances, cheerfully promised. Several bills were introduced during the session by private members, and which, had they become law, would have been very beneficial to the working classes. In every instance I sought to secure copies of these as soon after their introduction as possible, and when successful, I at once forwarded copies to the secretaries of the several labor organisations throughout the country. When I could not get these copies I forwarded the

titles of measures introduced, so as to give an idea of the character of the bills pending. When sending such bills or titles of bills, I invariably requested that they be laid before the organisations for consideration, and if approved of to pass resolutions and forward them to the respective members of Parliament for the constituencies in which the bodies were located. I was not disappointed, for in a short time after these resolutions began to pour in from all parts of the country, praying for the passage into law of those measures. I am pleased in being able to state that these resolutions had a beneficial effect upon some, at least, of the members of the House, as, apparently, up to that time some of them were not aware of the existence even of a labor organisation in the constituencies they represented.'

"Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, introduced (according to promise of the previous session) an amendment to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the object of providing better legal protection for the members of labor organizations, and

which amendment was in the words following:

"'2. No prosecution shall be maintainable against any member of a trade combination for conspiracy to do any act or cause any act to be done, or to neglect, or refuse, or omit to do any act, or to cause or procure the neglect, refusal or omission to do any act, unless such act, or such neglect, refusal or omission, as the case may be, is an offence punishable by law.'

"On the request of your committee the honorable gentleman promoting the Bill substituted the word "statute," instead of the word "law," as the last word of the

section just quoted.

"Hon, Mr. Colby introduced a bill entitled, 'An Act to amend the Seamen's Act,'

chap. 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. This Bill provided as follows:

"61. Section 118 of the 'Seamen's Act,' chap. 74 R.S., is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the fourth and fifth lines thereof: for be removed by cor-

tiorari or otherwise into any of Her Majesty's superior courts of record."

"The foregoing amendment, while applicable in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, does not apply as to Ontario, as was petitioned for. Neither does it secure to seamen the right of appeal. The Act applicable to Ontario is chapter 75, R. S., section 14, and is not

affected by the amendment just referred to above.

"Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill entitled, 'An Act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to preform labor in This Bill received the hearty support of almost every labor body in Canada. After proceeding some stages in the House, it was referred to a select committee, with power to take evidence in relation thereto, and with instructions to report thereon. A copy of the Bill, together with the evidence taken before the select committee, the recommendation of that committee in relation thereto, and the action of the House with

regard to the Bill, is submitted herewith.

"Hon, Mr. Chapleau introduced an Act providing for the collection and publication of labor statistics, copies of which I was unable to procure until some four days previous to that of the second and third readings. On that day I sought and obtained an interview with Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and requested that this bill be amended so as to make it more beneficial to those most interested. Not receiving a satisfactory answer from the hon. Minister, I asked Dr. J. H. Wilson, of East Elgin, to offer the required amendments, which he kindly consented to do. Most of the amendments suggested by Mr. Wilson were ultimately accepted by the promoter of the measure before it was passed into law. A copy of the Bill and amendments are also submitted herewith.

"Mr. Purcell introduced a Bill for the protection of persons employed by contractors and others in the construction of railways, etc. This Bill was also referred to a com-

mittee, and was not heard of again in the House.

"Mr. H. H. Cook's Bill, to provide for the examination of persons running stationary engines, boilers etc., was not brought up in the House for a second reading. Another Bill by the same gentleman, re civil service employment, caused quite a debate at its second reading. The Bill, however, was ultimately withdrawn.

"Mr. N. Clarke Wallace's Bill, amending the Anti-Combines Act, passed the Househe introduced it, but it failed to secure the assent of the Senate after it had been ice considered by a committee of the latter body. As a consequence the law remains

enacted in 1889.

"During the visit to Ottawa of Bros. March, Jobin and Brennan, of your ecutive Board, we secured an interview with the following members of the Governant, namely, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Sir John Thompson, and Hon. essrs. Carling and Tupper, and impressed upon them the justice of totally disconning the granting of assisted passages; that if there was need of assisting people the North-west preference should be given to our own citizens, with assistance enough start them in farming; of amending the Anti-Combines Act so as to leave out all erence to labor organisations; of substituting the word 'statute' for 'law,' in amendment to the Criminal Law; of appointing inspectors to carry out the proving of the safety of ships law; and the enactment of a law compelling vessels, either ding or unloading, to have proper tackle and gear to secure people engaged in that so of work from accident.

"At the request and on the suggession of your Executive Committee, who were companied by Bro. George Warren, of the cigarmakers' union of Montreal, Hon. Mr. stigan introduced and had passed into law an Act providing for the destruction of ar boxes when empty. This very necessary and just measure protects, to a great tent, both the members of the cigarmakers' union and the public generally against a packing of inferior cigars in the boxes which had previously contained only first-sections.

"Your committee also interviewed Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture and imigration, and warmly protested against the granting of assisted passages to

migrants from abroad, be they adults or children."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The following report was presented by the

gislative Committee of the Province of Quebec:

"Your Executive for the Province of Quebec beg leave to report that of the several solutions adopted at the last session of your body, they deemed it expedient to select e with the design of pressing them upon the attention of the Provincial Government d Legislature, and if possible have them enacted into law. These measures were: An aployers' Liability Act, a Mechanics and Laborers' Lien Act, providing for the appointent of a public prosecutor or prosecutors, the amendment of the present jury law so to provide that the per diem allowance to jurymen should be \$2, and the alteration of e law so as to limit the power of calling out the militia to the Lieutenant-Governor and e mayors of the municipalities in cases of riot. In accordance with this resolve, your mmittee sought and were accorded an interview with the Premier and his Government. is interview took place in the court house, in the city of Montreal, on November 6th last year, and at which every member of your committee was present. On that occasion formal request was made for the enactment into law of the measures first recited, and nich request was supported by your representatives to the best of their ability. The vernment would not commit itself to any definite promise, but asked that we submit hat we required in writing at as early a date as possible. This was done, and duly knowledged. Besides this, no less than 215 petitions, from 43 different labor organisaons, were duly prepared and were presented on the floor of the Legislature praying for e legislation referred to. Despite these efforts there was no practical result, except in spect of the payment of jurors. In the latter case the law was amended so as to allow e dollar per day to jurors residing in cities, and one dollar and fifty cents when they e drawn from other municipalities for service in cities, being an increase of fifty cents er day all round. A clause was also embodied which places the pay of witnesses on the me basis. Besides, the following measures of interest to workingmen were enacted:

"An Act to amend Act 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure, respecting the seizure of sushhold goods; amending Act 3026 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec relating to applyes in manufactories; amending the law relating to the protection of employes manufactories; and an Act relating to the protection of persons employed in the con-

uction of railways authorised by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec.

"Your committee, though not as successful as they desired, are yet hopeful of better results in the near future, if advantage is but taken of the experience of the past year. They recommend, therefore, that their successors energetically continue the good work thus inaugurated until the just demands of organised labor in the province of Quebec

are complied with in respect of legislation.

"Your committee, while drawing attention to the fact that the government, at the instance of organised labor, established free night schools in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, desire also to report that organised labor achieved a triumph in the election to the Provincial Legislature of a bona fide labor representative in Division No. 1 of the city of Montreal, in the person of Mr. Joseph Beland, President of Montreal Trades' and Labor Council, and a bricklayer by trade.

"Your committee, in concluding, desire to indicate that they aided, to the utmost of their power, in the distribution and forwarding of petitions to the Federal Parliament praying for certain legislation in that body, and were ever ready at the call of our worthy and energetic president, Mr. J. T. Carey, in promoting every measure to that end."

The report presented by the Legislative Committee of the province of Ontario was as follows:

"The sub-committee of your executive, whose special duty it was during the past year to promote as well as watch legislation in the interest of labor in the Provincial Legisla-

ture of Ontario, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that since 1872, when organised labor in Ontario—in fact in Canada—first began to figure as a factor in the domain of practical politics, of the many acts of the Legislature of this Province passed into law since that date, no less than thirty-nine of forty of them have been of more or less direct interest and importance to the wage earners of the province. Among these may be mentioned the following as worthy of special enumeration:

"1873—An Act to Facilitate Agreements between Masters and Workmen for Participation in profits.

The Trades' Arbitration Act. This law was intended to facilitate the settlement of disputes between employers and employers.

An Act to establish Liens in Favor of Mechanics, Machinists, and others.

"1874—An Act to amend the Law relating to the Attachment of Debts, as respects the Wages and Salaries of Mechanics and others. This Act exempts from garnishee wages up to and including \$25, except in cases of debt for board or lodging.

An Act respecting Industrial Schools. This Act makes provision for the reclamation and care of children found begging, receiving alms, wandering about without settled homes or proper guardians, found destitute, neglected by parents

or guardians, etc.

"1878—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. The preamble to this Act recites that whereas, it is desirable to afford greater protection to the earnings of the working mechanics, laborers and suppliers of materials than is now provided by law, Her Majesty enacts, etc.

" 1880-An Act to protect the Goods of Lodgers and Boarders against Distresses for Rent

due Superior Landlord.

An Act respecting Municipal Assessments and Exemptions. Clause 4 of this Act provides that the deduction of \$400 from the income of a person having an income exceeding that amount shall not be made in case such income exceeds \$1,000.

"1881—An Act to make provision for the Safety of Railway Employés and the Public.

The preamble recites that, whereas frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of railway companies to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence, as to frogs, wing-rails, guard rails, freight cars, etc., provisions are made to remedy. It is also

provided that every highway or other overhead bridge, or other erection or structure over any railway must have 'an open and clear headway of not less than seven feet over the top of the highest freight car.'

An Act to amend the law securing to wives and children the benefit of Assur-

ance on the lives of their husbands and parents.

1882—An Act to establish a Bureau of Industries. This department effects much good in collecting and giving very valuable and reliable information as to the supply of labor, rates of wages prevailing, etc., in Ontario.

An Act to make further provision respecting the Lien of Mechanics and Laborers. An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries. This Act provides that on petition to council, signed by not less than 100 electors in a city; not less than 60 in a town, and not less than 30 in an incorporated village, the council may pass a by-law giving effect to the prayer thereof as to the establishment of a Free Library.

1884-An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, and still further improving that

important measure.

An Act to Secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Insurance.

An Act to Extend the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting Master and Servant. Under the provisions of this Act proceedings may be taken within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the Act became law. The various provisions of this Act as well as its benefits are so well known and admitted now that an enumeration thereof

is not necessary here.

real or personal property for the benefit of creditors, the assignment of any real or personal property for the benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making the same, the wages or salary of all persons in the employment, or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. A like provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in liquidation under the Joint Stock Companies' Winding Up Act, as well as to the settlement of claims under the Creditors' Relief Act. The provision of the Act respecting wages, just quoted, applies to all wage earners—whether by the day, the week, the month, or the piece.

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Franchise, and the Representation of the people. This Act conferred the right of franchise on wage-earners who earned \$250 annually, and part of this may be in the form of board and lodging.

An Act to amend the Franchise and Representation Act, 1885. Through this amendment any voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is engaged or employed, from the hour of noon in the day time until the hour of two of the clock next thereafter, and such voter shall not, because of absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which but for such absence he would have been entitled, etc.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Master and Servant still further improves that law in favor of the servant. It contains a provision that 'any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by such other person in the province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as

against the person so migrating or coming.'

An Act to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases.

"1887—An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, by adding to section 6 of the Act the following words: 'but such lien during the said periods shall have the same

priority for all purposes before as after registration.'

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, by omitting therefrom the words: 'lapse of one year from and after the commencement thereof' and inserting instead the words, 'first day of April in the year on thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.' By the insertion of the words just quoted the law was made to apply to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was exempt under the Act prior to 1886 so as to enable the employes of that company to make answer to a series of questions propounded by a committee of the Legislature as to the value to them of the insurance system in connection with that railway. This amendment also extends the provisions of the Act of 1886 so as to apply to other employes than those being members of the G. T. R. insurance association.

An Act respecting Distress for Rent and Taxes. This Act exempts from seizure goods and chattels exempt from seizure or distress by a landlord, except

as provided therein.

An Act relating to Exemptions from Seizure under Execution, by which wearing apparel, certain household effects and necessaries, etc., are exempt from seizure

and sale under all circumstances.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 193.—Exemptions from Taxation: 'The annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings, provided the same does not exceed \$700; the annual income of any person to the amount of \$400, provided the same does not exceed \$1,000. Any person entered on the roll as a wage-earner shall be entitled to the exemption provided for in this sub-section in respect of earnings or income.'

" 1888-An Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labor therein for Child-

ren and Young Persons.

An Act to amend the Free Libraries Act, by adding to sub-section 2 thereof the following words: 'There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics, and workingmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts.'

"1889-An Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act. This amendment applies the law

where five (instead of twenty) or more persons are employed.

An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulations Act, and extending its provisions. An Act for the Enforcement of Orders under the Act respecting Master and Servant. Under this Act where a person secures a judgment for wages before a police magistrate, the latter has the like power and authority to enforce the payment thereof as are possessed by a division court judge in like cases.

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, as experience warranted, and in the direction contemplated by the Act in the first instance.

"1890—An Act respecting Mining Regulations. This measure is applicable to all mines employing six or more persons, and PROHIBITS the employment of any boy under 15 years of age in a mine under ground. It also provides that no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work, or for such a purpose in or about a mine. Neither shall any boy of 15 or under 17 years of age work in any mine underground more than 8 hours a day, or more than 48 hours in any one week.

An Act to simplify the Procedure for Enforcing Mechanics' Liens. This law provides that, instead of taking a case into the ordinary courts, a workingman may file a statement of claim in the office of a Master or Official Referee having jurisdiction, who is empowered as a judge in such cases, and as a consequence of which privilege large law costs are avoided, and where a plaintiff may plead and be heard on his own behalf.

An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, making still further beneficial changes and additions to the law respecting Mechanics and Laborers' Liens.

An Act to amend the Trades Arbitration Act, so that "masters and workmen making the agreement or memorandum mentioned in section 3 of this Act may by such memorandum or agreement authorise the said Board to establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in

future be paid."

"In so far as the legislation of the session of 1890 is especially concerned, your committee desire to bear testimony to the unvarying courtesy accorded them by Hon. Attorney-General Mowat, as well as by such of his colleagues in the Government upon whom it was incumbent to wait at any time in reference to needed legislation or for the purpose of offering suggestions as to measures pending during that session. We are much pleased in being able to report, also, that the Government, in most instances, recognising the justice of our suggestions, embodied them in Government measures.

"While this is true, however, yet very much remains to be done, first in seeking that legislation affecting the working-classes should, as nearly as purely local circumstances will permit, be alike in all the provinces of the Dominion; and, secondly, in agitating in the direction of securing such further legislation as, while not to the detriment of the general interests of the country, will still further improve the conditions surround-

ing and governing the toilers of the Dominion.

"We desire also to draw attention to the fact that steps should be taken, either by the Congress itself or by provincial or local labor organisations, to provide funds with which to carry into court, when deemed expedient or necessary, and prosecute to judgment such infractions of existing laws as occur, as well as appealing to higher courts in cases where it appears that justice requires such action, when those aggrieved are not in a position, financially, to take the requisite steps in that behalf. In this connection it is but just to record that the Attorney-General of Ontario, at the request and on the application of organised labor, has, in more than one instance, taken steps to sustain the letter and intent of the law respecting cases of the nature referred to.

"Your sub-committee desire to record their appreciation of the unvarying attention paid by Capt. Wm. Garson, M. P. P. for the county of Lincoln, in the last Legislature of this province, to all matters affecting the interests of working people which came before that body during its existence. His services were ever at the disposal of your repre-

sentatives, and were of unquestionably great value on many occasions.

"Your Executive Committee would, in conclusion, beg to return thanks to the members of the House of Commons Printing Committee, and particularly to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, for kindness in furnishing your committee with copies of all Public documents, as well as the printed proceedings of the House of Commons and Senn te.

" All of which is respectfully submitted."

J. T. CAREY, Chairman. (Signed) URBAIN LAFONTAINE. P. J. JOBIN. M. H. BRENNAN.

Louis Z. Boudreau. CHAS. MARCH. DAVID R. GIBSON. Jos. T. CROZIER.

GEO. W. DOWER, Secretary.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION .- As the question of Chinese immigration into Canada and its effect upon the labor market, as well as its disastrous influence upon the moral and physical condition of those with whom the Chinese mingle, has become a matter of Public interest, it will not be amiss to submit the following document, addressed to the Congress, as an embodiment of the views of organised labor in British Columbia in respect thereof;

" VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 25th, 1890.

[&]quot;Gentlemen, -At the last meeting of the Victoria Trades' Assembly I was instructed to convey to you the regret which the Assembly feels at not being represented in your Congress, and also to pledge our best wishes that the fruit of your deliberations may be equal to your desires.

It was also thought that it would be well to draw your attention to the great additions which have recently been made to Canada's already too large Chinese population. This influx, of course, can in a great measure be attributed to the exclusion laws recently adopted by the United States, but at the same time it is evident that British Columbia capitalists encourage Chinese immigration, to the great detriment of dignified white labor. The channels through which white men should derive subsistence are being gradually but surely choked by the Chinese, and their influence on the labor market is evident in every direction. Their influence on the morals of the young white population is another phase of the question which should not be permitted to escape unnoticed. Thousands of young men on the Pacific Coast, who are now wrecks physically and mentally, can lay their ruin to the Chinese, who taught them the terrible habit of opium smoking. The practice has become so common as to cease to be a matter of wonder or horror. Surely the Dominion Government is not so dead to the future of Canada as to allow these things to continue. Legislation as exclusive as that adopted by the Australian colonies would have the desired effect. Just so soon as the trouble now existing in the Wellington collieries is brought to a termination the Victoria Trades' Assembly proposes to take the Chinese question up with a view of inducing legislation on that subject, for it is only in legislation that the rights of white labor will be preserved. The feeling among Victoria organised laboring men is strongly in favor of a restricted immigration law made applicable to all countries. This, they believe, would be only a just recognition of the rights of Canada's working classes. . . . I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

" DAVID M. CARLEY, Sec. V. T. A."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.—The number of resolutions dealt with at the Congress of 1889, was forty-seven, while those dealt with at the Congress at Ottawa, reached the number of sixty-two. Chief among these may be enumerated resolutions in favor of compulsory education; increased grants to public schools; granting Canadian citizens free lands within reasonable distance of railways, and the advancement of sufficient money, at low interest on sufficient security, to enable them to exist thereon for one year; promoting and encouraging temperance; manhood suffrage in municipal elections; the abolition of property qualification for municipal offices; election day being declared a half-holiday; a Sunday observance law; an alien labor law applicable to all outside of Canada; compulsory arbitration in labor disputes; the taxation of public lands; free school books; payment of wages weekly and in eash; eight hours to a day's work on Government works; the extension of the Factory Act and the appointment of additional inspectors, including female inspectors; Labor Day being declared a national holiday; repeal of the clause in the Seamen's Act not allowing appeal after a conviction for any offence under that Act, and the insertion, instead, of a clause granting the right of appeal in such cases; the abolition of tolls on turnpike-roads, the election of the Governor-General by the people; the abolition of the contract system in connection with national, provincial and municipal works; inspection of gear and teagle for loading and unloading steam and sailing vessels in all the ports of the Dominion; permitting the assessment of all improvements on land at only fifty per cent. of their value; a clause in all specifications for public work, whether federal, provincial or municipal, providing for the payment of wages then current where the work has to be performed; compelling all steam and sailing vessels to carry competent crews, and to have their hulls and rigging properly inspected by competent inspectors; calling upon the Dominion Government to take steps immediately to determine the question of jurisdiction, as between the federal and provincial authority, in the matter of factory, workshop and like legislation, and the preparation of a case or cases for submission to the highest legal authority for judgment, or in such other manner as shall be deemed most satisfactory; the ownership and operation of all railways, telegraphs and telephones by the Federal Government; protesting against the increased Dominion appropriation for immigration and the importation of paupers, indigents, orphan children and children of criminal or diseased tendencies; against the reissue of charters to private banks, and demanding that all money be issued by the Government direct; against the introduction of manual training in the public schools; against allowing Government employes to work for private firms or individuals; and praying for an amendment of the Anti-Combines Act, so as to exempt trade organisations and their membership from the operation of that law.

CENSUS STATISTICS.—Independently of the foregoing summary enumeration of subjects dealt with, the following report from the committee on census statistics was unanimously concurred in.

We, your committee appointed to consider a resolution presented by Delegate Hastings, relative to questions to be asked in taking the census, beg to recommend the adoption of the same, and that the Dominion Government be requested to so instruct their officials that the following questions be included in the schedule:

(1) If working, how many days unemployed during the year?

(2) If attending school, how many school days absent during census year?

(3) Whether able to read? (4) Whether able to write?

(5) Whether able to speak English?

(6) Whether a prisoner, a convict, a homeless child or a pauper?

(7) Is the home hired, or is it owned by the head or a member of the family?

(8) If owned by the head or a member of the family, is the house free from mortgage encumbrances

(9) If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or

is it owned by him or by a member of the family?

(10) If owned by the head or a member of the family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance?

(11) If the home or farm is owned by the head or a member of the family and mortgaged, give the post-office address of the mortgagee ?

(11a) What is the acreage of the farm?

(12) Regarding manufactures the following points:

(a) Date when established. (b) Class of manufacture.

(c) Capital invested, and whether owned or borrowed.

(d) Value of plant, subdivided into [1] land, [2] buildings, [3] machinery, [4] raw material, [5] stock in process, [6] finished product made up.

(e) Amount and value of annual product.

(f) Amount paid for [1] rents, power and heat, [2] taxes, [3] insurance, [4] repairs, [5] commissions and expenses of sales department, [6] interest on cash used, and [7] all sundries not included in the foregoing.

(g) Labor and wages: [1] employés, whether operatives, engineers, or other skilled workmen, overseers, foremen, superintendents, officers, clerks, salesmen, watchmen, laborers, teamsters or unskilled workmen; [2] whether employed as piece hands or on salary or wages; [3] how paid, and whether weekly, fortnightly or monthly; [4] if paid by piece, at what rate; [5] if paid a salary, give rate of wages paid and average number of hands employed at each rate—whether under \$5 per week, over \$5 and under \$6, over \$6 and under \$7, over \$7 and under \$8, over \$8 and under \$9, over \$9 and under \$10. over \$10 and under \$12, over \$12 and under \$15, over \$15 and under \$20, over \$20 and under \$25, over \$25; [6] whether male cr female, and whether under or over 16 years of

(h) Number of working days in operation, number of hours in the ordinary working day, and whether on full or on part time, in detail.

(i) Generally such other information regarding manufacturers as will be of value to the laboring classes.

(13) Regarding agriculture, the following points:

(a) Amount paid for wages, including estimate for value of board during census year. (b) Weeks of hired labor upon farm, whether male or female; whether parties hired are married or single, and if they are provided with a house apart from home of employer. General Remarks.—When the very large number of subjects dealt with at this Congress are considered, the conviction is at once reached by a casual reader that delegates could not, in the very short time of four days, clearly understand the full import and consequence of these resolutions, or discuss them on their merits. But it must not be forgotten that the subject matter of every one of these same resolutions has, perchance, been thoroughly reasoned out in argument before subordinate bodies long before being submitted to the Congress for its judgment. The character of the discussion in every instance justified this inference. While opinions may differ widely as to the wisdom on the part of such bodies of attempting to compass the wide grounds covered by their platforms, no unprejudiced person will deny the general excellence of their aims or the patience and perseverance evinced in their pursuit, and often under very adverse

circumstances, when the opposite elements are taken into account.

Whatever may result from the future deliberations and determination of labor bodies, as outlined in the proceedings of their representative annual congress, it will not be gain-sayed that President Carter was not very wide of the mark when, at the first Congress in 1873, he predicted that the time was not far distant when the great men of the land would find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workingmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. The truth of his prediction is being vindicated to-day, far beyond the confines of the Dominion of Canada, as in Germany for instance. The record of the Trades and Labor Congress at each and every annual meeting since that year must in all fairness be that upon which the general public should determine whether or not due attention and heed had been accorded the advice of the President of 1873, when, in concluding his annual or rather opening address to the Congress, he said "I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberation and enactments, and let those who are watching your movements . . . be compelled admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

STATISTICS OF

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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WEEKLY WAGES-RETURNS FROM EMPLOYES.

—Showing by classes of workers in respect to sex and age, the average wages earned and imployed in a full week as derived from returns collected from 3,814 employés in 39 localities ario for the year 1889.

	Mal	es over	16 yes	ars.	Ma	los	Fem	rolos	Fem	olon		
lities,	Wi		Wit	hout dents.	unde		over		unde		All el	asses.
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours,	Wages,	Hours,	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours,	Wages.	Hours,
	8 c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	8 c.	No.
	9 04	60.71	7 40	60.25	10.0	1	4 30	55.20		-	8 45	
	8 43	58.99	7 66	59.81			3 67	60.00		-	8 03	59.3
	8 90	58.03	7 82	60.60	145500	69.00	4 25	57.33			7 74	58.8
le	9 28	60.00	8 19	60,00					100000		9 00	60.0
	9 62	60.08	6 92	59.73	2 75	59.50	4 67	55.90	1000000		7 60	59.4
	11 08	63.08	8 85	60.71			5 02	59.23			9 71	61.9
lace	8 84	64.19	6 59	66.07							8 19	64.7
*********	10 58	62.47	8 24	62.62			5 00	60,00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	SAA A SA	10 25	62.4
*********	9 14	59.26	8 10	60.18	3 00	60 00	4 50	60.00	3 00	60.00	7 82	59.5
d	9 38	60.26	8 51	62.33			7 00	69.60			8 87	61.8
	9 28	61.71	9 64	61.80					1		9 36	61.7
	9 81	58.92	8 13	58.92						*****	9 39	58.9
	10 36	59.45	6 85	57.69			5 15	54.40			8 51	58.0
*********	10 83	60.58	8 54	58.78			5 00	59.75		** 17.4	10 32	60.2
	9 98	57.84	8 59	57.46	** ***		5 29	59.71	2 10	60.00	9 38	57.9
	7 70	60.08	5 97	62.81			3 75	65.00			6 92	61.2
	8 72	63.20	7 25	63.08			3 50	51.00			8 20	62.8
	8 78	62.72	7 24	64.16			5 00	61.71			7 78	63.2
	8 73	58.90	6 86	58,40	3 75	72.00	3 95	56.05			7 76	58.5
	10 76	59.58	8 28	60.00							10 08	59.7
*********	10 83	57.41	10 42	57.44					*****	*****	10 74	57.4
	10 27	60.15	9 80	58.00			3 99	59.89	2 83	60.00	9 36	59.8
d	8 77	60.62	9 68	60.30			*****				9 17	60.4
	9 55	60.49	8 58	59.91			3 77	60.00			9 11	60.3
gh	10 12	58.18	9 03	57.88			3 96	52.29	2 00	54.00	9 03	1
	11 42	59.33	10 13	60.00			*****			*****	10 90	1
	8 65	59.56	7 77	59.29	,		4 38	60.00			8 04	59.4
ines	9 78	61.01	7 94	59.06		60 00		100000	0.00	60.00	8 74	,
**********	10 39	59.00	6 00	60.00							8 93	-
	9 20	65.22	7 82	62.00	10 VIETO D	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		000.00	*****		8 93	1
	10 26	60.17	7 60	60.89	-	57.60	100 75	59.52	1		8 71	60.3
	10 76	58.19	9 23	-			0.00	54.16			9 75	1
	7 49	63.00	5 95	57.60		000000	20000		1		7 24	100000
********	9 48	59.76	0.00	10000	100000				*****	*****	9 02	1 100
*****	10 36	61.04	9 38	59.80							10 26	60.9
ince	9 90	60.17	8 13	59.96	2 52	60.47	4 67	57.95	2 62	59.33	8 98	59.9

Phorold, Merritton, Niagara Falls and Port Dalhousie are included with St. Catharines.

WEEKLY WAGES-RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS.

TABLE II.—Showing by classes of workers in respect to sex and age, the average wages earned and hours employed in a representative week as derived from returns received from 549 employers of labor in 180 localities in Ontario for the year 1889.

Localities.	Ma	les - 16.	Ma		Fen	nales : 16.	1000	nales r 16.	All classes		
200millos	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours,	Wages.	Hours,	Wages.	Hours.	Wақен.	Hours.	
	8 c.	No.	8 c.	No.	8 c.	No.	8 c.	No.	8 c.	No.	
Almonte	7 56	57.39	2 37	55.13	4 10	57.56	2 53	55.22	5 45	56.9	
Aylmer	7 13	54.78			4 13	60.00			6 16		
Barrie	9 13	61.24	2 00	60.00	5 04	53.00	3 00	54.00	8 49		
Belleville	8 38	63.88	*****	22.52	*****	*22*32	*****	2234	8 38		
Berlin	7 50 9 89	58.92 55.20	1 95 3 94	58.64 55.00	4 30	57.17	2 50	58.36	6 04		
Bowmanville	9 18	58.17	0 94	55.00	*****		*****	*****	9 73 9 18		
Brantford	9 29	56.73	1 99	58.69	4 30	58.26	2 14	58.57	8 59		
Brockville	9 09	58.69	3 06	59.71	3 54	58.29			7 71	58.	
Carleton Place	7 36	58.96							7 36	58.	
Chatham	8 92	59.55							8 92		
Clinton	7 51 8 80	59.05	2 97	59.00	*****		*****		7 14 8 00	60.	
Cobourg	5 53	57.55	1 25	60.00	3 62	51.47	2 08	51.00	8 00	53.	
Cornwall	7 65	60.18	2 72	59.48	4 93	58.75	2 40	58.32	6 00		
Dundas	7 99	59.19	2 06	57.89	4 55	59.68	2 20	55.80	6 42	59.	
Galt	7 46	56.80	2 38	55.88	3 29	56.32			6 79		
Gananoque	9 57	56.49	2 13	46.00	4 62	50.67			8 70		
Guelph	8 30	57.88	2 84	46.25	4 19	53.75 52.64	1 70		7 23	56.	
Hamilton Hespeler	8 89 6 39	56.43	2 84	56.82	4 73 4 46	58.99	1 73 2 73	49.19 58.17	8 10 4 89	55,	
Ingersoll	7 38	60.47	2 34	00.20	4 40	00.00	2 00	60.00	7 26	60.	
Kingston	8 27	58.01	1 55	37.40	5 44	54.83	1 75	55.00	6 85	54.	
Lindsay	7 60	59.67	5 00	60.00	4 25	56.48			6 60	58.	
Listowel	7 99	60.00	2 58	60.00	3 46	60.00			6 22	60.	
London	7 92	57.49	2 27	56.87	3 91	53.48	1 97	53.50	6 48	56.	
OrilliaOshawa	8 32 9 21	59.19	2 87	59.00	4 76	49.41		23.5	7 49 8 94	58.	
Ottawa	7 96	59.89	3 25	58.50	3 16	57.64			7 85	59.	
Owen Sound	7 95	58.35	2 25	61.50	2 40	53.60			7 08	57.5	
Peterborough	8 29	59.93	3 25;	60.00	4 53	58.43			7 52	59,6	
Petrolea	9 72	59.33	3 18	53.90		122.12			9 43	59.	
Port Hope	8 56	58.86	2 68	52.84	4 16	56,42	****		6 85	57.	
Preston	7 15	60.00 58.15	2 50	60.00	3 10	57.30			7 15 6 66	60.0 58.0	
St. Catharines	9 12	58.77	2 78	59.44	4 54	58.79	1 96	55.71	7 89	58.7	
St. George	9 00	72.00			5 00	60.00			7 00	66.0	
St. Mary's	7 03	61,37	2 28	60.33	5 10	61,09	3 09	60,00	5 81	61.1	
t. Thomas	9 31	61.01	2 70	60.00		20 00			9 16	60.5	
Sarnia	8 65 7 31;	59.83 60.00	2 50	60.00	4 48	60.00	2 33	60.00	7 78 7 31	59.8	
Stratford	8 14	58.78	948						7 31 8 14	58.1	
Foronto	9 57	56.57	2 66	55.46	4 27	53.21	2 31	53.69	8 09	55.8	
Jxbridge	7 69	58.60	3 00	54.00	4 34	54.75			6 88	57.8	
Walkerton	7 45	59.79	1 91	60.00	2 78	60.00	1 00	60.00	5 88	59.8	
Waterloo	7 01	58.63	2 06	58.29	2 84	54.00	1 68	51.60	6 26	58.1	
West Toronto Junction	8 49 7 22	57.12			4 00	50 00	in real		8 49	57.1	
Whitby	9 28	58.93 58.50	****		4 00	59.00			7 09 7 66	56.8	
Voodstock	9 13	58.85	2 95	59.00	2 00	31,00			9 10	58,8	
Other places	7 81	61.51	3 02	58.68	4 23	57.97	2 54	55.40		60.83	

WEEKLY WAGES-OCCUPATIONS.

III.—Showing by occupations and sub-occupations the average hours employed and wages i for a representative week in the last six months for the year 1889 in 181 cities, towns and es of Ontario, based on returns of 17,328 work people collected from employers, and 3,814 collected employés.

Occupations.		ek.	Occupations.	Average for week.			
Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations,	Hours.	Wage		
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	\$ c		
and boy helper	57.17	3 67	Cabinet maker	58.19	9 6		
gricultural hand imple- mployé:		77.00	Candle maker	60.00	8 3		
ter	48.50	14 35	Can maker	60.00	11 1		
Br	50.67	15 15	Filler and labeller	60.00	4 5		
cer	54.00	10 84	Processor	60.00	12 1 8 4		
er	54.88 52.36	10 42	Caretaker	63.00 56.88	10 3		
	48.00	9 72	Carpenter Carpenter (ship) or caulker	57.48	9 3		
ker	59.55	13 51	Carpet weaver.	58.09	9 0		
ner	57.40	11 26	Carriage maker	58.25	10 0		
	54.55	10 16	Carriage trimmer	57.47	10 5		
	56.73	7 80	Carter	62,56	6 3		
	60.00	10 22	Carver	57.49	12 7		
ge maker	60.00	9 50	Castings cleaner	54.44	8 3		
(paper)	57.50	9 45	Cellarman	61.20	8 0		
	64.55	9 16	Chain maker	58.00	10 6		
	71.38	8 85	Chair maker	57.33	8 3		
ine maker	59.76	8 80	Cigar maker.	48.57	8188		
& holone	58.92	10 06	Clerk (office)	57.44	9 7		
's helper	58.93	7 08 9 53	Confectioner mills employe	52.00	8 4		
ance builder	59.21 59.27	11 75	Confectioner	55.64	4 6		
r's helper	59.64	7 44	Confectioner's helper	58.85	9 2		
	60.00	11 25	Core maker	59.27	8 2		
y employé:		9 80	Cork outter	55.00	9 8		
**** *** **** ********	54.59	10 00	Band boy	61.50	4 6		
P	55.67	9 75	Beamer	57.50	8 9		
	55.50	11 50	Bleacher	52.31	5 1		
F	57.27	11 51	Carder.	60.00	13 4		
noe factory employé:			Card helper	60.28	4 8		
	50.57	9 76	Doffer	60.00	3 6		
	48.67	9 76	Drawer in	60.00	5 3		
	55.19	10 46	Dresser	62.00	9 4		
******************	56.95	10.40	Dyer	60.00	18 7		
	56.50	8 96	Dyer's helper	58.75	6 2		
	53.86	9 75	Filler in.	61.33	12 1		
operator	52.39	9 95	Finisher	58.75 62.20	5 4		
*********	54.50	9 50	Folder	60.00	10 8		
er	52.15	8 08	Grinder	58.00	7 1		
*****************	57.00	10 10	Loom fixer	60.74	10 6		
ker	52.75	9 70	Napper	53.33	5 2		
	57.00	8 50	Picker tender	60.50	5 8		
	59.96	6 80	Piecer	58.33	6 4		
(wood)	53.74	7 83	Roll coverer	60.00	13 0		
cer in:	ED 00	0.00	Rover.	60.00	8 6		
***************************************	58 38	9 03	Section hand	60.74	56		
	59.58	7 12	Spender	60.00	14 7		
******************	59.17	11 40	Spinner	60.28	9 7		
****** ***	60.00	19 83	Spinner's helper	60.11	3 9		
lper	60.46	7 84	Spooler	65.00	9 8		
	55.31	15 24	Stripper	60.50	5 9		
	57 76	10 21	Twister	60.00	7 7		
hands	53 64	7 01	Weaver	59.83	7 6		
er	58.07	8 50	Various	60.92	6 8		
BE	58.33	9 45	Deliveryman	62.02	8		
******************	65.81	9 03	Draughtsman	53.60	14 4		
tory employé	57.29 83.50	8 10 7 93	Driller	60.00	1/8		

B.L.)

TABLE III .- WEEKLY WAGES-OCCUPATIONS .- Continued.

Occupations.		age for eek.	Convertions		age for æk.
Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations,	Hours.	Wages
Males over 16,	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	8 c.
Edge tool maker	48.00	12 25	Furrier	53.73	12 50
Electrician	66 00	13 75	Gardener	62.20	6 85
Electric light trimmer	62.00	7 88	Gas works employé :		
Electrotyper	55.20	16 00 7 50	Coal wheeler	67.08	9 08
Elevator attendant	50.00	14 33	Inspector	60.83 36.43	11 46
Embroiderer Emery wheel maker	6).00	9 13	Lamplighter Meter attacher and repairer	74.20	7 45 13 54
Engineer (stationary)	63.56	9 35	Service layer	65.14	10 41
Engraver	51 00	13 42	Stoker	69.63	13 75
Erector (agricultural works)	5) 38	8 28	Various	68 24	10 98
Excavator.	50.00	9 33	Gilder	59.50	10 90
Fanning mill maker	60.00	9 32	Glove cutter	57.14	14 59
Felt and gravel roofer	60.00	930 1008	Glove maker	57.88	9 17
File cutter Finisher (wood	54.00 58.36	8 85	Glue maker	63.00 58.43	1 7 30
Fireman	62.67	7 54	Grain shoveller	46.50	8 72
Fisherman	82 33	10 00	Hame maker	60.00	7 53
Fitter.	57 55	11 33	Harness maker.	59.30	8 36
Fitter's helper	54.50	7 16	Hat maker	55.50	8 10
Flax mill hand	59.45	6 6 6 6	Heading mill employé	60.00	7 13
Foreman	F13 4 4	1.00	Hop drier	66.00	9 00
Agricultural works	59.14	15 00 14 17	Japanner	55.00	8 69
Black mith	59.83 59.00	16 38	Joiner	51.60 59.33	10 86 10 05
Bookbindery	55 00	12 00	Kilnman	64 80	7 38
Brewery	64.86	10 90	Laborer (builder's)	55.19	9 25
Bricklayer	50.00	19 58	Laborer (general).	59.49	7 25
Brushmaker	57.75	14 25	Last maker	59.00	9 75
Button factory	52.00	15 12	Lather	52 40	11 94
Cabinet maker	59.50	13 50	Lath maker	64.00	6 81
Carpenter	57.43	14 24 14 28	Lithographing employé	51.87	10 27 10 56
Carriage works	58.50 52.25	12 00	Locksmith Lumber mill employé:	54.75	10 50
Cigar factory	59 50	16 13	Bolt puller	60.40	7 62
C tton mills	60 00	16 19	Boom man	65.50	8 33
Foundry and machine shop	59.25	14 25	Canter	62 00	6 94
Furniture factory	60.00	15 56	Culler	61.06	9 25
Gas works	67 00	19 03	Edger	62.11	8 53
Harness maker	69 75	13 50	Filer	61.86	12 16 7 80
Lumber mills.	61.07 68.19	15 73	Gate hand, Jacker	63.67 64.47	7 59
Machinist. Marble works	60 00	14 33	Jointer.	62.29	9 24
Miller	61.00	1 13 72	Lo der	61.63	7 67
Moul-ler	58 23	16 39	Log roller	63.89	7 31
Oil works	59.82	14 23	Matcher	58.33	9 33
Painter	58.38	13 67	Measurer	60.00	7 43
Paper mi'ls	57.50	16 13	Oiler	62.13	7 47
Piano and organ factory	58.50 57 23	16 92 11 35	Piler	60.50 63.86	6 24
Planing mills Pork packing house	64 60	12 43	Sawyer.	60.16	9 17
Printing office	58.48	12 14	Setter	63.42	8 66
Railway (section boss)		10 70	Shingle maker	63.17	8 09
Sash and door factory	60.0)	12 75	Slabber	64.17	7 08
Stone cutter	51.00	22 22	Slash table	63.67	7 86
Tannery	59.61	13 68	Sorter	65.11	8 04 16 50
Tinsmith	60.00	13 00	Stave cutter	60.00	1 600
Trunk factory	55.00 59.80	14 67 15 40	Stave piler	60.00 62 85	7 63
Woodworker Wool'en mills		13 85	Trimmer	64.88	8 09
Various	59.21	14 21	Yardman	69.75	7 39
Forge and rolling mills:			Various	61.07	7 68
Heater	59.62	21 43	Machine hand	57.97	871
Heater's helper	60.00	11 35	Machinist	58.17	10 80
Rougher	60.00	14 47	Machinist's helper	57.06	7 08 8 45
Shingler	59.20	18 40	Malt house hand	66.13 60.60	14 75
Various	60.00	10 74			

TABLE III .- WEEKLY WAGES-OCCUPATIONS .- Continued.

Occupations.		ek.	Committees	Average for week.				
оссиранонь,	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations,	Hours.	Wages			
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.			
h-ber	59.08	8 54	Printing office employé:					
ry employé	59.14	6 54	Editor	49.67	13 67			
	65.35	9 71	Press feeder	56 56	5 03			
t	59.22	12 14	Pessman	56.51	9 57			
ous n. e. s	58.44	7 84	Printer	56.74	9 09			
A. C. A. S.	58.01	12 67	Proof reader	56.50	12 50			
helper	57.48	7 10	Reporter	53.40	9 10			
and picture frame			Quarryman	60.00	7 50			
**************		10 40	Railway employé:		1 50			
ter	58.37	11 25	Baggageman	LO 00	9 0			
mployé	57.66	5 77	Brakeman	66 87	10 3			
y employé:	60.00	7 25	Car Luilder	53.89	9 0			
an	60.00	8 88	Car cleaner	67.09	6 9			
	66.00	12 63	Car inspector	70.29	10 44			
	60.00	12 57	Car repairer	57 00	8 98			
*******************	57.91	9 06	Conductor	74.00	9 25			
our)		7 67	Engineer	71 60	15 12			
arious)	58.79	7 47	Fireman	77.56 74.79	18 79			
lead works employé	55.00	7 40	Sectionman	61.14	7 10			
	57.87	9 30	Signalman	\$4 00	7 58			
g-r	55.00	11 04	Switchman	75 74	9 11			
a employé:		16508	Wiper	66 80	6 34			
		6 81	Yardman	77.29	11 0			
*****************	56.50	7 87	Various	63.33	6 9			
	58.75	8 78	Rattan worker	59.55	8 8			
tender	62.28	10 07	Rivet maker	58.70	7 7			
tender's helper	61,06	6 38	Rivetter	58.71	10 5			
ıker	65.45	10 53	Saddler	60.00	9 3			
chine hand	60.00	4 33	Safe maker	54.19	11 03			
ineer	60.00	12 30	Salesman	60,80	8 9			
meer's helper	59.73	8 28	Salt works employé	60.00	6 75			
sher	59.57 58.84	8 97	Sash and door maker	58.84	9 3			
her	58.00	9 17	Scale maker	60.00	10 0			
organ factory em lcyé :	00.00	1 "	Sewing machine employé	53.25	8 8			
inisher	55.67	13 29	Sheddy mill hand	58 99	7 8			
maker	58.00	10 45	-hoemaker	60.00	5 4			
er	55.00	15 00	Silver plating employé	60.45	86			
maker	57.80	10 30	Soap maker	59.00 56.15	8 7			
n	55 25	11 62	Solderer	56.36	8 5			
ker	58.93	10 41	opringmaker.	50.00	12 6			
-her	56.00	11 65	Stableman	70 53	7 3			
ker	59.00	10 21	Stair builder .	63.33	11 8			
	55 00	11 08	Stenographer.	60.00	10 0			
»r	57.60	15 63	Stereotyper .	47.33	8 8			
	55.00	10 20	Stone cutter .	53.21	16 7			
g board maker	57.23	12 42	Stone mason .	57 68	14 6			
••••	56.00	9 43	Stove mounter	59.29	9 6			
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	59.69	9 61	Stove polisher	59.23	97			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	57.31	17 02 10 44	Street car driver	77.05	8 39			
est maker	56.88	10 59	Tack maker	59.00	80			
pe maker	57.50	9 13	Tailor	58.28	10 2			
	56.00	8 36	Tank repairer	56.92	16 5			
	58.00	15 95	Tannery employé :	63.50	7 8			
ill employé:		-5 55	Beam hand	59.47				
and	57.86	9 83	Currier	59.47 59.17	77			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	66.50	7 59	Cutter	58.13	8 0			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		11 25	Dver	59.83	8 4			
	54.73	13 51	Finisher	59.94	8 0			
	60 89	11 84	Grainer	60.00	8 60			
iron)	54.09	10 81	Grinder	59.50	6 2			
maad \	58.35	7 17	Roller	59.67	9 00			
wood)	1 20 20		[]	03.112				
inghouse employé	60.50	7 72 7 23	Shaver	59.75	12 6			

TABLE III .- WEEKLY WAGES-OCCUPATIONS .- Continued.

Occupations.		age for eek.	Occupations.	Average for week.				
Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations.	Hours.	Wages.			
Males over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Females over 16.	No.	\$ c.			
Fannery employé—Continued :	ļ.	ľ	Bag maker (paper)	51.90	5 08			
Tanner	59.27	7 85.	Binding twine factory employé:					
Yardman		7 29	Baller	59.38	8 31			
Various		6 80	Spinner	59.43 59.00	4 01 3 25			
leamster	61.30 78.67	7 27 9 25	Various	56.24	2 72			
insmith.	58.98	9 31	Bookbindery employé:	00.21	- 1-			
insmith's helper	59.00	7 99	Binder	52.14	4 59			
'inware factory employé :			Folder	53.62	3 63			
Lead worker	58.00	7 67	Pager	55.00	4 50			
Press hand		8 16	Book-keeper.	54.58	6 00			
SpinnerVarious.	59.00	11 73 12 10	Boot and shoe factory employé:	45.00	3 55			
Obacco roller	59.00 55.00	10 61	Cutter Fitter	49.44	4 06			
raveller	56.91	13 00	Machine operator	47.93	5 09			
runk maker	54.34	9 19	Paster	48.25	6 55			
ub and pail maker	60.00	8 25	Various	55.63	3 70			
Tuck pointer		15 00	Box maker (paper)	56.62	3 96			
Type founder		9 89	Broom factory employé	56.84	3 54 3 21			
Jpholsterer	58.82 53.02	10 03	Brush factory employé	57.53 57.43	3 11			
Varnish maker	59.00	10 25	Cauning factory employe	58.00	3 97			
Wagonmaker	60.00	9 00	Carriage trimming	45.60	4 91			
Warehouseman	59.22	8 80	Cigar factory employé:					
Washboard maker	60,00	9 50	Booker	51.30	4 40			
Vatchmaker	57.60	12 20	Bunch breaker	52.25	4 70 6 58			
Vatchman	70.54	8 05	Cigar maker	50.57	4 7			
Vheel factory employé : Bender	58.39	7 66	Packer Roller	51.43 52.25	50			
Morticer	60.00	9 80	Stripper	50.96	24			
Rimmer	60 00	9 38	Collar and cuff maker	54.00	44.2			
Speke driver		8 25	Cork sorters	50.00	5			
Turner		8 83	Corset maker	57.60	3			
Various		7 41	Corset stay maker	54.00	4			
Whip maker	50.57	10 16	Cotton mill employé: Drawer in	57.14	4			
White brouze worker	60.00 59 67	7 33	Finisher's helper	63.08	4			
Vire worker	55.64	9 05	Intermediate tender	55.63	4			
Wood turner	58.13	9 79	Picker (waste)	58.50	3			
Vood worker	59.00	9 50	Reeler	59.33	4			
Woollen mill employé :	20.00	10 -0	Rover	60 00	8			
Carder	60.20	10 76 5 09	Slubber	59.44 58.42	5			
Card helper	59.48 58.60	4 42	Speeder	59.25	4			
Designer	60.00	19 69	Spooler	57.95	33			
Dver	59.61	11 91	Twister	56.86	3			
Dyer's helper	59.13	6 14	Warper	58 60	45			
Feeder	60.00	4 47	Weaver	59.23	2			
Finisher	59.59	10 73	Web drawer	59.34 58.67	3			
Finisher's helper	58.40 60.00	5 60 8 52	Winder Various	59.35	4			
Gigger	56.93	5 51	Dressmaker	54.29	3			
Knitter		10 60	Embroiderer	50.00	3			
Loom fixer		9 03	Envelo e maker	51.00	3			
Picker	59 64	5 10	Forewoman:		10			
Piecer	60.00	3 58	Dressmaker	56.14	- -			
Scourer Spinner	65.36 59.90	7 59 9 14	Knitting mill	57.00 55.20	. 0			
Spinner's helper		4 99	Various	55.33	6			
Twister			Furrier	52.40	4			
Warper		7 47	Glove maker	54.98	5			
Weaver	58.79	8 98	Hair cloth weaver	58.40	4			
Wool sorter	58.72	7 14	Hame factory employé	56.00	4			
Various	58.20	6 19	Hat factory employe:	40 07	3			
Females over 16.	1		Finisher	49 37 49.43	5			
pprentice		1		70.70	4			

TABLE III .- WEEKLY WAGES-OCCUPATIONS .- Continued.

Occupations.		age for eek.	Occupations.	Average for week.				
occupations,	Hours.	Wages.	Occupations.	Hours.	Wages			
nales over 16.	No.	\$ c.	Females over 16.	No.	\$ c.			
	59.00	4 05	Woollen mill employé - Continued.		N. T.			
anufacturing		3 51	Spooler	60,00	3 40			
l operative:	20120		Twister	57.28	2 9			
	56.63	4 17	Warper	59.40	3 8			
	53.79	4 04	Weaver	57.93	5 07			
worker	59.29	5 40	Winder	56.54	3 07			
V	56.62	4 53	Various	57.91	3 4			
	54.00	3 13		01.02	-			
	55.43	3 55	Males under 16.		700			
	55.85	4 48	Apprentice or boy helper	57.05	2 70			
erator	53.03	4 54	Binding twine factory employé	59,00	2 00			
	55.03	3 82	Biscuit and confectionery	56 84	2 48			
s n. e. s	57.34	3 98	Button factory	58.00	1 80			
	53.96	2 94	Cash boys	57.44	2 16			
****************	60.00	5 00	Cigar stripper	47.26	2 16			
nployé:	-		Cotton mill employé	59.53	2 63			
	57.91	2 89	Flax mill employé	59.00	2 97			
	57.80	3 89	Messenger	55.18	2 14			
	60.00	3 96	Miscellaneous n. e. s	58.19	2 60			
	57.27	4 10	Press feeder	54.00	2 06			
	58.33	4 68	Route boy	6.00	1 03			
employé	57.07	3 33	Wooilen mill employé	57.70	2 72			
	55.38	4 16						
	54.60	4 15	Females under 16.					
er	59.63	2 48	Apprentice	52.50	0 92			
*** ***********************************	56.97	4 93	Bag maker (paper)	49.00	2 63			
****** ***********	55.17	3 45	Binding twine factory employé	59 00	2 25			
	59.00	5 25	Biscuit and confectionery hand	49.30	1 88			
		7 77	Bookbindery employé	53,86	1 81			
r	56.70	5 88	Box maker (paper)	58.63	2 59			
est maker	53,93	4 35	Broom maker	57.00	2 08			
loyé	59.00	4 06	Button factory employé	55.87	2 26			
	54.00	3 25	Canning factory employé	58.00	2 33			
	54.00	3 27	Cash girl	53.33	2 46			
	60.00	4 50	Cigar stripper	47.85	2 57			
	54.67	3 98	Cotton mill employé	57.56	2 21			
	48.00	4 38	Glove maker	55.36	2 65			
mployé:	10000		Knitting mill employé	55.00	2 53			
	60.00	3 70	Machine operator	54.10	2 87			
r	59.00	3 50	Miscellaneous n. e. s	54.88	2 58			
er	57.17	3 12	Paper mill employé	55.43	2 64			
	59.95	4 04	Press feeder	60.00	3 00			
******************	56.18	3 73	Soap factory employé	58 00	2 59			
	57.50	4 38	Tailoress	54.67	3 67			
	60.00	3 24	Tinware factory employé	59.00	2 79			
	59.08	4 07	Whip maker	48.00	2 20			
	59.68	3 13	Woollen mill employé	56.61	2 40			

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-LOCALITIES.

YABLE IV. - Sho ring by localities the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1883 of workers with dependent, classified as owners, tenants and boarders.

	ور	No. depend			me oyed.	Y	early e	arning	8.		cit (-).
Localities.	No. of returns.	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week,	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Karnings of dependents.	Total.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
Males, Owners.				No.	N	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c,	\$ 0
Aylmer Barte Barte Barte Berlin Brown snville Brantford Broskville Carleton Place Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Galt Gananoque Guelph Hamilton Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Orillia Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Peterborough Peterborough Peterborough Petrolea Preston St. Catharines St. Garree St. Garree St. Thomas Stratford Toronto Waterloo Whitby Woodstock The Province	23 45 17 46 6 14 38 9 15 11 17 56 43 7 7 54 42 21 11 42 22 61 44 7 7 52 3 842	3.13 4.20 3.00 3.57 2.41 3.48 4.29 8.34 4.40 4.27 3.53 3.45 4.13 4.23 4.06 3.67 3.67 3.53 4.71 4.69 5.73 3.45 4.33 4.33 4.33 4.33 4.33 4.33 4.3	1.06 2.24 3.36 3.208 2.56 3.23 1.88 1.73 2.04 2.09 2.14 2.09 2.13 2.24 3.69 4.00 2.32 3.33 0.33 3.00 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1	58.93 54.90 57.80 63.28 62.43 63.47 59.89 63.47 59.45 59.45 63.71 64.71	267.50 235.89 213.80 258.82 257.94 247.21 252.57 261.87 262.67 263.06 254.76 263.06 254.76 254.76 254.76 254.35 25	393 85 410 65 430 46 435 12 521 31 451 81 490 36 335 69 414 99 439 07 446 36 495 16 495 16 425 40 352 21 352 21 352 21 379 18 365 94 404 93 378 43 417 84 417 84 478 83 600 33 325 00 474 00 416 44 478 35 417 84 478 35 419 32 419 44 478 35 419 32 419 44 478 83 460 87	27 91 4 86 7 05 10 00 2 72 12 43 12 65 27 14 2 29 4 31 5 56 3 82 37 50 7 27 9 46 0 23 8 57	2 02 13 03 4 13 23 06 3 91 21 43 8 58 26 67 2 67 2 4 18 4 41 13 64 0 89 20 35 98 14 22 60 32 57 11 59 6 67 30 00 6 06 2 7 08 16 16 51 43 40 00 14 61	399 36 442 65 441 66 441 68 527 61 448 42 528 47 374 93 445 66 445 66 445 66 445 59 452 80 35 461 77 503 11 362 50 481 98 518 31 410 14 532 90 486 70	414 96 351 87 355 70 423 63 423 63 423 63 423 63 425 94 356 44 376 97 421 48 439 68 471 46 371 61 371 61 371 61 371 61 371 46 371 47 363 68 459 71 413 86 340 86 415 94 415 94 415 94 415 94 417 46 418 67 419 68 350 00 446 82 350 00 446 82 350 00 446 83 377 973	27 84 82 83 84 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86
Males, Tenants.					İ						
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Bowmanville Brantford Brockville. Carleton Place Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall. Galt Gananeque. Guelph. Ha:nt ton Kingston Lindssy Listowel London	33 45 21 42 73 25 55 33 16 26 22 17 81 120 29 28 19	3.05 3.65 3.65 3.67 3.67 3.07 3.57 3.05 3.97	2.42 1.86 2.18 2.33 2.53 1.55 2.00 2.05 2.61	59.04 57.29 55.24 60.76 61.70 62.22 59.55 65.25 61.92 57.82 61.06 57.38 63.93 63.68 63.93 67.54	271.36 288.73 209.31 266.73 264.64 274.59 287.80 244.54 244.90 281.07 289.63 271.69	395 83 396 40 441 72 463 86 481 84 410 25 462 98 429 39 322 84 400 61 423 24 455 64 504 09 315 55 406 15 406 81 385 87	21 19 8 11 11 00 11 83 1 23 10 71 19 21 1 61 13 16 15 27	6 67 4 95 10 95 7 39 5 36 6 94 7 81 12 13 64 24 88 3 09 13 50 44 93 26 21 2 63 30 73	403 05 403 55 448 10 484 23 29 423 29 476 65 438 72 486 35 410 84 447 88 447 88 447 88 447 88 448 35 508 41 418 24 379 69 433 97 423 60	383 68 430 50 467 05 411 26 434 18 361 73 424 08 407 51 394 51	48 46 62 65 17 44 63 74 63 74 64 22 24 22 -17 97 76 22 -13 33 53 85 47 88 1 -29 43 78 10 85 11 87 12 87 13 87 14 87 15 87 16 87 17 87 18 87 1

BLE IV .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-Continued.

	1	No. depend			me oyed.	-	Yearly	earning	rs.		oit (-).
ealities.	No. of returns.	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Earnings of dependents.	Total,	Cost of living.	Surplus of deficit (-)
Cenants.—Con.		1		No.	No.	\$ c	. S c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ 0.
ines	19 176 15 51 30 2 12 110 4 23 109 223 19 18 23 1,634	4.00, 4.43 3.27 3.63 4.33 2.00 3.25 3.20 4.00 3.29 3.17 3.26 4.00 3.26	3.00 3.43 2.00 2.25 3.23 0.50 2.17 1.76 2.75 2.01 1.96 2.21 2.72 1.61	59.97 61.27 60.08 58.53 57.50 59.00 61.08 57.50 60.35 58.15 57.64 62.63 58.33 60.09	273.79 255.82 264.47 270.47 281.50 306.50 254.42 263.34 252.50 306.26 288.92 202.60 256.11 282.22 285.30 269.34	425 20 376 55 404 85 446 17 527 26 345 33 461 19 400 65 437 15 446 55 311 6 419 50 498 79	0 1 12 5 9 33 3 2 49 5 50 00 6 50 00 8 4 50 8 3 26 4 22 4 87 15 90 6 2 78 9 91	14 50 39 53 17 86 5 16 5 00 14 45 0 52 11 42 23 17 7 63 41 11 11 13	440 82 425 41 425 18 455 50 577 25 356 16 424 84 405 13 440 91 491 22 474 56 335 16 463 45 518 83	545 70 354 83 400 64 397 75 421 82 431 57	31 55
, Boarders.											-
ines	1 3 6 4 1 1 1	1.50 1.50 2.00 1.67 1 83 1.25 2.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.67 1.45	0.50 0.50 1.00 0.67 1.17 0.25 1.00 1.00 0.25 0.55	72.00 60.00 59.67 57.33 59.75 60.00 60.00 45.00 55.75 56.67 56.82	332,50 301.0) 261.67 227.67 195.00 312.00 288.00 242.00 280.00 282.50	472 56 437 2: 487 3: 413 6; 276 3: 364 00 288 00 363 00 490 0 511 00 431 6; 517 7:	13 75	7 27	472 50 437 25 487 33 414 50 276 35 364 00 288 00 63 00 490 00 524 75 431 67 525 06	405 00 427 25 386 00 386 50 321 25 364 06 300 00 329 60 430 00 468 69	67 50 10 00 101 33 28 00
es, Tenants.						0000000			and d		
inesvince	1 1 1 3 1 4 4 4 2 4 2 1	2 00 1.00 1 00 3.00 2.00 1.75 3.50 1.50 1.25 2.10	1.33 2.00 1.25 2.00 0.50 1.00	60 00 60 00 60 00 70 00 51 25 63 00 57 00 51 00	300,00 300,00 300,00 234,00 254,00 281,50 240,00 233,00	300 00 225 0. 345 00 119 00 197 70 237 13 245 00 247 63	39 00	46 50 80 00	300 00 225 00 345 00 319 00 236 70 300 63 355 00 247 63	382 00 198 00 358 33 310 00 260 55 301 13 315 00 300 00	-82 00 27 00 -13 33 9 00 -23 85 - 0 50 40 00 -52 37

TABLE IV .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-Continued.

ļ		No. depend		Tis	me oyed.	_ :	Yearly				_			(-) 4 je	
Localities.	No. of returns.	Total,	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.		Earnings of dependents.	Total	T Compt	Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).	_
All Classes.				No.	No.	8 c	. 8	a.	\$ c	. 8	О.	8	٥	8 (c.
Aylmer	57	3.19	1.98	59.86	262.88			- 1	6 8	4 404	12	364	62	39 8	
Barrie	90	3.93	2.47		288 63			36		1 401		1		68 (
Berlin	31	3.19	2.06	57.81	265.29	401 0	0 6	45		1 416				20	•
Bowmanville	74	8.07	1.96		285.14		. 1	- 1		8 445				74	1
Brantford	38	3.08	1.87	1 1	276.95		1	1	15 9			401	- 1	72	1
Brockville	122	3.33	2.22	i ' I	280.44		1	1		7 508	11	448	98	54	1
Carleton Place	87	3.95	2.70	1 1	287.30		1			0 438		ł		8	1
Chatham	93	3.30	2.12	1 (269.78		- !			8 473	- 1	1	- 1	46	
Jobourg	43	3.88	2.72		288.40		_	1		4 452		1		96	(
Collingwood	31	4.19	3.06	, ,	211.00		1	- 1		2 362		1		-32	
Cornwall	38	8.63	2.47	, ,	265.34				15 2	9 428	46	404	85	23	
l alt	39	3.26	1.87	1 1	261.72	•	-			1 447				59	Į
lananoque	81	3.39	1.87		263.52	1				8 491				63	
Juelph	137	3.85	2.54		282.57	1	í			9 505		1		52	
Iamilton	172	3.73	2 58		245.59	1	1	- 4	_	0 425	-			13	
Kingston	41	3.07	1.54	1 1	241.07	1	1			4 381				—28	
indsay	61	3.66	2.03		272.02	1		1		4 417	,	1	!	30	1
istowel	36	3.53	2.39	1 1	278.03	1	1	- 1		3 405				57	1
London	148	3.78	2.39		274.31	1	1	1		7 431			- 1		1
Orillia	24	3.67	2.21		233.04		1	٠.١		7 445				49	
Oshawa	34	4.21	2.91		276.97	Į.	i			9 518			ı	72	
Ottawa	218	4.47	3.48	1	255 61		1			4,449		!	- 1	1	
Owen Sound	26	4.31	2 85		273.69		-			0 442			. 1	ı	
Perth	88	3.72	2.28	, ,	263.27	1				2 429		1		21	
Peterborough	39	4.36	3.26		278.41		- 1			1 463				48	
Petrolea	6	1.67	0.50	!!!	301.00			- 1		1		483	١.	90	
Preston	18	3.61	2.44		255.72	-	1	1		3,372			- 1	12	
St. Catharines	152	3.21	1.72	i i	265.89		1			4 441				31	
St. George	1 6	4.17	3.00	i i	245.33	1	•	- 1		. 390	1	1	- 1		
St. Thomas	45	3.69	2.36		316.40	1 '				. 350 10 461		1			
tratford	175	3.30	1.99		289.49	l .	1	- 1		3 491			- i	64	
Surantora	282	3.30	1.93		265.74	1	1	1		3 484			- 1	-14	
Vaterloo	262	3.10	2.38		263.50	•	-1			2,355			,	4	ļ
Waterloo	33	3.50	2.38	;	263.50		1			2,300 1'494		1	- 1	64	•
Whitby	33 46	3.48	1.93	1 1	281.97	1	-1 -			7 502		1	- 1	65	
	1 1			1 1	l '		1	1		7 502 7 454	1	1	1	34	
The Province	2,537	3.60	2.33	09.54	270.15	132 6	ا اه	09	14 9	. 104	. US	412	U Z	31	٠

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-LOCALITIES.

Table V.—Showing by localities the average of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1889 of workers without dependents, classified by sex and age.

			me oyed.	Y	ear	ly ear	nings.	Co	st of liv	ving.	
Localities.	No. of returns.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from	occupation.	Extras.	Total.	Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Total.	Surplus.
Males over 16:		No.	No.	8	c.	\$ c.	8	. 8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Berlin Bowmanville Brantford Brockville Carleton Place Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Galt Gananoque Guelph Hamilton Kingston Lind-ay Listowel London Orillia Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Perth Peterborough Petrolea Preston St. Catharines St. George St. Thomas Stratford Toronto	122 633 155 266 561 131 111 188 130 266 224 313 157 9 9 9 9 9 9 17 4 14 4 366 3 111 103 3 111 103 1164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 16	59.81 60.60 58.04 59.29 60.71 66.53 62.62 59.55 61.00 61.80 58.78 56.90 62.81 62.96 61.16 57.54 57.44 57.44 57.44 57.45 59.18 60.00 59.29 59.99 59.99 59.96 60.00 62.00 62.00 63.00	267 .50 298 .95 277 .20 284 .19 276 .98 298 .27 279 .46 .00 239 .54 264 .72 255 .70 246 .00 239 .54 261 .46 266 .96 274 .39 244 .41 261 .46 267 .89 244 .60 253 .20 253 .20 255 .70 266 .76 299 .50 256 .78 267 .89 248 .25 255 .78 267 .89 248 .25 267 .89 248 .25 267 .89 248 .25 267 .89 248 .25 267 .89 248 .25 255 .78 255 .78 266 .76 289 .50 289 .33 295 .45 281 .81 286 .88	376 359 385 394 307 356 371 324 257 395 341 252 321 347 303 408 351 386 459 386 351 328 321 328 321 328 338 338 338 338 338 338 338 338 338	05 41 32 13 31 80 46 71 53 88 25 63 37 73 15 96 65 94 13 89 65 53 89 65 53 67 75 53	7 10 1 77 1 34 3 14 0 73 2 69 0 91 1 11 4 20 5 77 7 00 1 99 3 85 5 21 1 61 4 41 2 07 2 3 15 2 55 5 86 2 00 6 51 1 35	376 4 376 4 377 4 397 4 397 4 314 4 397 4 4 317 4 317 4 317 4 317 4 317 4 317 4 317 31	6 44 955 6 44 955 19 86 86 19 82 88 17 68 48 18 65 65 06 18 65 65 06 18 66 65 18 66 65 18 66 65 18 66 66 18 66 66	157 44 173 30 143 33 131 46 162 25 160 89 144 52 160 79 144 07 152 46 179 56 186 33 150 64 153 43 153 63 153 63 154 64 155 44 158 47 188 90 144 90 158 55 166 88	214 52 264 00 270 08 223 85 301 98 268 17 267 08 225 00 273 63 229 18 233 28 209 46 265 78 265 78 265 78 265 269 02 251 63 269 62 339 55 263 00 251 63 263 00 253 4 36 253 00 254 30 254 30 255 00 257 70 257	161 53 95 41 117 01 90 62 95 47 40 36 92 07 147 62 91 01 83 90 61 05 129 59 61 05 44 34 47 43 97 26 56 72 109 70 127 89 85 88 91 73 91 14 189 25 93 18 108 67
Waterloo	13	59.85	275.00 262.31	332	60	6 00 9 23	341 8	61 92	150 31		46 41
Woodstock	996	100 201	287.80 271.18		30	1 20 3 13	450 9 358 4	1 13 50	174 80 162 38	277 48	116 32 80 95
Females over 16:											
Aylmer Barrie Berlin Brantford Brockville Chatham Cobourg Collingwood Ganan-que Guelish Hamilton Kingston Lindsay Listowel London Ottawa Perth Peterborough Preston St. Catharines	14 1 2 7 18 36 4 7	60.00 57.33 55.80 59.20 45.00 60.00 62.40 54.40 59.75 59.64 60.00 51.00 60.00 54.44 59.56 52.50 52.29	295.00 156.00 206.50 287.14 276.78 259.17 249.00 296.43	180 197 184 245 120 224 275 229 230 242 117 116 228 177 174 156 186	00 00 35 81 00 20 40 55 00 57 00 25 43 89 39 25 36	5 00	242 5 117 0 121 2 228 4 183 8 174 3 156 2 186 3	0 36 67 0 50 83 0 60 00 1 93 40 0 34 55 0 45 40 0 45 00 7 55 91 0 45 00 1 40 61 1 40 61 1 40 61 1 40 61 1 40 61 1 56 67 6 6 56 43 6 6 6 67 6 6 6 66 6 66	123 55 137 60 80 20 118 75 114 50 104 00 97 14 101 83 128 14 71 33 98 57	144 67 169 67 165 63 215 64 120 00 174 73 209 80 143 80 183 00 189 00 121 25 177 14 160 01 172 07 125 75 170 71	53 57 -22 00 51 29 23 80 2 32 30 50

TABLE V.-YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-LOCALITIES .- Com.

			me oyed.	Yea	rly ear	ings.	Co	t of liv	ing.	
Localities.	No. of returns.	Heurs per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Total.	Clething.	Board and lodging.	Total.	Surplus.
Females over 16.—Con.:		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ a.	8 a
Stratford	29		273.07			218 41 216 71		133 94 126 36		
The Province	40 255		259.33 271.09			207 42				l .
	200	01.10	-11.03	200 22	1 20	201 42			100 12	21 00
Females under 16:	2	60 00	298.50	149 25		149 25	17 50	 104 00	134 00	15 25
Hamilton	1	60.00	250 00	80 OF		80 00	20 00	60 OU	80 00	
Ottawa	3		271.33 300 00		j	126 67 104 00	15 33	104 00 75 00		
Peterborough . St. Catharines	2		259.00		8 00	116 75	21 50			
The Province	9	59.3 3	279.89	120 00	1	121 78			116 72	
'Males under 16 :	li								i	
Berlin	1		312.00			108 00		104 00		
Brantford	2 2				}			imo oo		
Cobourg London	1	72.00	300.00	193 45	} 	198 45		132 00		
. Catharines	6	60 00	¹ 289.83	118 25	·	118 25	25 67	86 67	114 17	4 08
⊱ ratford	ð	56.40	298.20	110 00	١	110 00	15 00	95 00	'110 ou	1
The Province	17	€0.06	294.53	123 94	0 23	124 17	25 17	95 50	124 76	0 59
All Classes :	l j				l	1		¦		
Aylmer	16		263 00			281 64	54 69	128 14 155 95	1204 91	133 79
Berlin	66 25		299.32 276.88		0 16	367 14 :90 88	56 24	134 26	225 16	65 72
Bowmanville	26	58.01	284.19	385 32	1 77	367 09	82 88	146 81	270 08	117 01
Brantford	68		268.63 282.91			289-76 347-57	57 66	141 18 148 89	212 38	77 30
Brockville Carleton Place	76 15		298 27			308 53	61 38	155 33	268 17	10 36
Chatham	11	61,36	275.57	339 57	2 50	342 07	65 00	156 00	256 57	85 50
Cobourg	26		292 85			275 52		138 06 153 13		
Collingwood	23 10		263.96 255.76			345 24 382 08	63 00	173 30	238 18	K3 90
Galt	13	58 85	246 00	324 25	5 77	330 02	45 20	143 33	233 28	96 74
Gananoque	23 31		250 87			249 38 374 03	46 38	109 17 156 04	180 91	68 97
Guelph	51		281 29 258.37			312 61	61 64	149 04	254 63	57 90
Kingston	27	62 70	257.56	247 15	3 70	250 85	49 12	141 04	208 96	41 89
LindsayListowel	26 38		262.31 290.82			310 80 327 01	65 85	169 79 13 69	267 02	43 78 88 80
London	76		276.14			277 34	53 82	140 50	224 17	48 17
Oriilia	9,	59.44	277.33	378 73	١	378 73	62.78	179 56	269 03	109 74
Oshawa Ottawa	69 69		267 . 89 253 . 36			459 78 262 71	75 00	186 83 154 06	331 89	38 6
Owen Sound	20		253.20		92 15	121 98	ะก ระ	1152 R.	4 U 55	91 6
Perth	37	58,46	251.43	330 74	9 97	222 (11	50 96	145 86	248 16	81 80
Peterb-rough	25	56.16 60.00	276 40 299.50	319 26	19 50	319 26 516 75	0.0 (41)	1155 141	397 MI	
Petroles Preston		-59.38	260.75	309 09	5 13	314 22	48 43	111 47	**** XX	1 87 0
St. Catharines	57	58.67	261 10	266/56	2 07	268 63	55 XX	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	915 13	1 20 0
St. George St. Thomas	3 11	- 65 UV - 67.03	289 33 295 45	378 75		311 67 378 75	53.50	144 00 180 55	·MI (MI	M/ U
Stratford	137		280.55			309 65	64 68	∣ໄດ້ດີ 286	267 IX	40
Toronto	201		264.60			358 28	70 41	172 64	30 · 87	45
Waterloo	13		275.00 262-31			275 20 341 83	61 01	1131 20 1150 31	·MAZ 4-D	1 46 4
** *** ***	1 10			W 110		00	V. #3		-07/ 73	1 5
Woodstock	5	59.60	257.50		1 20	450 92	71 75	174 80	334 60	67

YEAR'LY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by localities the averages of yearly time employed and wages earned in 1889 by all male workers over 16 years and by all classes of workers.

	т	otal m	ale wor	kers	ΟV	er 16.				All c	lasses c	of wo	rke	rs.		
Localitics.	No. of returns.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from	occupation.	Average daily rate.		of stell.	No. of returns.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wag- s from		Average Jaily rate.	Extra en niuge	of self.
	·	No.	No.	8	c.	8 c.	8	c.		No.	No.	*	-, c. {	G.	*	<u>.</u>
Aylmer	68	59.82	263.35	374			11	23	73	59.51	262.90	361	48,1	37	10	46
Barrie	153	59.33	292.88	386	23	1 32	4	03	156	59.34	293.23	382	25 1	30	3	96
Berlin	46	58.72	269.17	387	44	1 44	4	35	56	58.63	270.46	351	77 1	30	3	64
Bowmanville	100	56.78	281.89	421	10	1 49	3	18	100	56 78	284.89	421	10 1	49	3	18
Brantford	91	59.46	275.14	368	87	1 34	3	75	106	59.10	271.61	346	86 1	28	3	33
Brockville	172	61.95	279.30	466	33	1 67	5	53	198	61.59	281.39	437	65 1	56	4	85
Carleton Place	52		290.46				3	29	52	64. 3 3	290.46	388	60 1	34	3	29
Chatham	106	61.91	270.97	145	92	1 65	7	52	107	61.84	270.54	412	87 1	64	7	45
Cobourg	53		287.42				_	28	69	59.70	290.07	376	30 1	30	2	52
Collingwood	49	63.14	230.73	339	68	1 47	18	43	54	63.07	233.13	335	58 1	44	16	72
Cornwall	48	61. 2 9	263.33	399	93	1 52	6	76	48	61.29	263.33	399	93 1	. 52	6	76
Galt	52	58.19	237.79	403	67	1 57	7	06	52	58.19	257 .79	403	67 1	57	7	06
Gananoque	44	58 02	256.43	396	98	1 55	14	77	54		258.13				12	04
Guelph	164	60.34	283.57	483	14	1 71	2	27	168	60.3 3	282.33	477	11 1	. 69	2	21
Hamilton	208	57.21	211.58	391	27	1 60	8	04	226	57.41	218.61	380	07 1	. 53	7	40
Kingston	66	61.45	249.21	292	09	1 17	11	03	68	61.62	247.62	286	97,1	. 16	13	63
Lindsay	83	62.84	270.59	371	57	1 37	3	02	87	62.55	269.11	365	70 1	36	3	07
Listowel	67	61.64	284.48	369	07	1 30	4	48	74	61.49	284.59	355	77 1	25	4	05
London	201	57.31	274.74	367	06	1 34	11	35	224	57.09	274.93	348 (06 1	. 27	11	36
Orillia	. 33	58.51	245.12	390	38	1 63	11	97	33	58.51	243.12	399	38 1	63	11	97
Onhawa	43	57.23	275.07	483	81	1 76	10	58	43	57.23	275.07	183	81 1	76	10	58
Ottawa	248	59.68	251.28	428	08	1 68	1	43	287	59.67	255.07	393	11 1	54	1	24
Owen Sound	46	60.57	261.78	398	83	1 51	13	11	46		261.73				13	11
Perth	121	59.55	260.12	394	38	1 52	3	06	125	59.32	259.77	386	75 1	49	2	96
Peterborough	56		274.88				2	86	61	57.44	277.63	401	35 1	45	2	50
Petrolea	10	59.60	300.40	536	25	1 79	15	00	10	59.60	300.40	536	25 1	79	15	00
Preston	32	59.28	255.94	340	67	1 33	4	75	34	59.32	258.00	333	63 1	29	4	47
St. Catharines	184	60.64	263 58	406	37	1 54	6	89	209	60.42	264.72	378	41 1	43	6	61
St. George	9		260 .00				10	33	9		260.00				10	33
St. Thomas.	56	64.27	312.29	440	15	1 41	4	20	56		312.29	1	- 1	1	4	20
Stratford	276		2 86 98		- 1		6	18	312		285.56			39	-	18
Toronto	443		266.09	1			_	98	486		265.26			57		71
Waterloo	31		265.35		- 1			65	31		165.35	1	- 1			65
Whithy	46		276.41			1		13	46		276.41	413			-	13
Woodstock	51		283 73	•	- 1			49	51		283.73				-	49
The Province	3,512	59.47	270.47	411	81	1 52	5	87	3,814	59.32	270.62	395	18 1	46	5	62

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE VII.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1889 based on the returns of 3,814 workpeople, collected in 39 towns and cities of Ontario, classified by sex and age and with or without dependents.

								_	
Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents,	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit ().
Males over 16.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.
Agent. Agricultural hand implement maker. Apprentice Axe maker. Bag maker (paper). Baker. { Barber	3.50 3.47 2 75 3.73 3.36	54.53 59.07 50.00 57.00 68.27 60.00 70.43	303.50 257.27 287.01 259.25 300.00 302.42 304.80 289.29 298.58	491 88 180 77 609 30 450 00 465 93 405 20 454 20	6 60 2 23 13 75 2 27 3 40	5 18	498 48 183 00 623 05 450 00 473 38 408 60 479 20	618 00 472 46 175 33 505 94 429 25 447 60 288 84 454 90 318 28	2 00 26 02 7 67 117 11 20 75 25 78 119 76 24 30 75 72
Blacksmith	3.75	58.76	278.51	445 32	1 77	8 89	455 98	422 56	33 42
Blacksmith's helper	3.00 2.67 4.11	57.11 58.43 57.50	273.91 273.79 261.14 276.33 279.68	327 65 269 33 535 36	5 66 0 95 29 83	7 79	341 10 270 28 565 19	302 94 351 27 242 77 477 70 470 23	103 86 -10 17 27 51 87 49 25 97
Boilermaker's helper	2.20 2.00 4.60	57.40 56.50 59.50	287.50 271.40 280.25 250.50 266.40	294 88 271 63 463 33			294 88 271 63 463 33	493 00 295 12 261 75 359 90 527 29	84 50 -0 24 9 88 103 43 -23 42
Bookbinder	3.64	54.63	256.13 298.14	389 80	14 86		389 80	329 89 580 36	59 91 129 29
Bookkeeper		54.75	300.75	469 50	0 70		470 20	354 37	115 83
Outter	3.50	53.75	292.75	531 50	37 50		600 25		79 50
Finisher	4.20	58.40 56.20	293.80 269.80 270.40 261.00	492 20 383 52		56 00	548 20 383 52	360 29 485 42 297 92 492 32	151 56 62 78 85 60 -63 57
Heeler	2.88	55.75	270.13 262.77	397 31	6 25	*****	403 56	382 37 401 76	21 19
Laster	2.00 2.75 4.20 3.45	54.67 55.00 55.75 54.00 55.40	275.00 276.00 271.50 235.00 273.20 269.00	444 00 460 00 422 50 333 00 418 00	4.50	*****	444 00 460 00 427 00 333 00 508 00	369 47 460 00 466 15 302 20 505 32 396 07	74 53 -39 15 30 80 2 68 -10 48
Various{		53.60	287.80 273.00	379 59			379 59	313 32 246 00	66 27 27 00
Brass finisher	2.90	57.30	301.40	517 76		20 00	537 76	499 01	38 75 6 00
Brewer	2.33	60.00	302.00 306.67	618 33			618 33	355 00 548 67	69 66
Bricklayer	4.49	56.15	199.65	435 38	6 31		441 69	299 89	60 15 141 80
Brickmaker	3.86	60.00	144.71	209 20	73 57 113 00		322 20	319 40	-3 36 2 80
Broom maker	5.00	52.67	209.33 272.67	313 34	******	116 67	389 53 313 34		-38 80 80 41
Brush maker	4.50	57.63	287.25	171 90		12 50	484 40	444 39	40 01 111 00
Butcher	4.22	69.89	295.22 259.67	115 22			415 22 3 268 00 3	398 22	17 00 40 38
Button maker	2.00 2.78	56.00 5	274.67 335.22	384 83	3 33		388 16 : 384 56 :	339 38	48 78
Cabinet maker.	3.40	57.72 5	278.30	148 93	2 54 0 21	10 60	462 07	419 06	43 01
Caretaker	3.50	62.00 3	284.00 3 335.75	101 25	51 25		452 50	403 82	105 50
Carpenter	3.77	57.32 2 57.45.2	257.47		7 41 4 85	12 37	446 41 4 387 17 3	408 83 269 27	37 58 117 90

BLEVII .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ,-Continued.

				_					
Occupations.	No. of dependents	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Esrnings of dependents,	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-),
	3,67	No. 59.56	No. 262,56	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c. -22 06
actory operative		60.00	192.00	233 50			233 50	248 00	-14 50
trimmer	3.55		248.55 227.25			20 00	473 31 397 63	400 45 305 63	72 86 92 00
	6.00	57.33	301.67	352 33	*****	42 33	394 66	390 00	4 66
	3.50		263.25 286.33		2 50	******	552 88	209 50 493 22	42 38 59 66
	0.00	59.33	281.67	493 33			493 33	314 33	179 00
er	2.86		298.57 303.00	558 71 524 30			524 30	367 50	32 28 156 80
n	4.67	60.00	303.33	393 33			393 33	328 50	64 83
ker	3.13	57.20	260.38 278.20	423 20 277 75	28 13 5 00	3 00	282 75	374 94 205 20	79 39 77 55
ker	3.16	50.00	265.37	374 05	0 79	31 37	406 21	418 24	-12 03
fice)	2.00		243.74 292.00						39 59 17 60
noe)	2 05	60.00	303.50	302 38			302 38	250 65	51 73
mer	3.25	58.63	266.13	382 80	3 75	18 75	536 26 405 30	378 16	69 67 27 14
er	1	59.60	293.90	369 30			369 30	290 85	78 45 -33 25
ill employe:	4.75	60.00	277.00	343 75	2 00	68 50	414 20	447 50	-00 20
Commission in ave	3.00	60.00	259.00	440 00			440 00	440 00	116 00
elper		60.00	286.00	279 33			279 33	255 33	24 00
ise hand		57.50	287.50	362 63	25 00	15 00	402 63	409 00	-6 37 30 71
r	2.50		272.50	346 00		12 00			46 91
	3.56	59.60	282.60 285.89	254 50			254 50	208-20	46 30 30 09
8	3.00	60.00	293.60	313 96	7 78	21 10	313 96	261 40	52 56
nan	3.13	68.70	272.00	354 34	3 13	19 50	376 97	361 011	15 96 66 45
	4.00	53.00	240.00	261 72	16 38	32 00	310 10	328 18	-18 08
un			276.67				347 67	250 33	97 34 473 33
light trimmer	4.00	70.00	339.00	500 00			500 00	515 00	-15 00
per	-		328.33			*****	363 33	232 88	130 45 190 50
(stationary)	3,90	65 10	293.67	429 41	3 53	10 24	443 18	402 59	40 59
		59.63	291.00 268 00			10 71			112 50 16 12
(wood)		59.33	276.33	434 43	2 78		437 21	306 96	130 25
(general)	3.65		274.12 251.00				397 94 299 20		26 68 74 60
n	4 22	82.33	202.33	279 67	20 00		299 67	374 50	-74 83
employe	2.67		296.67 294.00						75 00 98 33
F. L.	1 423								
nithnder	5.67	59.67	305.67	735 83 587 50		134142	735 83	520 50	220 16 67 00
maker	5.00	59.50	287.50	650 00	Section		650 00	527 00	123 00
mill	3.00								148 83 406 37
8 maker	4.33	59.00	289.33	614 67	40.41	v.v	614 67	507 00	107 67
works	5.67!	59.00	271.33	798 67		20 00	818 67	619 00	164 42 199 67
	4.33	60.00	300.00	760 00			760 00	582 67	177 33
	5.00	57.60	246.00	694 00	8 00	30 00	732 00	652 00	80 00 50 73
	9 99	EQ 07	202 00	811 33			811 33	602 33	209 00
nd organ factory	0.00	00.01	303,00	OLL OU		. verdel	4	400	
y (section)h	6.00	60.40	288.00	475 00	Circo.	100000	475 00	460 251	14 75 44 68 179 0

TABLE VII .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING .- Continued.

. Occupations.	No. of dependents	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit.().
		No.	No.	8 3.	\$ c.				8 c.
Gardener	3.50		244 67 281 75		40 17		364 33 273 75		29 66 77 75
Gas stoker	3.83		3.5 17		****		143 67	414 83	28 84
Gilder {	2.00	54 0.	289 50	434 16	153615		434 16 492 30	138 25	-4 09 73 90
Glove maker	2.75		273.50 245.00		20226		525 00	401 50	120 50
Grain shoveller			391 50		9		366 00	2 6 50	129 50 -65 50
Harness maker	4.71 3.25		279.78					376 70 402 96	42 60
Ţ,]	59 77	300 08		0 46	90 00	4(0 01 361 77	269 88	130 16 5 53
Laborer (builder's)	3.62		202.87 214.22			l 	328 75	271 61	57 14
" (general)	3.71		259 43		7 00		339 86		-3 21 39 31
Lamplighter	1		251.13 333 33		5 04		268 67 406 67	351 00	55 G
Lather			184 20					397 88	14 31
Lumber mill employe:	2.67	61.67	181 00	280 00	73 33	! 	353 33	365 00	-11 67
Gate hand			213.00		. 12 00	34 33	323 00	343 67	20 67 10 17
Piler Yard hand			224.00 232.67					343 00 3:0 0 0	-10 13
Various	4.00	61 67	2)5 ,33	349 67	10 00	!	359 67	307 33	52 34 16 67
<u> </u>	3.76		195-3 3 277-02		6 11	 19 84	418 97	:251 33 389 33	9 6
Machine hand		56 59	279.76	366 36			366 36	265 57	100 79 41 32
Machinist	3 56		276.94 276.08				492 69 439 41	321 06	118 3
Machinist's helper		53 86	279.86	323 9		11 43	334 72	333 51	1 2
Malt house hand	5.14		303.14 272.87					457 54 434 35	-10 61 65 37
Marble cutter	!	56.10	2:19 40	456 46			4.6 46	365 21	87 2
Marble poli-her.	3.90		277.70 266.00					411 13 316 50	4 54 136 50
Mat factory operative	4.00	58 80	273 0 0	322 60	ļ	22 00	344 60	297 56	46 74
Melter	1		257.00 269.17					190 75 397 67	33 26 56 8
Miller	3.62	62.15	40 84:	168 77	7 69		476 46	431 23	45 2
	9 26	63.33	286.25 290-71			••••	415 01	311 71 418 29	103 30 73 95
Millwright	1	60 00	307 00	435 00		Ì	435 00	227 00	208 00
Miscellaneous, n. e. s	2.30		254.02 274-81					435 35 320 62	21 48 79 46
Moulder	3.89	58,93	275 76	538 28	1 18	5 03	544 51	472 37	72 14
Moulder's helper			263 69 282.00		58 35 00		452 77 415 55	305 39	147 38 _6 45
Oil r fluer	1.33	60 00	304.33	60) 33	30 00		600 33	459 71	140 6
Packer	3.33		278 61 283.60		5 00			364 89 267 00	28 51 48 60
Painter	3.48	57.01	258.22	410 10	6.52	9 4 1	426 03	405 57	20 46
Paper mill employe.			245.85 272 40		5 82		366 86	273 00 401 73	98 86 24 12
Pattern maker	4.07	58.93	278.36	486 86	5 36	21 85	614 07	461 54	49 53
Piano and organ factory operative:	9 1	1	•				510 00	440 96	69 89
Action maker	1	57.40	273.00	511 91			511 91	437 51	71 40
Key maker		58.50	288.50	507 50			507 50	471 00 649 00	36 50 178 00
Piano regulator	1 3 001	57.00	293.67	739 72			739 72	765 72	_26 0
roB avasor		56.50	277 00	563 23		l	563 25	402 50	160 7
<i>}</i>	9 80	57 7E	202 00	1447 00		9 00	400 00	900 EO!	09 37
Polisher	2.50	57 75 56.50	283.00 272.00	487 00 491 50		3 00	490 00 491 M	390 63 423 50	99 37 68 00
Polisher	2.50 4.00	57 75 56.50 56.67	283.00 272.00 293.00	487 00 491 50 500 38		3 00 102 00	490 00 491 60 602 38	390 63 423 50 597 67 380 00	99 37 68 09 4 71 2 85

TABLE VII .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING .- Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (—).
	×				II			I I	8 0,
Piano and organ factory operative—Con.: String-r	200		№0. 306.00			\$ c.		396 25	12 62
Varnisher	4.00 3.29		244.33 208.94					1 467 58 1 415 56	-10 7 5 48 9 1
Plasterer		53.00	197 13	479 03	2 58		481 91	313 69	168 22 38 30
Plumber and gas-fitter $\{$	3.52	56 04 55.73	277 63 273 82	462 48	·		462 48	473 71) 3 6 86	135 G2
Porter	4.07	63.14 48.00	294.00 228.00	340 39 242 67	1 43	١	242 67	314 (0	-71 33
Presaman	3.29	56.13	181 00 288 38 256 63	411 75		١	411 75	464 [0 5780 60 464 [2	49 05 31 15 22 68
Printer	3.24		283.52				415 18	345 50	
Railway employe: Buggageman	2.33		295.33			١	444 67	982 67	62 00
Brakeman	2 60	62.40	289.80 305.20	499 30	1	• • • • •	499 30	465 75 405 20 3 401 37	41 18 94 10 70 96
Car builder	3.71	55.50	273 00 268 50 333.33	4 2 75	1	1	402 75	353 50	69 25
Car cleaner		68 50	336 38	3:9 75			339 78	5 182 33	67 42
Car inspector Car remirer	3.57 4.20	70.29 55.60	345.01 284.53	5/9 F6	1 33			i 458 97 ' 427 73	50 89 9 94
Car tapper		74 00	326.80	444 70	1	l	444 70	4421 80	22 90
Conductor	3.30	72.70	291.50	686 93	•••••	7 11	686 92	553 10 7:0 57	153 82 204 27
Engineer	3.21	74.17	298.17	564 17	!		,564 17	1523 17	41 00
Fireman:		75.38	299.88	536 44		 .	536 44	421 63 359 25	114 81 -14 62
Section hand	2.50	69.50	299 67	349 83	1	1	349 83	272 67 394 50	77 76 1 00
Signalman	i 1	87.50	352 50	286 50	l		386 50	248 00 413 75	
Switchman	4.33	79.50	357.50 343.67	470 00	1		1470 CC	370 00 460 (0	100 00 -26 60
Wiper		6×.14	321.86	291 86			291 80	305 29	-13 43
Yardman	2.86		355.14 260 50) 497-13 2 25-25	94 07 84 08
Rattan worker	4.00	59 00	259 00	417 99	35 00	45 33	498 32	2474 93 231 33	23 39 20 04
	2.90		268 23 302 29			3 90	486 90	133 77	53 13
Balesman	ļ l	61.76	301.83					270 05	107 6 6 77 50
Sash and door maker	4 50		266 50 253 56				415 60	465 00 406 85	8 75
Scale maker	5 50	60.60	245 00	407 50		65 00	472 54	y455 (O)	17 50
Ship carpenter	4.67	60 00	255 00	325 00		١	1325 (40	6 417 00 6 229 00	39 0 6 106 0 0
Shipper	3 38	58.00 60.00	294.63 215.00	437 06 220 CO	20 44	l .	1.61 00	408 72 223 00	
Shoemaker (custom)	!	69 89	266.38 268.32	347 19	10.53		357 65	396 67 2: 9 05	10 74 98 60-
Stableman .	4.00	66.40	302.40 319.15	321 30			321 30 379 50	325 80 294 85	-4 50- 84 65
Sterentyper		50.00	301 00	317 50	4 67		1322 17	1292 90	29 27
Bione cutter	4.25	54.75 55.50	217 00 213 00	553 51 486 93	4 50		1558 01 1486 93	526 21 374 84	31 80 -
Mone mason	4.22	58.49 50.92	197.30	470 48	12 22	9 13	485 83	433 69 318 56	52 14 159 04
Store foundry employe:				1		1	1	1	
Mounter	3.54	58.54	247.54	369 70	0 92	10 77	381 39	400 94 480 80	-19 55 42 20
Plater	2.00	DH . DU	202.00	J2J W		1	1020 00		
Polisher	3.67	57.33	231 67	360 83			1860 83	344 17	16 66 8 2 19

TABLE VII .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING .- Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
Street car driver	2.50			\$ c. 310 54 339 50	\$ c. 49 00	\$ c.		\$ c. 348 24 330 50	\$ c. 11 30 9 00
Cutter Tailor Tanner and currier. Teamster Telegraph operator. Tinsmith Tobacco roller. Trunk maker. Upholsterer Varnish maker Wagon ir aker Watchman. Wheelmaker Wincey mill operative.	4.15 3.50 3.49 3.57 4.80 4.00 5.50 2.50 3.25 3.67	59.66 58.69 58.76 64.10 64.79 76.00 58.41 55.00 55.00 57.80 57.80 60.00 79.17 59.07 59.33	266, 93 293, 35 296, 00 302, 40 268, 43 365, 00 277, 00 276, 88 258, 57 225, 00 266, 20 266, 20 267, 50 300, 00 300, 00 300, 00 300, 00 266, 00 266, 00 215, 33	460 63 408 60 408 60 422 78 369 69 332 39 467 50 430 46 367 19 425 93 425 93 450 00 413 16 488 71 409 52 520 50 417 86 337 10 254 04 255 33	26 76 2 50 7 55 1 79 8 62 6 00 1 30 2 07 9 02 12 50 19 60 8 33	26 18 30 13 12 13 3 20 30 80 3 33 50 00	445 26 494 11 418 54 520 50 512 50 491 00 600 00 417 86 362 84 266 64 273 66	437 21 277 96 427 13 369 62 254 84 450 25 403 17 270 79 412 57 412 57 412 57 498 75 525 50 361 48 362 40 361 48 362 40 187 25 214 00	48 74 108 05 204 80 13 75 -34 50 125 00 56 38 0 44 79 39 59 66
Wood turner	3.44 4.50 3.86 5.00 2.71	54.50 56.87 54.30 60.75 60.00 60.00 59.67 60.00 60.00 59.67 60.00 59.67	278.00 279.90 259.20 280.25 300.71 275.00 279.33 291.43 302.00 281.00 299.33	471 30 485 00 453 10 371 21 C01 25 408 29 208 40 609 0 329 34 332 20 581 83 1570 38 479 77 413 75	10 69 1 00 4 86 10 00 2 14 20 00 12 50 15 48	3 \$3 10 00 25 71 1 43	467 12 372 21 611 25 438 86 208 40 619 00 332 91 332 20 601 83 382 88 561 92	285 00 402 84 284 56 426 25 373 89 176 00 542 00 823 94	64 97 32 40 77 00 8 97 68 20 176 83 9 75 99 72 159 75
Spinner Spinner's helper Warper Weaver Wool sorter Various	3.20 3.83 3.75 3.67	59 67 57.00 58 46 60.00 60.00 60.00 60.00 59.17 57.00	278.00 266.00 273.80 282.83 288.00 271.50 292.33 306.00 293.67 280.50	541 87 541 87 356 00 339 20 407 50 432 00 445 63 442 17 362 50 379 62 281 30	11 67	31 20 16 67 7 00 66 33 16 67	558 54 \$56 00 \$70 40 424 17 432 00 452 63 508 50 \$82 50 407 96 281 30	441 67 236 50 329 40 385 33 246 00 393 50 353 00 222 50 374 89 225 00	116 87 119 50 41 00 38 84 186 00 59 13 155 50 160 00 33 07 56 20
Average for all occupations $\Big\{$ Males under 16 years.	3.61			434 19 355 30	8 95 3 13	14 36	450 50 358 43	420 52 277 48	34 67
Various occupations	 	60.06	294.53	123 94	0 23	 	124 17	124 76	٠ 🗗

BLE VII .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ,-Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from	occupanon.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total earnings.		Cost of living.	0	Surplus or deficit (-1	or demond /
Females over 16 years.									1			-	
r		No.	No. 246.60	157		\$ c.	\$ c,	157	C. 83	160	C.	-3	00
r		50 60	204 AD	900	74			900	741	oon.	60	-11	
gr		54.43	277.14	173	82	6 26		173	82	178	71	-4	
er		58.50	300.00	293	75			293	75	234	75		00
		53.00	208.29	176	92	6 90	*****	192	92	158	18 57	24	36
ker		57.60	288.00	176	80	0 20	*****	176	80	169	98		82
sl maker		54.00	270.00	157	83			157	83	131	33	26	
ll employe :	10000								- 1				
**********************			295.00					260	33	177	00	83	
			291.00					195	67	165	33	30 79	
***** ***********************		60.00	286 50	216	00			216	00	216	00	19	0,
	2.50	60.00	300.00	315	00	52 00	****	315	00	318	25	-3	2
(60.00	296.67	241	00			241	00	188	33	52	
r	1.25	60.00	261.00	210	45	52 00		262	45 :	301	50	-39	
naker		51.00	268.76	199	27		*****	199	27	184	06	15	
											50	-11	
er		60.00	291.67	234	72			234	72 5	217	33	17	
weaver		60.00	271.00	225 (00			225	00 :	225	00		
ory operative			277.50	211 :	25			211:	25	40	00	71	
nill operative	1 00	52.50	249.00	156 2	25	*****		156	25	125	75	30 -52	
oman.	1.00	55 95	272.00	227 1	50		*****	227	50	200	33 75	68	
(2.25		224.50			17.50	47.50	226	13	231	43	-5	
ous n. e. s		60.00	224.33	207 4	42	1 66		209	08 1	195	00	14	08
			273.67		50	2 67		200	17 1	194	98	5	
			270.33		62	6 66		148	28 1	145	95		35
			257.00 168.33		60 33	59 99		126	66 1	141	66	87 -5	
rker			228.00		79	00 00		133	7911	54	00	-20	
n			296.50		83			230	83	199	20	31	63
er			271.33		33	4		174	33	165	78	8	
ry operative	0.00		267.71		69	7 57	00.00	181	26 1	152	20	29	
	2.67		292.00 259.80		14	0 15	26 00	376	50	368	83 25	36	00
ill operative :	24440	00.01	200.00	200	1	0 10		200	00	199	20	30	01
pers helper			271 33		25			142	25	145	33	-3	08
s helper			272.00		89	******		146	89	136	50	10	
Later Constitution			278.71					150	56	47	39	3	1,
s helper			300.00		15		****	149	15	149	50		75
		60.00	289.08	222 (06		****	222	06	185	511	36	
		60.00	298.33	160	88		wire!	100	88	151	50		38
						10000	Jane 1				- 1		-
r all occupations	2.10	58 52 57.18	265 43 271.09				16 48					-14 24	
emales under 16 years.									1			-	-
and the second second		150			i	20			1		1		
cupations		59 33	979 80	190 /	nnl	1 70		101	70 1	110	20	*	06

YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE VIII.—Being a supplement to Table VII, showing the time employed and yearly wages of certain occupations, subdivided for other purposes in the preceding table into workers with and without dependents.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of solf.
Males over 16.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	Piano and organ factory operative—Con.	No.	No.	8 0	8 a
Baker		302.85 293.58		2 48		KR OO	277.71	امم وويا	1
Barber		293.58 276 34			Rubber		277.71 277.10		
Blacksmith		276.34 268.37			All sub-occupations.		205.16		
Blacksmith's helper	50 4	268.37 281.04	489 77		Plasterer		276.53		
Boilermaker	57 00	281.04 275.33	981 64	1 74	Plumber and gas fitter.		283.68		
Boilermaker's helper		275.33 260.08		1. K. 44	Pressman		283.68 285.52		
Bookbinder,		260.08 299.09		5 77 9 71	Printer Railway employé			24	7 50
Bookkeeper	50.04	200.09	1000	9 (1)	Railway employé Brakeman	65 22	294.93	489 AK	3 00
Boot and shoe factory:	59 00	293.33	520 50	16 67	Car builder		272.00		
Cutter	*** ***	293.33 270.10			Car builder Car cleaner		335.55		
Finisher							299.14		
All sub-consumations	55.44	265.06 272.01	.000 UÓ .411 ₹0	1	Fireman			346 86	
All sub-occupations	57 00	272.01 301.54	181 EU	5 47			356.25		
Brass finisher.		301.54						468 64	
Bricklayer,		194.99					344.41		
Brickmaker		139.33					328.40 311.61		
Broommaker		289 80			All sub-occupations			334 68	3 8
Brushmaker,		289.80 286.33			Rattan worker.		302.00		
Butcher		286.33			Salesman Ship garrenter				
abinet maker		280.89			Ship carpenter.		213.18 266 82		
arpenter		257.31			Shoemaker (custom)				
Carpet factory employé		249.73			Stableman		309.89		
Carriage trimmer		242 82			Stone cutter		216.33		
Darter		279.71			Stone mason		198.33	, soy 48,	7 39
Carver		284.78			Stove foundry employé	KO ==	940	901	1
Dasemaker		299.56			Polisher		243.63		
hair maker	56.54	267.23	367 26		All sub-occupations	p8.93	248.86	387 35	
ligar maker	50.86	253.52	339 69	0 69	Street car driver			317 78	
Herk (office)	57.86	298.57	386 36		Tailor (coat maker)	p9.20	262.56	425 89	0 82
Cooper		274.29			Tanner and currier			419 23	22 44
Otton mill employé:		1	i i		Teamster		293.59		6 06
Beameri		262.00			Tinsmi h			401 46	1 96
Weaver	59.71	279.71	280 64		Tobacco roller	55.00	254.38	416 44	5 25
All sub-occupations	59.40	288.26	358 88	6 18	Upholeterer	58.68	282.28	457 03	4 85
Deliveryman	68.71	281.50	335 52	1 79	Watchmaker	58 33	278.33	527 33	
Oriller	57.20	262.00	313 29	6 55	Wheel maker	58.53	260.12	327 45	18 31
Electric light trimmer.	65.00	332.60	418 00		Wood turner	58.00	271.00	472 55	1 82
Engineer (stationary)		293 31		3 05	Woodworker			436 39	
Finisher (wood)		271.26			Woollen mill operative				
ireman (general)	67.41	268.86	331 14	13 41	Card helper			325 00	
lax mill employé	60.00	295.33	360 00			60.00	292.50	329 70	1 88
oreman		283.60				59.80	300.00	453 36	9 29
ardener.		259.50			Spinner			447 52	
HardenerHilder		281.50			1	60.CO	283.57	411 00	
love maker.		287.17			1 777 1 . 1			427 25	
love maker		286.00			All sub-occupations			406 76	
		205.00	237 14		!!		-3.30	1.0	1 20
aborer (builder's)					Average for all	١,		1 '	l
aborer (general)	00.73	257.77	12.24 QO	6 61	occupations:	١ ١	la	1	
umber mill employé :	81 -	200 -0	907	أمرجوا	1889	59.47	270.47	411 81	
All sub-occupations		208.56		17 89	1888	58.38	269.41	425 12	4 41
Lachine hand	67 .21	277.77	1385 71	6 92	1884-9			405 11	
Machinist	80.16	20.60	107 86	6 23		1	Lucay.	L	
farble cutter	58.20	279.50	476 07	2 64	Females over 16.	()		4 - 1	
Tarble polisher	59.33	275.75	393 56	8 33	Cotton mill employe :	(1	
Int factory operative	58.43	268,43	293 00		All sub commetions	60.00	294 79	257 94	
Ailler	62.72	287.20	442 97	4 00	Dressmaker			201 06	
Illwright	59.50	292.75	485 08		Toiloress			242 29	
Ioulder	58.84	273.46	521 75	1 07	Wasllen mill operative		-02.02	20	0 04
acker	60.65	280.78	366 06	3 91	All sub-occupations	60 00	295 00	185 00	
ainter		254.13	394 65	6 26	An suo-occupations.	00.00	200.08	201 00	
iano and organ factory operative :					Average for all occupations:				
Action maker	58 00	276.25	510 OF	Carried B	1889	57 90	270 66	209 28	2 86
					1889			212 97	
Piano regulator		286.40							
Polisher	07:33	279.33	188 50	202.2	1884-9	01.03	274.58	- rates Dis	1 57

YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

T A BLE IX.—Showing by localities the averages of time employed and wages earned, together with extra earnings of worker outside of regular occupation for the chief trades or callings represented in the returns made by employes for the year 1889; also averages for the Province for 1888 and the six years 1884.9.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly	wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
Males over 16 Years :	No.	No.	8	c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	8 c.	\$ c.
Guelph,	50 00	281.00	178	<u>م</u>		Boat builder : Toronto	57 00	978 50	572 79	39 00
oronto	57.00	266.40	531	63	. .	Other places	58.50	272.00	460 50	11 50
Other places	58.00	289.00	5 4 1	00		. (1889	57.50	276.33	535 36	29 83
(1889	58.00	276.25				Average { 1889	60.00	300.00	520 00	' <i></i>
A verage { 1889 1888 1884 . 9	58.00 58.37	275.38 285.97			2 22	Boilermaker :	59.28	291.63	459 20	22 21
1			i	Ì	i	Ottawa			423 00	
Apprentice \(\begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{pmatrix}		287.01 296.13			2 23 4 67	Owen Sound			636 67 521 86	
(various) \(\begin{pmatrix} 1888 \\ 1884 - 9 \\ \end{pmatrix} \] Baker:	58.61	290.02	178	61	2 79	Other places			440 98	
Brockville	60.00	313.00	447	20		(1889	56.48	281.04	488 77	1 74
Green I	84.33	307.33	518	00		Average\{\begin{aligned} 1889 \ 1888 \ 1884.0	55.40		547 40	4 00
Hamilton London	69.00	313.00 307.33 296.67 287.50	402	25	4 25	(1884-9)		1	!	Ì
Other places	63.25	304.17	459	13	4 17	Boilermaker's \int_{1000}^{1889	57.50	275.33	284 54 346 60	•••••
(1889	66.74	302.85			2 48	Boilermaker's 1888 helper 1884-9	57.48	267.68	321 53	
Average \begin{cases} 1889 \ 1888 \ 1884.9 \end{cases}	62.53	289.74 292.72				Bookbinder:		l	1	
						Other places	53.25	247.50	349 03	
London Ottawa	70.80	283.80 276.25			2 80	/1990	54 32	260 US	427 91	5 77
OH THE TOPA	71.60	297.60	424	20		Average \begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1884 \cdot 9 \end{cases}	56.13	.283.88	487 13	
Toronto Othor places	70.67	293.33 293.44	389	90	19 44	Book-keeper:	55.26	275.73	491 09	10 24
		1				Brockville	51.00	302.60	570 00	20 00
Average {1889 1888 1888 1884.9	70.46 68 14	293.58 288.36			7 27	Chatham			816 67 754 00	
1884-9	69.66	299.11	443	15	1 89	Other places	57.00	300.22	490 33	
Black smith : Barrie	60.00	 305.20	409	96		(1889 .	56.64	299.09	612 86	9 71
Bow Dranville	59.14	297.57	478	86	45.00	Average { 1889 1888 1884 .9 Boot and shoe factory : 1889 1889	55.43	299.14	593 79	17 14
Brockville Chatham	59.75	264.17	433	33	10 00	Boot and shoe factory:		298.20	579 83	11 62
Cobourg Gal t	60.00	295.50	479	00	· · • • • •	Cutter	53.67		520 58	16 67
UMLE NOOMA	58.67	288.75 269.67	423	92		1881-9	51.67		:373 33 418 65	22 92
Guelph. Hamalton	59.88	288.13 264.17	441	00	6 25		57.30	['] 270.10	437 86	!
	60.60	291.50	423	43		11000 1000	59.00	267.50	267 50 369 70	¦
Orillia		286.00 265.60							397 31	1
	56.25	267.50	476	00	7 50		55.67	281.00	341 33	
Pentl	50 17	275.42 275.42	ARR	00					363 30	l
Peterborough St. Catharines	60.00	286.80 277.20 285.00 284.13	423	40		Laster { 1889	54.44 55.20		395 06 324 60	
Stratford	60.00 53.11	277.20 285.00	495	95 56	2 78	(1884.9)	54.99	265.03	357 67	
	58.81	284.13	441	59		(1889	55.40	273.20	418 00	,
or places	59.31	264.77	388	57	••••	Trimmer { 1889	57 20	286 60	459 00	
A ▼• ∫1889	58.86	276.34	435	16		Drass unisher:		1		1
Average \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	D9.00	274.83 273 02			4 79 4 44	TorontoOther places	60.45	301.82 300.00	478 24 500 00	
`		1	l						l	1
Hacksmith's 1889 helper	57.21	268.37 274.00	337	13	3 64 5 89	Average { 1889	00.10	0.106	/ /07	
1884-9	57.47	269.06	315	38	5 02	(1884)	9.69.6	ETS, '00	89/438	10/ 13
						45097				

TABLE IX.-YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EAR

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly	wages.	Extras of	self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.
Bricklayer :	No.						Carpenter—Con.	No.
Berlin	58.75 2 60.00,1	318.75 36 67	366	25 67	25			57.57(2 56.46(2
Guelph	59.00 2						Kingston	60.00
Hamilton	54.83 1					17	Lindsay	56.80 2 56.00 2
Listowel	60.00 1 53.33 2					33	Listowel London	50.29
Ottawa		312.89	550	14			Orillia	56.00
Perth	60.00 1	99 67	566	67			Ottawa	60.00
Peterborough		79.00	297	40	24	'n	Owen Sound	58.36
Preston	54.00 1	98.50	595	50		ŏ		55.00
Toronto	50.0011	78.43	505	86			St. Catharines	58.60
Whitby	60.00 2	200.00	466	67	ii	· in	St. Thomas	56.14 2 54.00 2
Other places	56.10 2	111.70	 	ou	**	ou	Toronto	49.42
(1889	56.51					53	Woodstock	59.75
Average\[\frac{1889}{1888}	55.31 1					67		59.33
(1884 -9 Brickmaker :	56.58 1	155.40	498	U7	7	82	(1889	57.34
Stratford							Average	54.88 2 56.08 2
-			l		1		Carriage trimmer:	F0 55
∫1889.	59.25 1 58.00 2					00 75		60.00
Average \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		310.70 208.47	301	79	43			59.22
			l		l			~ ~ ~ ·
(1889	53.33 2	241.00	293	10			Average {1889 1888 1884.9	58.82 2 57.73 2
Broom maker { 1888. 1887.9	53.20 2 53.95 2	268.40	375	59			1884-9	
Brush maker :					İ		Carver:	1
Hamilton	56.13 2	290.25	459	15	!		Guelph	59.00 5 57.80
London	60.00	288.00	432	w	١٠٠٠.	• • •	1	i
(1889	56.90 2	289.80	453	72	 		(1889	58.33
Average 1888 1884-9	58.25 2				1 .:		Average \ \ \frac{1888.}{1884.9}	56.97
(1884-9	55.65 2	203.38	403	91	١.	27	Case maker	1
(1889	70.33 2 66.40 2	286.33	378	42			Toronto	56.20
Butcher	66.40 2	284.90	395	00	10	00 33	Other places	59.25
(1884 - 9 Dabinet maker :	63.64 2	392.13	391 	ız		33	(1889.	57.56
Aylmer	57.00 2	290.0 0	402	33	!		Average { 1889	54.60
Barrie	60.00 3					23	(57.04
Bowmanville Guelph	56.92 2 59.00 2	75 M	495	m	1	50	(1889	56.54
Hamilton	57.00 2	235.83	364	17	ļ <u>.</u>		Chairmaker 1888 1884 9	57.67
Listowel						٠	Cigar maker :	55.98
London	53.00 2 60.00 2	275 75	493 493	29	Z	w	Darrie	54.00
Ottawa Owen Sound	60.00 2	282.00	473	50	i		Brockville	01.00
Stratford	58.67 2	297.33	456	56	10	56	Hamilton	49.83
Toronto	55.33 2 59.62 2	289.11 290.25	495 416	93			Listowel	48.00
Other places	1		l		l		Toronto	44.50
(1889	57.89 2						Waterloo	45.75
Average \ 1888	58.66 2					69 72	1	54.25
(1884-9 Carpenter:	58.01 2	.O.4. I.(101	10	1	, 4	(1889	50.86
Aylmer	59.40 2					00	Average \ 1000	73.41
Barrie	60.00 2						(1884-9	51.74
BerlinBowmanville	59.50 2 59.25 2				i		(1889	68.25
Brantford					3	13	Confectioner \ 1888	59.00
Brockville	60.00 2	67.33	467	89		'	(1884-9	60.86
Carleton Place	59.67 ₂ 58.33 ₂	:33.33 ••∩ •∩	360 367	67	28 56	53 67	Cooper: Guelph	51.67
Chatham								60.00
Cobourg	59.60 2	37 L. 4U	300	10			Stratford	99.001

TABLE IX .- YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED-Continued.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wagee.	Extras of self.	· Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of sealf.
Copper—Con. Toronto Other places	No. 60.00		\$ c. 379 78 358 32	\$ c. 3 57	Lumber mill { 1889 1888 employé	64.56 57.00	208.56 254.77	\$ c. 297 17 356 85 372 61	\$ c. 17 89 10 77 13 27
Average { 1889	56.26 58.38	266.87 265.04	378 83 358 83 367 89		Machine hand { 1889 1888 1884-9	56.84	267.97	385 71 404 97 379 47	4 44 17 74 7 83
Ootton mill 1889 1888 1884 - 9	60.60 60.07	257.00 267.71	358 88 329 50 353 71	1 74 4 04		59.00 60.00	287.83 273.33	462 00 416 33 468 33 525 32	3 33
Cutter (tailor's). { 1889 1888 1884-9 Engineer (stationary) : Brockville	56.18 55.66	297.97	739 00 791 61 480 80	6 25 15 83	Galt	57.00 59.00 59.00	288.70 262.00 273.18	513 93 502 42 463 73 407 47	
Chatham Guelph Lindsay Ottawa	69.00 71.50 63.00 61.67	276.00 293.75 264.25 292.00	419 80 492 50 315 75 555 00		London Ottawa. Peterborough Petrolea	56.11 60.00 59.67 58.33	261.22 284.67 301.67 296.33	399 24 497 83 572 86 517 83	2 78
8t. Thomas Stratford Toronto Other places	79.50 63.00 57.75	293.00 307.88	438 35 366 67 510 50 391 43	1 25	Stratford	58.14 58.00	263.00 287.78	447 08 479 54 423 89 512 48	0 83 17 78 3 46
Average { 1889 1888 1884 -9 Finisher (wood) :	64.15	283.24	428 25 412 72 430 16		Average	57.55	276.40	467 86 474 64 451 51	6 23 4 05 6 76
Guelph Listowel Stratford Toronto	60.00 59.00 57.25	235.00 290.00 257.50	470 00 313 37 411 67 467 57	8 33	Ottawa	58.00 57.70	292.00 283.60	498 43 547 44 439 00	5 28
Other places		271.26 282.71	542 63 446 56 464 79 416 19		Average { 1888 1884-9 Marble polisher :	59.42 58.16	243.75 258.67	476 07 434 73 439 50 374 08	2 64 2 08 3 82
Fireman { 1889 1888 1984	67.41 66.38	268.86 281.31	331.14 391.62 349.30	13.41	Toronto	59.33 59.67	288.67 275.67	423 64 402 44 393 56	
Harness-maker: Barrie Brantford Ottawa	60.00 59.00	307.00 273.75 254.50	408 40 454 00 379 89		Average { 1888 1884-9	58.98	266.13	323 22 358 83 442 83	2 78 11 67
Perth. Peterborough. Toronto Woodstock Other places	60.00 60.00 58.40 60.00	302.00 292.80 296.75	514 33 394 33 387 20 456 13				i		24 57 10 11 5 26
Average { 1889 1888 1884 9					Average { 1889 1888 1884-9		i	1 !	
Laborer (builder's): Galt Hamilton St. Catharines Toronto	59.60 56.23 54.00	159.40 204.33 247.25	196 40 279 13 372 13 332 08	32 00 42 33 41 50	Millwright { 1889 1888	59.50	292 75	485 08 525 82	
Other places	57.06 55.33	214.75	306 88 297 14	15 31 26 13 4 67		58,40 59,00 59,00	271.40 278.00 289.00	535 71 535 00 542 75 578 00	
Inhorer (general) { 1889 1888 1884-9	59.73 57.59	257.77 256.91	294 80 308 39	6 61 6 10	Hamilton	59.00 59.43 54.17	267.86 262.1 7	472 16 483 58 596 00 0 484 7	000

TABLE IX .- YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED-Continued.

	ا ن					i	1 .3			
Occupations.	Hours per week	year.	Yearly	wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of
Moulder.—Con.	No. 1	No.	8	c.		Pressmen:	No.	No.		\$ a
Peterborough	60.00 30	0.00	587	33		Guelph	63.00	286.00	522 00	
Toronto	59.86 24	9.71	563	57		Toronto		290.90		
Other places	58.88 28	1.41	471	UO,	0 63	Other places	67.00	271.71	'462 39 	10 11
Average $\begin{cases} 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1884-9 \end{cases}$	58.84 27 57.72 26 57.82 25	8.20	496	78	1 07 2 52 3 33		56.90	283 68 296.50 292.78	499 10)¦ <u>.</u>
(1889	60.65 28	0.78 ¹	366	06	3 91	Aylmer	56.00	312.33	407 33	17 39
Packer	59.25,27	4.75	392	42		Barrie	60.00	307.00	323 00	16 67
1884-9	60.03,27	8.59	366	61	17 13			270.67		
Painter: Barrie	60.00 27	4 75	261	16	2 50	Brockville		290.00 302.67		
Brockville	59.63 25	8.75	410	90	2 00	London		291.67		
Carleton Place	59.20 26				1 40	Ottawa	54.00	272.43	481 19	
Chatham	59.75 28					St. Catharines		283.90		
Cobourg	59.40 28					St. Thomas		310.50		
Collingwood	60.00 24 59.00 28	ა.40 7.50	459	50		Stratford	61 H2	302.50 228.88	300 UU 444 70	15 00
Hamilton.		2.38	375	13	14 37			302.29	445 71	1
London	52.58 25	3.83	329	58	23 29			285.52		
Oshawa					• • • • • • •	Average \ 1888	57 75	291.49	455 88	6 29
Ottawa	59.25 23				10.40	11991 0		276.84		
Perth Peterborough		0.DU 1.57	301	57	10 40 7 14	Railway employé:		1		١
Preston						(1889		294.93		
Stratford		6.67	390	00		Brakeman { 1888 1884 - 9		321.00		
Toronto					6 40	1		293.76		1
Other places	56.74 26	0.61	400	41	7 83	(1889		272.00		
(1889	57.37 25	(12	20.4	CE.	6 26	Car builder \ 1888 \ 1884.9		280.60 273.73		1
Average \ 1888	56.68 24				5 57	(2111	i	•	i	
1884-9					7 73	(1889		284.53 295.87		
						Car repairer \(\) 1888 \(\) 1884-9		290.21		
∫1889	58.93.27				5 36	-				ì
Patternmaker { 1888 1884 - 9	56.00 270 58.00 28				1 42	Conductor 1889		291.50 328.08		
Plasterer:	20.00	3.13	000	٠,	1 10	1884-9		299.45		
Guelph	59.00 23	7.50	561	25		'		311.36	l	1
London	55.33 23	2.00	485	67		Engineer 1883	70.33	300.17	851 66	
Orillia					• • • • • •	1884 -9		303.89		
Toronto	48.29 18 57.25 20				15 38	(1889	74.86	299.14	548 32	
-	1			-	1000	Fireman \ 1888	64.86	312.00		
(1889	55.12 20				4 92	(1884-9		307.35		
Average < 1888	54.85,22						75.82	344.41	468 64	11 76
Plumber : (1884-9)	56.10 21	o.28	460	69	4 26	0 1. 1 14000		 		
Brockville	60.00 28	5.75	569	00		Switchman \ 1888 \ 1884-9	67.M	317.65	434 52	4 02
Guelph	59.00 29	0.00	628	33		Salesman : Barrie	60.00	302.33	666 33	İ .
Hamilton	$56.00 \mid 23$	F.75	388	75.		Rammanvilla		302.33		
London	51.20 29	3.20	422	50	2 10	Brantford	59.00	306.86	495 43	
Ottawa	54 00 90	7.50	533	33		ISTOCK VIII e	63.33	306.67	400 00), : :
Stratford	60.00129	8 67	546	67		Collingwood	60.00	292.78		
Other places	60.00 28					Lindsay Listowel		302.00 307.00		
-	0-					Stratford		300.83		
1889	55.95 27	0.53	484	87	0 28	Other places	65.83	301.83	412 83	7 50
Average { 1888. 1884-9	56.35 26 57.16.26	5.18 1.67	161	03	8 32	•		302.00	:	
(1001-3	3,.10,20		107	50	0.02	Average 1888		293.46		2
(1889					1 43	(1884-9		301.67		
Porter \ 1888	65.38 31	9.50	380	68	٠٠٠٠ ا	Shoemaker (custom):		005 5-		Į
(1884-9	65.7329	9.91	370	82	0 91			263.25		
(1889	48.00 22	ള ഹ	949	67	 	Barrie		295.00 299.50		
Press feeder\\ 1888						Brockville	60.00	216.00	324 00	94 0
	54.14 26						60.00	274.40	372 10	0,
(

X-YEARLY TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED .- Continued.

pations.	Hours per week.	Days in year,	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extras of self.
(custom)-Con.	No.	No.	8 c.		Tinsmith.—Con.	No.	No.	8 c.	8 c.
		254.80		90 40	London		288.86		7 14
		269.60 288.60		36 40	Ottawa		245.25 286.48		3 57
		250.00		25 00					
**********	59.00	245.60	409 47		Average \ 1889		276.94 285.34		1 96
		270.57		** **	1884-9			415 40	3 42
		280.00 264.75		37 50	(1889		100000	416 44	5 25
		249.31		5 77	Tobacco roller \ 1888		228.29		3 43
ces	58.67	292.67	395 08	*****	(1884-9)	54.25	238.86	418 54	3 01
(1989.	59.55	266.82	378 38	7 55	(1889	56.20	266.20	413 16	1 30
1888		281.10			1 2001 0			636 50	******
(1884-9	58,58	277.14	385 76	12 06	Upholsterer: (1884-9)			458 00	24 07
*	58.00	233.33	585 00		Guelph			497 00	227.4
***********		233.00			Ottawa		255.00 279.20		10 00
		175.17		.00.00	Othor plague		292.00		7 60
ces	2000	215.00		30 00	/1990	1000	282.28		4 85
£1889		216,33		3 75	Average 1888		261.00		4 00
1888		205.25		1 65	1884.0	57.14	272.00	429 43	4 25
: (1001-0	12/1/1	100000		1 00	(1889	79.17	362.00	417 86	
		227.00 155.50		21 25	Watchman 1888.	73.57	322.00	413 68	
		149.50		12 50	(1884-9)	72.84	340.10	389 04	8 52
	59.00	240.47	567 10		(1889	58.53	260.12	327 45	18 31
************		176.00			Wheelmaker 1888	57 AG	210 01	909 09	44.69
ces	100000	178.93		10 33	wood turner;	1000000	249.81		14 58
£1889		198.33		7 39 2 50	Bowmanville		280.00		6 67
1888		176.86 183.14		12 51	Hamilton		274.00 287.50		5 00
(1889	1	247.54	1-	0 92	Toronto	55.67	256.33	466 70	0 00
	55.00	216.78		8 89	Other places	60.43	290.43	464 27	
ter 1888 1884-9	58 47	249.94		3 96	(1889	58 00	271 00	472 55	1 82
**********	60.00	295.00	418 86		Average {1889	56.83		472 42	4 16
B		259.00			Woodworker: (1884-9		271.58	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	6 22
*** *******	57.33	249.17	434 17	+ * * * * *	Chatham		272.80		8 50
rines		242.75 254.20			Perth		297.25	470 25 474 13	5 00
******* *****		264,25			Stratford			455 45	
		225.63		6 25		54.67	294.67	586 71	
ces	59.04	274.61	433 54		Other places	56.71	260.29	370 08	18 94
(1889.,		262.56		0 82	(1889		275.67		8 71
1888		248.75 258.51		5 76 5 09	Average 1888		254.48 273.15		4 00
currier:	00.10	200.01	111 21	0 00					7 65
	60.00	298.00	477 00		Woollen mill \[\begin{align*} 1889 \\ 1888 \end{align*}.	50 00	DOR 40	406 76 388 38	4 48
**********		294.00		25 00	operative \ 1884-9	59.61	285.47	374 22	0 66
**********		307.00		*** **					1 10
********		296.00		8 50	Females over 16 years.	PO 00	004 70	077 04	
ces	59.33	285,11	410 74	52 78	Cotton mill 1889.	60.30	248 20	257 94	0.49
(1889	58,84	293.82	419 23	22 44	operative (1884-9	60,17	267.21	220 17	0 07
1888	57.71	279.29			(1889			201 06	8 32
(1884-9		288,05	12.00	4 77	Dressmaker 1888.	50.57	274.00	194 86	0 02
£1889		293.59		6 06	(1884-9)	56.79	273.92	180 34	3 47
1888		289.65 287.52		0 32	(1889			230 83	
(1004-9	150000	TOPIC TO	A. C. C.	7 23	Saleswoman 1888	55.50	292.50	283 25	
***********	50.00	279.00 292.80	393 58	2 67	(1884-9)			230 62	
ille		300.75			(1889			242 29	3 04
********	59.00	1280.83	389 50		Tailoress 1888	56.20	263.25	207 26	3 12
	57.25	233.50	330 00		(1884-9		1	204 17	1
	56.40	295.83 223.00	308 00		Woollen mill 1889			9 185 0	
CAMP SECTION	00.30	(BE1). UU	DUO UU,		operative 1888.	P. CC	0 286 .	20/5/27	AMILIA

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

TABLE X.—Showing by localities the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living of workers with dependents, in the chief trades or callings for the year 1889.

	ا ف		me loyed.	2	Tearly	earning	8.		ost ving.	1
Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	Suraline on deficit (
Blacksmith:		No.	No.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	
Barrie Bowmanville. Brockville Chatham Galt Guelph Hamilton	6.50 2.80 2.75 2.33 3.75 3.29 3.20 2.57	58.80 60.00 59.75 57.50 59.86 57.60	304.75 296.40 246.50 264.17 288.75 290.00 265.00 289.57	444 80 372 50 433 33 500 00 441 14 427 40	15 00 7 14	4 80	449 60 387 50 433 33 500 00 448 28 427 40	341 25 366 50 376 75 390 33 428 50 401 37 406 60 380 61	90 211	7 8 1 4 7 4 2 5
Lindsay. Ottawa Perth. St. Catharines. Stratford. Toronto	4.65 3.78 3.80 3.60	59.94 59.22 60.00 60.00	256.76 280.44 277.20 290.80 281.09	429 31 478 33 495 95 431 10	5 00		435 08 486 66 495 95 436 10	431 47 454 92 476 20 407 00	76 41 95 22 99 21 88 65 124 39	3 1 2 - 1
ricklayer: Guelph Hamilton Listowel Ottawa St. Catharines Toronto	4.75 3.60 6.00 4.50 3.75 3.40	54.80 60.00 59.00 54.00	243.75 169.60 159.25 215.86 198.50 192.80	488 00 363 00 548 03 595 50	5 00	65 00 7 50	493 00 428 00 555 53 597 50	526 75 451 60 348 00 477 13 542 84 515 82	49 71 86 75 114 28	9 4 8 7 5
abinet maker: Bowmanville. Guelph	2.11 3.33 3.50 3.60 4.25 3.75	56.78 59.00 57.00 53.00 60.00 60.00	280.22 266.67 235.83 285.60 275.75 302.50 292.29	463 44 436 67 364 17 435 58 493 29 497 50	1 11 2 00 2 00 2 75	16 66 26 00 25 00	464 55 455 33 364 17 463 58 493 29 546 25	405 67 433 00 350 67 456 37 423 25	130 39 99 92 77 93 99 21 80 62 96 58	5 2 1 1 7 8
Aylmer Brantford Brockville Cobourg Guelph Hamilton Kingston Lindsay	2.75 3.22 5.25 2.83 3.58 4.50	59.25 60.00 59.75 57.33 56.25 60.00	223.25 250.25 267.33 276.25 266.67 234.42 219.00 239.00	451 75 467 89 413 13 418 33 437 67 324 38	5 00 17 50	22 92	451 75 467 89 413 13 418 33 465 59 404 38	406 89 420 67 355 75 397 83 431 92 469 56	109 00 108 50 99 63 56 92 103 78 94 24 85 38 71 10	4 4 5 2 3 6
Uondon Orillia. Ottawa Perth Peterborough St. Catharines St. Thomas	5.67	50.50 55.20 60.00 58.00	293.17 252.20 235.18 242.33 289.60 253.60 273.33 278.75	452 59 430 00 393 70 389 39 456 00	19 08 20 00 6 89	17 33 12 54 14 22	189 00 450 00 406 24 410 50	434 73 438 60 385 00 387 19	65 21 87 72 68 31 81 04	5 1 9 4 4
Stratford	3.25 2.60 3.75 3.75 3.20	49.70 59.75 65.75 69.00	270.00 275.50 303.50 276.00	466 30 451 00 419 80	1 25	21 50	490 00 569 31 467 55 451 00 419 80	407 25 496 96 379 42 439 00 336 20	95 82 138 04 79 88 92 42 80 05	8 7 8
Guelph St. Thomas Stratford Toronto	3.75 3.00 4.75 3.67	79.50 63.00	293.75 350.00 294.75 301.00	438 60 375 00	l	 	438 60 375 00	446 25 376 69 370 00 495 17	64 35	58 61 5

Note.—In this table localities are omitted from which less than four returns have been received in the occupation given.

į

TABLE X .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-Continued.

	_		me oyed.	Y	early e	arning	8.	of liv	ost ring.	Î
Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras of self.	Earnings of dependents.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	Surplus or deficit (—).
Laborer (builder's): Hamilton St. Catharines	3.70 3.00	54.00	244.75				413 63	\$ c. 326 35 365 14 419 84	8 c. 69 44 91 29 87 87	\$ c. 8 90 48 49 -16 94
Toronto. Laborer (general): Aylmer Barrie Carleton Place. Chatham Cornwall Galt. Gananoque	3.78 3.67 4.30 5.75 2.40 4.25 2.60 4.50	62,00 60.00 60.00 59,40 60.00 59.00 60,00	181.75 285.80 283.00	302 44 336 60 316 52 312 00 246 75 335 75 329 00	7 50 13 70 12 00 11 25 8 40 13 00	7 50 9 00 40 62 29 00 18 50 20 00 75 75	317 44 359 30 357 14 353 00 276 50 364 15 417 75	308 78 321 36 390 41 344 00 333 64 293 24 414 00	66 17 60 63 57 84 101 18 63 55 81 46 75 27	8 66 37 94 -33 27 9 00 -57 14 70 91 3 75
Guelph. Hamilton Kingston. Lindsay. London Orillia Ottawa Owen Sound.	3.75 2.73 2.75 3.36 3.50 3.00 4.82 5.00	59.33 59.88 64.73 60.20 61.25 60.00 59.67	300.00 266.13 205.88 256.73 260.70 239.00 248.12 261.67	345 67 207 00 298 16 294 10 273 00 283 12 392 54	13 38 1 82 16 44 16 25 5 00 1 67	2 00 69 87 31 82 62 00 100 00 28 24 46 33	347 67 290 25 331 80 372 54 389 25 316 36 350 54	379 50 351 48 366 25 324 35 373 51 340 40 324 82 339 83	79 90 94 15 97 67 74 33 83 00 85 10 55 78 56 64	9 00 -3 81 -76 00 7 45 -0 97 48 85 -8 46 10 71
Perth Peterborough. St. Catharines. St. Thomas Stratford. Toronto. Whitby. Machine hand:	4.23 4.75 2.82 3.33 4.17 3.56 4.25	60.00 60.80 62.50 52.67 57.33 60.00	271.77 253.25 254.12 294.17 387.33 211.00 277.75	304 25 292 46 312 97 303 00 279 14 327 50	15 83	27 50 22 35 30 00 69 67	346 75 321 63 342 97 348 83 348 81 327 50	376 62 333 00 316 99 347 17 351 00 417 00 309 25	72 00 57 91 82 90 80 12 67 94 91 54 58 90	18 25
Bowmanville. Guelph London Perth Stratford. Waterloo.	4.57 5.00 3.25 3.60 3.50 2.75	59.00 54.50 59.40 55.00	278.43 288.57 274.50 270.80 298.50 267.50	457 00 353 65 366 30 415 00	2 86 8 57 20 25	14 29 42 50 49 60 62 50	479 86 415 40 415 90 477 50	355 43 446 29 406 05 390 60 378 95 323 75	63 79 74 38 95 54 84 91 84 10 86 33	55 28 33 57 10 35 25 30 98 55 0 75
Machinist: Barrie. Carleton Place. Galt Gananoque. Guelph Hamilton London Peterborough Stratford. Toronto. Whitby	5.17 3.57 4.14 3.80 3.64 3.63 3.44 4.33 2.95 3.25 2.60	58.71 56.29 60.00 59.00 55.34 56.11 59.67 52.10 58.13	261.22 301.67	536 55 521 33 522 90 463 73 412 69 399 24 572 86 446 00 498 65	8 57 13 64 24 44 2 78	13 44 11 25 33 00	540 83 529 90 522 90 477 37 450 57 402 02 572 86 458 25 531 65	470 85 443 90 431 64 448 03	96 87 92 86 91 41 106 87 130 49	131 08 30 76 59 05 79 00 45 73 2 54 -10 69 85 36 36 10 -22 94 71 60
Moulder: Brockville	3.86 5.40 5.00 4.20 4.75 3.50	59.00 60.00 55.00 60 00	283.20 269.60 287.50	578 00 537 24 605 20 484 75	1	28 00 12 00	578 00 565 24 611 20 496 75	436 71 502 60 502 62 549 28 419 75 558 90	78 53 83 77 105 63 73 00	75 40 62 62
Painter: Brockville Cobourg Collingwood Guelph Hamilton London Ottawa Perth. 8 (B. L)	2.00 3.40 4.00 2.75 3.17 3.71 4.55 3.83	59.40 60.00 59.00 57.33	282.60 246.25 287.50 211.67	352 50 458 00 459 50 368 83	15.00		352 50 458 00 459 50 383 83	400 50 329 10 405 19 398 50 398 67 385 44 414 64 428 33	74 80 81 04 106 27 95 68	23 40 52 81 61 00

TABLE X .- YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING-Concluded.

	e.		me oyed.	Yearly ear				ing	8.		Co of liv		ost ving.	
Occupations by localities.	No. of dependents.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.		Extrae of self.	Earnings of	dependents.	Total.		Total.		Per canita.	J
Painter—Continued:		No.	No.	8 0	;.	8 c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.
Peterborough	4.80	58.80	294.40	142 8	n.	10.00			452	80	411	40	70	93
Toronto	3.00		244.90											
Plumber:	5.00	01,00	244,50	1	-1.	• • • • • •	• • •		1200	02		٠.	120	• • • •
Hamilton	3,25	56.00	238.75	388 7	51		50	ሰሰ	438	75	439	oo	103	99
London	4.00		293 50			2 62	56	00	480	50	467	54	93	51
Ottawa	4.17		257.00				19	00	138	71	407	00	78	77
St. Catharines	3.00		309.75											
Printer:		01.00	.,00.10		٠.	• • • • • • •		• •		,	1			Ų.
London	4.50	56.95	288,75	119 6	o'		110	50	538	50	482	70	87	76
Ottawa	4.40	5.1.00	275, 00	198 9	5	i	10	20	518	15	4.30	20	77	81
St. Catharines	3,17	58.10	289 33 224 40	465, 1	-		75	67	540	84	514	00	123	36
Toronto	3.40	68.40	991 10	417 9	i.	94.00	39	00	480	96	622	60	141	50
Stonecutter:		0 . 10	221 111		.,	_1 (///	0.0	oo	100			•,,		.,,,
Ottawa	4.11	59.60	2.00 78	546.2	.:				546	36	184	56	94	80
Toronto	4 60		178,20						588					
Shoemaker:	1 00	47.00	110.20		i				(AC-C)	.,,	.,,,	4.		
Aylmer	1.25	6.01	963 27	285.0	.)				385	nα	375	88	71	66
Barrie.		44		-0.0	•	,			.,~		20=	(11)	~	0.0
Brockville	1.10	Gal on	216 (9)	.91.0		91 60			348	öö.	405	40	75	07
Carleton Place	2.50	1.0.00	200 (1) 2014 (0) 2017 (2) 2017 (2)	100.5	ó	• • • • •	- 6	95	419	75	490	75	140	91
Hamilton	2 0	7.7		155 7	٠, ١		- 17	50	183	95	117	58	99	79
Listowel	3,66	6	2				17	50	321	88	259	38	6.4	× 1
Landen														
Ottawa	1 1	311.0		1			1.1	40	100	87	411	60	76	,
Ottawa Porth Stratford Toronto		10.00	27. 27.4 (7. 27.4 (7. 27.4 (7.				1.7	33	153	òc.	.665	83		1.3
Stratford	0.5				٠.	27 0	• • • •			50	361	ÕÜ.	ici	UO
Toronto		15.14						11	106	07	16.9	63	131	7,0
Tailor:			- 1 1				,	, ,	17,41	.,		().,	,	
Hamilton		·	1 11	1	:				153	ċŏ.	400	46	96	76
Hamilton Ottawa		1.0	: 1.0 : 7.7			• •		60	177	50	417	- ;		SI.
Panner and currier:									** 1			,	• •	
Brockville	1.40	10031		• 20 E		97, 00			508	75.	463	13	69	G.
Kingston	43.45.5	75.18		49.0		.1 87	0)	7.3	17.1	87	119	73	107	37
Listowel.	4.55			·:				• • •	317	50	335		70	110
Whitby	1.25		1	135 3		5.19	~ {i	Ĝo	516	50	151	6.5	11	7.5
Feamster:			•	•							•			
Ottawa	1.86	64,80	great sign	375.5	.,		1;	99	289	79	393	93°	67	26
Stratford			100				12	0.	370	00	3C 5	Sti	76	80
Pinsmith:	1	•											•	
Aylmer	5.89	Garan	Section 1	: *** :	٠,	3 26		:	125	50	409	20	85	25
London	3.60	-i(1-i)!	54,55	120 6	٠,	19.50	25	ı)(ı	15.5	18	404	86	101	21
Ottawa		27,99	245 25	4.4.	4		-		393	00	379	25	94	s1
Woodingner:										•				
Guelph	4.25	29 00	17 30	7, 49 %					520	00	471	än	89	8i
Hamilton	3.75		2			5 (0								
Woodwarker			- •		1			٠,				•		
Chatham	2.70	59.0	272.80	10,3	Ġ.	8.50			477	90	431	30	116	57
Lindsay.	3,50	69,00	197	170 2		5.00		٠.	175	25	396	70.	88	15
Perth		60,00	270.25	171 1					47.1	13	411	75	117	64
Stratford			291 75				16							

COST OF LIVING - MALE HOUSEHOLDERS.

Table XI.—Showing by localities the averages of rent, taxes, fuel, clothing and food, as derived from returns furnished by 2,476 male householders for the year 1889; also the total cost of living per capita.

Localities.	Rent.	Taxes, interest and instalments.	Fuel.	CI	othing capita.		Food	per ca	pita.	Cost	of livir capita	
	T.	O.	O.&T.	O.	T.	Av.	0.	T.	Av.	0.	T.	Av.
	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 с.	\$ с.		8 c.	ъ с.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ e.
Aylmer	68 79	38 18	29 17	10/29	16 76	13 68	41 03	43 56	42 33	85 02	88 27	86 96
Barrie	64 50	11 75	31/38	13 60	13 54	13/58	37 53	40 08	38-74	co 75	75 08	67 53
Berlin	69 19	62 55	30/59	19/57	20 07	19/93	39 07	37 58	38 61	103 74	90 09	91 29
Bowmanville	76 06	13 97	51 - 0.3	26 57	29 86	28/31	. 24 75	33 44	31 45	77 65	191/35	90 10
Brantford	74 21	22 60	35 83	25 33	20 14	22 12	56 37	46 60	49 93	.167 19	93 20	1 98 44
Brockville	81 56	22 77	38 80	26 - 43	25/16	25/66	45 (3	41.58	44.76	94-66	1(8/24)	102/85
Carleton Place	77 92	38 56	31 58	17 60	14 (4).	15/52	69.78	44.50	42 56	(20.14	93 11	87 87
Chatham	68 69	33 37	32 87	16/85	13 63	15/02	52.98	49 -66	51 63	95, 60	101 62	99 15
Colourg	62 83	34/28	38 81	13,56	12/45	12 69	33 11	34-27	34,00	76.06	78 23	, 72 66
Collingwood	57 85	12.88	35.52	29 35	22.89	21/60	32 21	38 68	.35 4º	67 56	່ 81 ປະ	76 10
Cornwall	- 73-30	6 51 65	41.10	10.08	13 74	12 12	3.0 57	40.97	19.7	i 75 29	0 + 13	86 46
Galt	73/84	25/91	25, 51	21/65	17.57	15, 69	54/32	51 95	22.70	67	97, 52	91 09
Ganameque	65-65	C6 21	29,96	18/16	17.70	17.89	12 1.	38 22	(0.17	::	1.5	91.60
Guelph	73 68	13 68	11.61	14.93	15,49	15/20	13.994	15.75	4.5	5.7	es e	93, 34
Hamilton	i 90-05	96 00	37 1:	12.50	11 66	13/89	37 37	59 11	28.6	of 50	87.72	85-90
Kingston	68 72	11 57	21 55	222 - 3	2111	99.55	48-22	50 Gs	436-43	ap 20	10 - (-,	99.10
Lindsay	72 61	20 57	1	17.66	2013	1	54 61	13 (3	1 5 :	77.70	S. 11	82,59
Listowel	57 74	16 77	20 67	18 02	21. 17	20.40	39.62	5 65	3 - 73	117	(0) 47	76 71
London	- 66 71		1.7	17.2	15 17	i5 C	56.5	4: (6	i:i , '	88.37	1.65	sc 11
Orillia	82 66		1.1 .	17.5	21.1			1 12	; ;	.51		84.71
Oshawa	65.72		12.44	21.1	11.70	.1.75	14 163	16 61	.5 9.	: .5		81.82
Ottawa.	110 01	40.00	77. ST	13	11 55	11.93	37:2	24 (2)	1.1	7. 7.	77 61	76 16
Owen Sound	67 07	-		15	10.19	18.79		ж.	102 108	62	85. 9	71.50
Perth	62 32		00.74	16.7.	21 17	19-16	•	30. 5.	33.71	82 165		85.93
Peterborough	56 17	•	-	15 11	16 -1	16.48		33 :: 5		71.50	79.20	77 12
Petrolea *	90 00			15 99	32 0	28 18		95 3	 	1	1-1-9	199-54
Preston	60 33			14 60		11.73		US 19		60.11	85-40	
St. Catharines	55 80		(40.88)	21 61	17 67	18 79		58 68	l .		95 39	
St. George	68 25		i 1	21 71	14 00	11 00		\$9 Oa	i	i .		
St. Thomas	l .	69.87		15 98		11 13				103 51		
Stratford	1	33 31	40.80			23 75				95 82		
Toronto	1	117 56		15 39		16 67			i	1		117 88
Waterloo	53 89	i		13 33		16 11	46 67	39 05		78 69		
Whitby	1	1	57.50				36 15					86 52
Woodstock	ł .		43 36				•			84 59	•	
The Province:	100 90	00 01 -	42.7 (11)	1.7 ().)	4.)	20 01	טיו בדי	10 01	15 112	. 03 00	:	
	81 24	40 00	37 75	15 45	16 82	17 10	1 10 0a	43 01	49.76	85-12	93.19	90.54
1889	i									88 07		•
1888	77 63		41 78	19 91	$^{+}16/92$	11 41	1.7 10	10 01	11 11	6.1 01	17.4 (Pe)	00

^{*} These high averages per capita are due to the small number dependent on workers returned.

MISCELLANEOUS - EXTRA EARNINGS SOCIETY DUES, B.

TABLE XII.—Showing by localities the number of workers making extra earnings outside occupation, the number aided by dependents' earnings, the number quoting rent, fuel, food some ing, and the number paying society dues and life insurance, together with the average amount

				Wi	th depe	endents				Without depend				
Localities.	a earnings of self.	gs of de-		es, interest instalments.		ng.		Society and insur	duer life ance.	sel	ng.	Board and dging.	li	
	Extra	Earnings of pendents.	Rent.	Taxes,	Fuel	Clothing.	Food.	No.	Av.	Extra	Clothing.	Bor	1	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$ c.	No.	No.	No.		
Lylmer	13	7	.33	22	42	16	16	22	24 7	6 2	13	11		
Barrie	8	2	45	42	81	87	90	39	18 6	5	66	66	1	
Berlin	3	4	21	10	27	20	23	19	18 7	1	21	23		
Bowmanville	12	12	42	30	72	72	72	48	13 9	0 3	26	26	1	
Brantford	5	6	21	17	38	30	34	21	21 9	5 3	64	6		
Brookville	15	1	73	44	118	119	119	72	22,1		76	76	1	
Carleton Place	4	5	23	13	36	37	36	30	16 4		13	15	1	
Chatham	13	6	13	11	23	22	22	13	26 9	2 1	2	2		
Cobourg	7	9	33	9	42	42	42	31	18 7	7 1	24	24	1	
Collingwood	16	3	16	15	31	31	31	15	10 0	7 1	23	23		
Cornwall	12	6	26	11	36	34	31	26	14 6	0 2	10	10	ŀ	
Galt	6	4	22	14	36	30	28	20	32 6	0 2	10	9	1	
lananoque	8	5	17	11	28	28	28	17	13 0	0 4	21	23	L	
	7	4	81	56	137	137	137	115	18 0	7	27	28	ï	
Juelph	25	23	120	43	160	138	100	105	11 3	8 4	47	47		
Hamilton	8	15	29	7	33	36	35	18	14 0	1 5	26	26		
Kingston	5	10	25	24	44	35	28	19	26 4	1 3	18	19	ŀ	
Lindsay	2	4	19	16	36	36	34	18	23 6	9 2	38	35	1	
Listowel	44	42	89	54	142	128	135	101	15 6	3 22	76	76	į.	
London	6	7	7	17	24	22	21	7	18 3	4	9	9	!	
Orillia	6	3	19	14	83	25	27	29	16 4	1	8	9		
Jahawa	9	49	167	42	218	217	218	79	8 4	7 2	69	69		
Ottawa	3	8	14	11	26	15	10	16	13 6	0 6	13	19	1	
)wan Sound	10	26	50	36	64	53	63	29	17 7	7 3	35	36	1	
Perth	3	4	30	9	39	39	39	26	27 2	7	25	25	1	
eterborough	1		2	2	4	4	4	4	14 3	5 2	4	4		
Petrolea	2	2	12	6	18	12	12	10	12 0	5 2	14	15	1	
Preston	29	22	110	31	122	96	91	64	15 1	6 8	51	46	Į.	
st. Catharines	2		4	2	6	4	4	4	9 8	8	3	3	١.	
St. George	4	2	23	22	44	42	43	1.0	24 3	7	10	11		
56. Thomas	18	30	107	61	106	77	80	9.5	21 5	10000	78	105	ш	
Stratford	12	40	223	12	265	250	267	194	13-1	11 22	200	202	1	
loronto	8	5	18	6	17	5	5	8	17 7	1 :	3	5	1	
Waterloo	5	9	18	1	32	33	33	13	24 8	1	13	13	•	
Whitby	1 !	5	23	1	45	45	45	36	27 9	1 1	4	5	1	
Woodstock	5												1	
The Province.	336	379	1,575	787	2,225	2,017	2,003	1,428	17 4	105	1,140	1,181		

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1889.

PART V.-LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART V.

To the Honorable Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith Part V. of the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Industries, being a statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies in Ontario for the year 1889.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Toronto, Sept., 1890.

A. BLUE, Secretary.

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PART V.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

number of loan and investment companies doing business in Ontario which have urns to the Bureau of their affairs for 1889 is seventy-one, being seven more the previous year. Several of the latter are new companies, all are comparatively neems, and they do not add much to the aggregate of business as reported for 1888. Eventy-one companies, one was organised in 1844, one in 1851, one in 1855, one in 1859, two in 1863, one in 1864, three in 1865, one in 1869, five in 1870, 871, two in 1872, five in 1873, one in 1874, four in 1875, five in 1876, eight in e in 1878, three in 1879, two in 1880, five in 1881, one in 1882, one in 1883, three two in 1885, three in 1886, one in 1887 and five in 1889. Of these, forty-seven ed in four cities, viz: twenty-nine in Toronto, ten in London, five in St. Thomas e in Hamilton, and from the following general statement of affairs it will appear ery large proportion of the business of loan and investment societies in the is carried on in those cities.

Schedule.	Hamilton.	London.	St. Thomas.	Toronto.	Other places.	
	8	\$	8	8	- 8	
pital subscribed	2,486,382	10,780,500	1,595,350	47,061,700	7,770,289	
abilities to stockholders	2,198,923	7,895,188	1,063,933	23,902,552	6,569,391	
abilities to the public	3,221,224	9,173,501	674,545	42,718,349	7,179,537	
Total liabilities	5,420,147	17,068,689	1,738,478	66,620,901	13,748,928	
cured loan assets	5,053,081	15,650,225	1,720,457	59,105,378	13,137,716	
operty assets	367,066	1,418,434	18,021	7,515,523	611,212	
Total assets	5,420,147	17,068,689	1,738,478	66,620,901	13,748,928	

subscribed capital of the companies in the four cities named makes nearly 90 of the whole, while the assets and liabilities respectively make nearly 87 per the whole

subscribed capital of the seventy-one companies is \$69,694,221, which is only 62 more than the amount of the subscribed capital returned by sixty-four is in 1888.

liabilities to stockholders of the seventy-one companies is \$41,629,987 and the to the public \$62,967,156, as against \$40,108,161 of liabilities to shareholders 540,175 of liabilities to the public of the sixty-four companies reporting for 1888. amount of secured loan assets of the seventy-one companies is \$94,666,887 and rty assets \$9,930,256, as against \$89,042,190 of secured loan assets and 146 of property assets for the sixty-four companies reporting in 1888.

amount of dividend declared by the seventy-one companies is \$2,202,217, being erage rate of 7.17 per cent. on the amount of paid up stock. The amount loaned be year was \$21,795,945; the amount received from borrowers \$21,353,871; and amount invested and secured by mortgage \$91,574,215. The amount of deposits was \$24,734,347; deposits repaid, \$24,583,550; debentures issued, \$11,337,938, entures repaid, \$7,578,661. The total amount of debentures issued by the is is \$44,335,081, of which \$7,622,256 is payable in Canada and \$36,712,825. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures for the year was 54, being at the average rate of 4.545 per cent., while the amount paid on deposits 4,570, being at the average rate of 4.017 per cent.

For the purpose of showing the growth of the business of companies, the following table has been prepared for fifty-five companies which have reported their affairs for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889:

Schedule.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	8	\$	8
Capital subscribed	60,351,871	57,379,159	56,114,310
Liabilities to stockholders	38,591,870	36,895,451	35,910,563
Liabilities to the public	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,104
Total liabilities	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667
Secured loan assets	87,129,592	81,235,305	79,035,804
Property assets	8,536,170	8,608,241	8,051,863
Total assets.	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667
Dividend declared	2,098,814	2,035,446	2,021,207
Loaned during the year	20,391,868	17,049,796	17,162,413
Received from borrowers	19,965,687	18,839,040	18,987,927
Total invested and secured by mort-	84,171,465	78,776,916	75,494,963
Deposits received	24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,071
Deposits repaid	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263,88 4
Debentures repaid	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,29
Reserve fund	8,371,340	7,667,885	7,254,103
Stock paid up fully and in part	28,397,572	27,346,847	26,772,02
Debentures payable in Canada	7,039,355	5,949,676	5,500,62
Debentures payable elsewhere	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,07
Total debentures	38,690,919	35,028,569	32,222,69
Interest paid and accrued-	i		
On debentures	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,62
On deposits	676,871	708,708	685,13

Taking those fifty-five companies which made returns for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, it will be observed that the liabilities to stockholders increased in the two years by \$2,681,307 and the liabilities to the public by \$5,896,788, while the increase of secured loan assets in the same period was \$8,093,788 and of property assets \$484.307. The amount loaned in 1889 was \$3,229,456 more than in 1887, and the total amount invested and secured by mortgage at the end of 1889 was \$8,676,502 more than at the end of 1887; yet the amount of dividend declared in 1889 was only \$77,607 more than in 1887, although the paid up stock had increased in the interval from \$26,772,028 in 1887 to \$28,397,572 in 1889. The reserve fund of the companies, however, had increased in the same period from \$7,254,105 to \$8,371,340. With the increase in the amount loaned there is a corresponding increase in the debentures issued, the total in 1887 having been \$6,263,884 and in 1889 \$10,505,870, while the amount of debentures repaid was \$4,346,294 in 1887 and \$6,868,817 in 1889. The total amount of debentures outstanding at the close of 1887 was \$32,222,692 and in 1889 \$38,690,919, of which amounts only \$5,500,622 was payable in Canada in the former year and \$7,089,355 in the latter. It thus appears that while 83 per cent. of the total debentures were payable elsewhere than in Canada in 1887, the proportion in 1889 so payable The interest paid and accrued on debentures issued by was about 82 per cent. the fifty-five companies in 1887 was \$1,552,621 and in 1889 it was \$1,741,483, being for the former year at the rate of 4.818 per cent. and for the latter year at the rate of 4.501 per cent. The total amount of deposits received was \$25,283,071 in 1887 and \$24,419,674 in 1889, while the amount of deposits repaid was \$25,283,441 in 1887 and \$24,357,831 in 1889. The amount of interest paid on deposits in the former year was, \$685,138, being at the rate of 3.908 per cent., and in the latter year \$676,871, being at the rate of 4.023 per cent.

For further comparison the following statement is prepared of sixty-four companies

which reported for the years 1888 and 1889:*

Schedule.	1889.	1888.	
	8	8	
Capital subscribed	69,045,671	67,939,559	
Liabilities to stockholders	41,485,965	40,108,161	
Liabilities to the public	62,943,603	59,540,175	
Total liabilities	104,429,568	99,648,336	
Secured loan assets	94,502,621	89,042,190	
Property assets	9,926,947	10,606,146	
Total assets	104,429,568	99,648,336	
Dividend declared	2,201,454	2,152,377	
Loaned during the year	21,705,423	18,567,954	
Received from borrowers	21,330,361	20,393,404	
Total invested and secured by mortg; ge	91,413,189	86,728,523	
Deposits received	24,721,232	23,001,584	
Deposits repaid	24,580,790	24,261,630	
Debentures issued	11,337,938	8,736,777	
Debentures repaid	7,578,661	5,944,268	
Reserve fund.	8,711,107	8,030,118	
Stock paid up fully and in part	30,594,567	30,088,097	
Debentures payable in Canada	7,622,256	6,578,12	
Debentures payable elsewhere	36,712,825	34,857,050	
Total debentures	44,335,081	41,435,175	
Interest paid and accrued—	1		
On debentures	2,015,084	1,906,741	
On deposits.	680,570	710,630	

Taking again these sixty-four companies which reported for the years 1888 and 1889, it will be observed that the amount of paid up capital in the former year was \$30,088,097, and in the latter \$30,594,567. The liabilities of those companies to stockholders increased in the year by \$1,377,804 and the liabilities to the public by \$3,403,428. The amount of secured loan assets increased by \$5,460,431, while the property assets show a decrease of **\$679,199.** The amount loaned during the year rose from \$18,567,954 to \$21,705,423. and the total amount invested and secured by mortgage from \$86,728,523 to \$91,413,189. The reserve fund of the sixty-four companies was \$8,030,118 in 1888 and \$8,711,107 in 1889, being an increase of \$680,989. The amount of debentures issued in 1888 was \$8,736,777 and in 1889 \$11,337,938, while the total amount of debentures outstanding was in the former year \$41,435,172 and in the latter \$44,335,081. Of these debentures the amount payable in Canada in 1888 was only \$6,578,122, and in 1889 \$7,622,256, being only 16 per cent. of the total issue in the former year and 17 per cent. in the latter. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures in the sixty-four companies was \$1,906,741 in 1888, being at the rate of 4.601 per cent., and \$2,015,084 in 1889, being at the rate of 4.545 per cent. The amount of interest on deposits in 1888 was \$710,636 and in 1889 \$680,570, being at the rate of 4.049 per cent. in the former year and 4.017 in the latter.

The amalgamation of the two P terborough companies reduces the 64 reporting in 1888 to 63 in 1889. In the comparison of 55 companies a portion of the increase is due to this combination, as the Real Estate Association did not report in 1887 and was not included in 1888.

Table No. 1.—Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Chapter 169, Section 83, et. seq., R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

	For year ending—	Dec. 31, 1889. Dec. 31, 1889.
	Head Office.	Barrie Beleville Brantizad Chatham Chatham Gaderich Gaderich Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Kingston Kingston London London London London London London London London Condon C
The state of the s	Manager.	Robert Laidlaw J. P. C. Phillips R. S. Schell S. F. Gardiner Horace Horton William Ross H. D. Cameron I. A. Studdart Samuel Slater Thomas Briggs James McArthur W. A. Lipsey H. W. Blinn F. B. Leys George Pritchard George Pritchard George Pritchard George A. Somerville M. J. Kent M. J. Kent D. McMillan F. H. WcMillan J. M. Courningham C. A. Douglas W. P. Telford Fred G. Cox John Fraser George M. Furby A. M. Macrae George Rowley A. J. Allworth George Rowley
	President.	N. Dyment Hon. Mackenzie Bowell T. S. Shenston Archibald Bell Joseph Williams David Strion George H. Gillespie Mannes E. O'Reilly Mannes E. O'Reilly Mathew Leggat James A. Henderson U. V. Price. V. V. Price. V. V. Price. James Durand Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid Robert Reid W. F. Eccles John W. Little U. N. Spencer James S. Fead W. F. Cowan Henry Hartney James Gillies H. V. Noel A. Smirle A. Smirle John H. Farbank John M. Farbank John M. Farbank John M. Barbank John M. Barbank John M. Barbank John M. Biller Samuel Eccles
	When organised.	April 14, 1881. January, 1876. Sept. 28, 1887. June, 1, 1876. Sopt., 1876. June, 1887. June, 26, 1877. Dec., 1877. April, 18, 1877. April, 18, 1886. April, 18, 1886. April, 18, 1886. April, 18, 1886. April, 18, 1886. April, 1886. April, 1886. June 6, 1886. April, 1886. June 6, 1887. March 15, 1887. March 15, 1887. March 15, 1887. March 15, 1877. May 1, 1877. May 1, 1877.
	Name of Company.	Barrie Loan and Savings Compary Royal Loan and Savings Company Chatham Loan and Savings Company Chatham Loan and Savings Company Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Landed Banking and Loan and Savings Society Landed Banking and Loan Company Frontenac Loan and Investment Society Chatario Building and Savings Society Ontario Building and Savings Society Canadian Savings and Loan Company Comadian Savings and Loan Company Comadian Savings and Investment Society Dominion Savings and Investment Society Empire Loan Company of Canada London Loan Company of Canada London Loan Company of Canada London Society Contario Investment Association Ontario Investment Association Ontario Loan and Savings Company Contario Loan and Savings Company Contario Loan and Savings Company Contario Loan and Savings Company Midhard Loan and Savings Company Company Loan and Savings Company Security Loan and Savings Company Scentral Canada Loan Society Company Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Scuthern Loan and Savings Company Southern Loan and Savings Company
1	Number.	8 4888888 8 988888888888888888888888888

The St. Thomas Lond Company August \$1,1851 Greek Scott Aucander E. Wallace St. Thomas Peb \$3, 1889 Lanck and Long and Nov., 1877 James Finedt, Sherriff Aucander E. Wallace St. Thomas Peb \$3, 1889 Lanck and Long and Investment Company Nov., 1877 James Finedt, Sherriff Aucander E. Wallace St. Thomas Peb \$3, 1889 Lanck Andread Code Company Peb \$4, 1877 James Finedt Peb \$4, 1889 Lanck Andread Code Peb \$4, 1880 Lanck Andread Code Peb \$4, 1887 Lanck An	-	_							_	_		_				_			_				-		_	_	-
Augent 2011 St. Thomas Loan Company Augent 31 St. Thomas Loan Company Augent 31 St. Thomas Loan and Savinge Company Nov. 1877 James Filichoff, Schott 2 Cocket, St. Throng Loan and Savinge Company St. Thomas Loan and Savinge Company St. Thomas Loan and Savinge Company St. Thomas Loan and Savinge Association Retrieval Real Engine Company St. Throng Loan and Savinge Association Retrieval Real Engine Company St. Throng Loan and Savinge Company St. St. Throng Loan and Savinge Company St. Th	Feb. 28, 1890.		-	31,1	31, 1	31, 1	30,1	31, 1	81, 1	-		31, 1	31, 1	11,1	June 30, 1889. Dec. 31, 1889.	31, 1		31, 1	31, 1	31, 1	31,	31,	30,	31,	31, 1	31,	-
Particle Particle	St. Thomas	Sarnia	Sarnia	Toronto	Bristol, Eng	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto		Aberdeen, Scot	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto Eng	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	Toronto	
Star Loan Company Star Loan Company Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company British Mortgage Loan Company Arcanum Loan and Investment Company British Mortgage and Investment Company British Mortgage and Investment Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Association British Canadian Loan and Savings Association Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association British Canadian Loan and Savings Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Company City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan Association City and County Loan and Savings Company Farmers' Loan and Savings Company Former Savings and Loan Company Former Savings and Loan Company Former Savings and Loan and Agency Company North British Canadian Investment Company North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company Roan and Ontario Investment Company Roan Electric Loan and Loan Company Roan Electric Loan and Loan Company Roan Electric Loan and Loan Company Roan Electric Loan and Loan Company Roan Electric Loan and Savings Company Roan Electric Loan and Savings Company Roan Electric Loan and Savings Company Roan Electric Loan and Savings Company Trust and Loan Company of Canada Trust and Loan Company of Canada Toronto Land and Loan Company Roan Electric Loan and Savings Company March, 1865. Workingment Esavings and Loan Association Trust and Loan Company of Canada Trust and Loan Company March, 1865. Workingment Esavings Society Control Permanent Loan and Savings Society Sous of England Building, Loan and Savings Sous of England Building, Loan and Savings Sous of England Building, Loan and Savings Sous of England Building, Loan and Savings Sous of England Building, Loan Electric Loan Electric	D. M. Tait, w. n.	Michael Fleming	Robert S. Gurd	Appleton J. Pattison	William Smith & Co	R. H. Tomlinson	Appleton J. Pattison	David McGee	John Herbert Mason	A. G. Lightbourn	Hon. S. C. Wood	James Mason	W. Innes Mackenzie	James Ferrier Kirk	Alfred Morgan Cosby	James L. Scarth	William Smith	Edmund T. Lightbourn	James Watson	Appleton J. Pattison	James L. Scarth	W. C. Beddome	William B. B. Simpson.,	Walter S. Lee	Appleton J. Pattison	John W. Carter	
Star Loan Company The St. Thomas Loan Company The St. Thomas Loan and Savings Company Lambton Loan and Investment Company British Mortgage Loan Company British Mortgage Loan Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Association British Canadian Loan and Savings Association Canada Dena Association Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Company British Canadian Loan and Savings Company Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company City and County Loan Association Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company City and County Loan Association Canada Permanent Company City and County Loan Association Canada Permanent Company Freehold Loan and Savings Company Home Savings and Loan Company Home Savings and Loan Company Control Savings Company Control Savings Company Control Savings Company Control Savings Company Control Company of Canada North British Canadian Investment Company Cott Control Canadian Company of Canada Control Canada and Savings Society Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Company Cott Coronto Land and Loan Association Cott Coronto Land and Loan Association Cott Coronto Coronto Company Cott Coronto Coronto Company Cott Coronto Coronto Company Coronto C	G. E. Casey, M.P	James Flintoft, Sheriff	Chas. Mackenzie, M. P. P.	A. K. McIntosh	Sir George W. Edwards.	A. H. Campbell	L. W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L.	John Lang Blaikte	John Herbert Mason	James Brandon.	A. T. Fulton	Hon. Frank Smith	Maior George Greig	Sir W. P. Howland, C.B.	Frank Smith Hoskin, LL. D.,	Peter Sturrock	James W. Barclay, M.P.	James Gormley	William Elliot	W. W. Ogden, M. D	Robert Young	Arthur Harvey	Charles Morrison	Francis Kichardson	E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.	Stephen B. Pollard, M.D.	
	August 31, 1881.	Nov., 1877.	1	7		1,1	h 1, 1	1	26.1	16,1	er, 1	25, 1	14, 1			14,	17,	20		-	15,	27,	1,1			24,	-
	6 Star Loan Company	The St. Thomas Loan Company Huron and Lambton Loan and	Lambton Loan and Investment	U British Morkgage Loan Company Arcanum Loan and Savings Association.	Bristol and West of England Canadian	e a	4 Building and Loan Association	Canada Landed Credit Company		Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings	0 Farmers Loan and Savings Company	Home Savings and Loan Company	Imperial Loan and Investment Company	London and Canadian Loan and	London and Ontario Investment National Investment Company of	- 500			Peoples' Loan and Deposit Comp	Royal Oak Building and Savings	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company		6 Trust and Loan Company of Canada		Workingmen's Savings and Loan	vings.)	The state of the s

TABLE No. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

		Liabi	lities.			Ass	ets.	
Companies.	To stock	cholders.	To the	public.	Secured	loans.	Prope	rty.
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
Barrie Loan,	\$	\$	\$ 000	\$	\$. 8	\$ 285	\$ 321
Barrie Hastings Loan,	130,461	130,209	43,898	41,301	174,074	171,189	1	
Belleville Royal Loan,	20 9,270	204,359	142,193	119,246	322,952	319,202	28,511	4,403
Brantford	596,983	592,577	706,971	689,153	1,244,349	1,208,235	59,605	73,495
Chatham Loan, Chatham	107,235	87,853	219,642	191,233	310,219	251,320	16,658	27,766
Huron and Bruce, Goderich	150,548	133,270	72,611	74,938	220,459	190,076	2,700	18,132
Guelph & Ontario, Guelph Hamilton Provi-	476,137	432,916	846,174	850,786	1,284,285	1,206,266	38,026	77,436
Hamilton Provi- dent, Hamilton	1,398,557	1,379,198	2,288,261	2,248,173	3,368,144	3,383,865	318,674	243,506
Homestead Loan, Hamilton	98,166	97,051			95,633	94,368	2,533	2,683
Landed Banking, Hamilton	702,200	666,785	932,963	830,020	1,589,304	1,469,019	!	27,786
Frontenac Loan,	Į.				1		- 1	
Kingston Ontario Building,	240,931	242,377	252,904	254,111	389,564	417,433	104,271	79,055
Kingston Agricultural Sav-	271,057	279,682	176,713	163,445	407,531	374,925	40,239	68,202
ings, London Canadian Sav-	746,227	739,705	950,402	848,340	1,600,358	1.514,147	96,271	73,898
ings, London Dominion Sav-	873,674	858,708	820,834	817,145	1,676,587	1,627,935	17,921	47,918
ings, London Empire Loan,	1,006,895	1,030,054	948,637	961,177	1,904,794	1,930,299	50,738	60,932
London Huron and Erie,	112,193	106,036	114,638	116,653	225,912	221,813	919	876
London	1,829,946	1,602,826	2,555,438	2,279,488	4,196,041	3,663,068	189,343	219,246
London Loan, London	698,155	692,125	626,464	547,722	1,316,838	1,189,043	7,781	50,804
London Stock, London	40,000	40,000			40,000	40,000		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Ontario Invesm't, London	780,524	765,294	799,989	1,274,550	907,253	1,338,331	673,260	701,513
Ontario Loan,	1,602,878	1,582,345	2,176,565	2,024,437	3,412,620	3,388,338	366,823	218,444
London Royal Standard,	.		, ,					
London Orangeville Bdg.	204,696		180,534	177,516	369,852	355,992	15,378	19,580
Orangeville Ontario Loan,	22,389	22,020	56	1 • 1	22,217	23,253	228	105
Oshawa Civil Service,	377,628	374,512	ĺ	525,306	842,313		68,225	18,791
Ottawa	23,077	44,214		• • • • • • • • • • • •	20,118	41,079	2.959	3,135
Loan, Ottawa . Central Canada,	363,675	365,09 5	27,473	29,810	278,212	283,921	112,906	110,984
Peterborough	1,025,427	599,261	1,616,383	633,167	2,579,183	1,191,424	62,627	41,00
Peterboro'R'l Es., Peterborough	•	384,549		893,941		1,231,647		46,843
Peterborough Crown Savings, Petrolea Midland Loan,	127,794	119,098	42,300	32,179	166,425	146,460	3,669	4,817
Midland Loan, Port Hope	373,379	367,425	664,198	589,149	1,010,544	912,485	27,033	44,089
Port Hope Security Loan, St. Catharines.	321,336	321,069	292,916	280,782	602,849	561,187	i i	40,66
Elgin Loan, St. Thomas	191,233	175,901	130,574	·	316,430	283,243		15,158
Southern Loan, St. Thomas						713,493	-	29,606
ort.	465,331	464,000	253,586	2/9,0991	714,938	(10,490	0,379	20,000

^{*}This company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LE No. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 64 companies, etc.—Continued.

		Liabi	lities.			As	sets.	
oanies.	To stoc	kholders.	To the	public.	Secure	ed loans.	Prop	perty.
	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888
t'n Fm's,	\$	\$	8	\$	8	8	\$	\$
omas	149,901	149,367	105,863	99,309	255,422	236,892	342	11,78
omas	177,980	171,666	106,103	115,418	279,964	281,211	4,119	5,87
omas	79,488	36,942	78,419		153,703	33,140	4,204	3,802
arnia	377,265	374,783	319,943	272,462	689,262	644,296	7,946	2,949
Loan,	625,937	601,391	648,113	644,523	1,260,389	1,161,557	13,661	84,357
Iortgage,	364,152	357,282	455,070	340,415	819,222	695,153		2,544
Toronto.	156,606	154,135	1,087,583	1,081,914	1,226,958	1,109,327	17,231	126,722
lana lian,	413,838	404,047	1,361,406	1,237,418	1,718,424	1,483,891	56,820	157,574
& Loan,	917,705	910,840	835,561	784,665	1,427,411	1,496,540	325,855	198,965
mestead,	50,849	37,796	10,026	10,495	60,750	45,400	125	2,891
Landed,	888,446	872,088	1,484,431	1,426,669	2,223,808	2,182,801	149,069	115,956
rmanent,	4,101,432	4,071,305	7,163,903	6,515,314	10,809,378	10,027,868	455,957	553,751
o	99,859	83,240	46,836	39,538	109,755	84,003	36,940	38,775
Loan,	752,993	745,420	993,774	884.665	1,735,597	1,582,753	11,170	47,332
Loan,	2,030,606	1,867,642	3,831,037	3,526,212	5,489,144	5,084,889	372,499	308,965
vings,	279,382	265,315	1,792,873	1,552,817	1,880,294	1,648,362	191,961	169,770
Loan,	765,650	760,119	1,104,767	1,045,894	1,832,868	1,776,193	37,549	29,820
o	1,119,403	918,859	875,597	789,211	1,030,724	792,276	964,276	915,794
anadian,	1,099,549	1,113,723	3,523,244	3,490,887	3,834,965	3,659,269	787,828	945,341
Ontario,	638,422	626,828	2,248,122	2,265,761	2,757,070	2,659,969	129,474	232,620
Invest.,	480,056	473,934	1,116,558	1,092,135	1,545,926	1,474,487	50,688	91,582
itish,	618,020	630,675	1,784,878	1,800,266	2,213,143	1,966,538	189,755	464,403
Scotl'nd,	980,690	916,806	2,648,920	2,540,880	3,409,251	3,158,877	220,359	298,809
ustrial,	506,039	451,592	267,888	218,680	302,236	207,070	471,691	463,202
Loan,	738,278	732,314	605,228	562,347	1,328,715	1,244,923	14,791	49,738
te Loan,	479,139	483,187	286	284	169,189	235,669	310,236	247,802
Ontario,	923,017	921,664	342,962	342,898	255,865	175,111	1,010,114	1,089,451
and,	87,703	74,575	81,791	28,841	107.813	57,777	61,681	45,639
Loan,	2,382,356	2,366,975	4,016,256	3,719,984	5,078,027	5,081,516	1,320,585	1,005,443
an,	946,147	921,219	1,141,775	922,488	1,989,591	1,657,321	98,331	186,386
Canada,	2,421,644	2,247,733	4,351,844	4,196,486	6,545,469	6,149,741	228,019	294,478
ock	265,411	266,124	16,319	94,599	352,260	323,287	9,470	37,436
		40,108,161					S	10,606,146

Table No. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, amounts loaned during the year, amounts received from borrowers (principal and interest), and total amounts invested and secured by mortgage by the 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

Companies.	Dividend	declared.	Loaned d	uring the	Receive		Total inves cured by r	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Barrie Loan,	8	8	8		8	8	8	*
Barrie	8,213	8,168	22,913	38,223	30,285	40,920	174,074	171,189
Hastings Loan, Belleville	11,177	11,814	26,140	40,571	43,383	54,724	320,567	315,792
Royal Loan, Brantford	34,666	39,263	203,467	214,873	270,524	201,102	1,235,993	1,201,365
Chatham Loan, Chatham	6,775	5,379	94,627	47,544	54,620	38,581	309,742	250,778
Huron and Bruce, Goderich	8 ,35 9	7,147	29,854	34,024	12,480	9,984	220,459	181,337
Guelph and Ontario	26,002	22,736	287,584	316,010	289,211	311,879	1,280,613	1,203,150
Hamilton Provi- dent, Hamilton	77,000	77,000	624,245	751,309	804,486	825,166	3,355,211	3,320,068
Homestead Loan, Hamilton.			10,718	17,032	5,776	4,524	95,633	94,368
Landed Banking, Hamilton	34,812	33,455	3 71,0 83	341,688	336,287	319,519	1,589,304	1,470,039
Frontenac Loan, Kingston Ontario Building,	12,000	12,000	70,080	70,772	87,552	73,220	327,037	392,434
Kingston	15,000	15,000	64,173	135,367	76,529	141,322	399,017	398,970
ings, London Canadian Savings,	43,406	43,304	301,479	216,853	314,983	334,654	1,579,776	1,487,964
London	48,221	47,743	242,03 6	190,843	322,416	3 44, 13 9	1,550,225	1,511,519
Dominion Savings, London	55,921	55,646	276,468	391,896	436,086	662,833	1,810,553	1,866,342
Empire Loan, London Huron and Erie,	6,075	5,709	69,694	53,844	66,049	38,083	179,552	177,327
London	101,904	99,000	937,176	736,594	666,227	724,411	4,196,041	3,663,068
London Loan, London	44,121	43,638	290,526	200,805	260,329	334,471	1,219,099	1,205,618
London Stock, London				100		1,706	••••	
Ontario Investm'nt, London			6,099	42,496	467,792	485,387	650,495	1,039,251
Ontario Loan, London	84,000	84,000	588,325	619,880	798,578	654,859	3,379,305	3,341,030
Royal Standard, London	10,641	10,340		23,670	62,783	68,983	350,611	344,670
Orangeville Build'g, Orangeville,	1,254	1,234	93	6,477	2,264	3,060	22,217	23,253
Ontario Loan, Oshawa	20,949	20,949	102,045	88,895	134,307	163,888	812,383	784,106
Civil Service, Ottawa	1,493	3,110	520	1,260	24,425	18,878	19,834	41,079
Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa	18,635	18,635	47,061	57,777	73,234	77,681	255,603	261,701
Central Canada, Peterborough Peterboro' R'i Est'e	47,739	30,000	1,684,371	713,401	594,898	866,539	2,135,894	780,213
Peterborough+		17,373		208,635		367,691		1,231,647
Crown Savings, Petrolea	6,801	6,982	51,606	24,231	41,981	23,933	157,517	138,954
Midland Loan, Port Hope	21,000	20,312	202,514	153,444	178,955	146,104	992,804	899,308
Security Loan, St. Catharines	19,191	19,191	134,761	149,603	122,072	132,216	596,593	580, 0 52
Elgin Loan, St. Thomas	10,092	9,407	123,682	19,701	103,838	61,587	315,323	281,847
St. Thomas	28,000	28,000	101,977	83,532	139,709	106,460	707,188	707,110

In liquidation, †This company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, etc.—Continued.

Companies.	Dividend	declared		during the		ed from owers.		ested and se mortgage.
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
S. Western Farmers	. \$	\$	8	*	ŝ	8	8	8
St. Thomas		9,318	56,219	36,767	52,01	56,505	251,97	2 234,132
Star Loan, St. Thomas	9,864	9,40	46,299	44,924	65,628	37,167	273,46	276,138
St. Thomas Loan, St. Thomas	3,673	779	107,855	34,987	18,897	 3,257	153,30	32,540
Huron and Lamb ton, Sarnia	-!	!	1	1	1	1		1
Lambton Loan, Sarnia.	35,550	33,240	1		1			
British Mortgage,	1	,	1	1	1		1	
Stratford Bristol & W. of Eng		·						i
land, Toronto British Canadian,	10,639	ĺ	1	1	1	310,80	1,170,719	i
Toronto Building and Loan,	22,580	22,570	274,264	ł	1	271,124	1,628,00	1,491,507
Toronto	45,000	45,000	331,079	289,973	354,126	328,261	1,427.41	1,496,540
stead, Toronto		· · · · · · · · · · · ·	29,250	15,600	3,292	2,298	60,750	45,400
Canada Landed, Toronto	46,480	46,480	252,550	237,547	370,911	325,200	2,199,320	2,177,205
Canada Permanent, Toronto	300,000	276,000	2,276,984	2,122,103	2,310,989	1,910,937	10,794,231	9,967,219
Dovercourt Land, Toronto	6,364	4,427	, 			 	106,170	82,610
Farmers' Loan, Toronto	42,800	42,800	1	308,119	350,170	338,859		1
Freehold Loan, Toronto.	124,241	120,000	1	i	1	ŀ		
Home Savings, Toronto.	10,500	10,500			,	1	1	1
Imperial Loan Toronto.	43,887	•	-			1	!	
Land Security,	'	43,885					1	1
Toronto London and Can-	46,721	38,511	1	476,965	439,766	!	1,095,443	l
adian, Toronto London and On-	63,000	70,000			867,113	1		1 ' '
tario, Toronto National Investm't,	34,716	34,583	360,305	320,177	565,257	392,407	2,757,070	
Toronto North British,	25,500	25,500	316,076	299,236	346,029	257,066	1,543,092	1,472,220
Toronto North of Scotland,	24,333	24,333	518,968	718,430	510,544	474,961	2,212,657	2,136,213
Toronto	66,917	64,667	841,811	486,653	821,920	388,242	3,408,729	3,158,877
Ontario Industrial, Toronto	21,892	21,681	174,431	108,974	79,265	73,892	295,827	198,911
Peoples' Loan, Toronto	41,745	41,480	297,205	242,067	312,866	295,645	1,320,136	1,254,446
Real Estate Loan, Toronto		· • • • • · · · · · ·	72,894	20,504	50,668	29,343	165,414	235,669
Scottish Ontario, Toronto	9,125	9,125					255,865	
Toronto Land, Toronto.	4,631	3,011	64,695	9,528	19,679	13,959	107,813	57,777
Trust and Loan, Toronto	94,900	94,900	776,601	917,430	858,194	1,018,561	5,073,797	
Union Loan,	52,999	51,857	672,855	435,998	540,781	467,659	1,911,857	1,709,598
Western Canada,	!							
Oxford Permanent,	141,885	141,855	1,224,811	1,303,682	1,231,551	1,250,667	6,491,192	6,118,983
Woodstock	15,198	16,080	45,278	14,938	50,505	47,304	342,042	328,192
Totals	2,201,454	2,152,377	21,705,423	18,567,954	21,330,361	20,393,404	91,413,189	86,728,523

Table No. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid) and of debentures (issued and repaid) by the 64 companies reporting for 1888 and 1889.

		Depo	sits—			Debent	tures —	
Companies.	Rece	ived.	Rep	aid.	Issu	ied.	Rep	sid.
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Barrie Loan,	\$	\$	8	\$	8	\$	8	\$
Barrie Hastings Loan,	67,608	61,030	70,134	60,044	j	 		
Belleville	121,964	210,165	116,684	235,301	48,667			
Royal Loan, Brantford	828,829	786,082	820,665	762,069	111,712	189,637	101,909	119,802
Chatham Loan, Chatham	424,160	380,072	396,058	364,533	300	 	l	
Huron and Bruce, Goderich	125,503	130,911	135,755	120,845		 		
Guelph and Ontario, Guelph	753,976	820,567	779,028	784,029	265,760	338,210	246,091	368, 591
Hamilton Provident, Hamilton	9 62,1 51	1,200,202	i i	1,295,423	326,045	1	1	223,636
Homestead Loan,	,				320,043	4.0,140	155,000	220,000
Hamilton Landed Banking,	25,084	17,991	i	17,474				
Hamilton Frontenac Loan,	1,424,520	1,206,959	l 1	1,157,284	104,184	144,128	76,079	76,7CO
Kingston Ontario Building,	352,892	317,820	361,177	333,023	•••••	•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Kingston Agricult'ral Savings,	361,326	349,465	353,118	351,331	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
London	624, 915	712,605	592,176	768,136	152,197	111,194	105,160	86, 4 65
London Dominion Savings,	1,023,848	1,145,392	1,020,300	1,194,518	22,576	24,286	22,386	23,9 86
London	750,771	782,617	786,972	914,562	38,933	67,608	22,379	65,276
Empire Loan, London	267,117	209,445	273,492	198,435				 .
London	1,134,875	954,507		1,006,724	386,292	204,037	164,090	39,693
London Loan, London	882,960	882,163		857,780			107,200	86,340
London Stock,	002,000	002,100	328,77	550		33,000		00,011
London Ontario Inv'stment,*		900	440		320,000	55,000	700 040	471 000
London Ontario Loan,		380	440	9,390			790,842	471.380
London Royal Standard,	575,326	574,615	565,127	596,703	365,436	316,427	'	225, 123
London	298,060	287,098	294,016	309,570		•••••	1,000	1,000
Orangeville Ontario Loan,	· · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Oshawa Civil Service,	298,953	298,528	293,905	336,368	7,800	74,592	39,510	57,631
Ottawa				•••••			· 	
Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa	39,316	34,955	42,841	37,788	. 			
Central Canada, Peterborough	395,052	378,580	388,004	541,454	1,105,442	72,340	136,337	
Peterborough Peterboro' Real Estate, Peterboro't			 		 	192,355		236,471
Crown Savings, Petrolea	36,118	28,426	25,998	24,385		l		
Midland Loan, Port Hope	399,378	476,874	'	493,049	297,677	245,176	188,508	229,824
Security Loan,	· 1	,		' '	7,000	ĺ		
St. Catharines Elgin Loan,	297,891	302,551	285,755	316,056	/,000	20,867	8,341	10,113
St. Thomas Southern Loan,	269,925	219,121	261,845	228,349	••••		•••••	
St. Thomas	314,301	362,411	339,473	329,875	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

^{*} In liquidation. † This Company sold its assets to the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company during the year.

LE No. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid).—Continued.

		Depos	sits—		Debentures-					
npanies.	Recei	ived.	Rep	aid.	Issu	ed.	Rep	aid.		
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.		
trn Farmers',	8	\$	8	\$.	8	8	\$	8		
omas	122,483	119,846	127,816	123,504						
nomas	109,648	126,228	118,910	111,072						
iomas	182,837		115,845				*******			
	447,146	327,617	386,177	314,614						
n Loan	598,476	680,597	618,358	830,738	77,037	137,434	61,620	25,10		
Mortgage, ord	567,309	436,212	478,836	441,252						
to					106,365	72,270	98,063	63,9		
Canadian,			260	163	219,123	157,248	85,517	133,04		
g and Loan,	892,668	753,503	898,023	826,273		69,931	211,843	46,88		
n Homest'd,	26,683	21,856	13,871	8,630						
Landed,	20,000	22,000	10,011	2,000	367,506	373,753	306,580	323,6		
Permanent,	519 541	901 505	459,913	353,750				2000		
ourt Land,	513,541	301,585	400,010	000,100	1,068,282	1,081,732	The same of	347,8		
itos' Loan,			***********		9,500	********	2,500			
d Loan,	451,218		512,984	778,701	167,295	134,686		8,70		
avings,	664,650	477,226	701,871	753,907	690,928	819,185	386,907	223,6		
Loan,	4,142,252	3,407,775	3,902,196	3,467,992						
to	310,077	250,677	361,489	264,918	157,227	132,877	56,493	37,3		
& Canadian,	371,057	277,205	381,648	177,493	347,235	251,500	208,250	202,7		
to					1,114,355	470,417	1,034,385	468,1		
to					422,099	263,762	403,527	270,2		
Investm'nt,					163,999	199,835	149,323	94,0		
British,	24,333		22,387	3,893	145,513	108,906	172,377	121,0		
f Scotland,					604,474	703,301	495,947	610,3		
Industrial,	101,113	65,237	111,232	90,865						
Loan,	892,677	823,082	921,901	854,809	56,700	10,900	. 6,700	11,7		
tate Loan,										
Ontario,	97		462		45,333	55,962	48,423	59,6		
Land,	833				20,000	00,002	1,550	2000		
d Loan,	555		491		677 000	100.144				
to	E4 . OF .	4/0.44	***		677,033	200000	75.00	75,0		
Canada,	514,051		515,135			235,598		75,6		
Permanent,	635,320				626,668	708,033	360,852	423,4		
stock	95,944	103,808	98,357	96,277			*******			
als	24,721,232	23,001,584	24,580,790	24,261,630	11,337,938	8,736,777	7,578,661	5,944,2		

Table No. V.—Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 71 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1889, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Schedule.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford,	Chatham Loan and Sav- ings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Com- pany, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Seciety, Ham- ilton.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Capital authorised	250,000 250,000	250,000 225,000	500,000 500,000	1,000,000 316,900	500,000 196,000	500,000 494,800	1,500,000 1,500,000
Liabilities.	Land H	1					300
Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been		209,270	596,983 490,550		150,548	476,137 321,800	1,398,557 1,000,000
paid	117,500	188,196	5,463	102,635	145,188	26,603 10,543	100,000
Accumulating stock Reservisfund	8,500	14,000	73,000	4,600	.,,,,,,,,,,	101,000	235,000
Ontrigent fund and unap-	4,112	5,611	17,346		4,286	13,988	38,500
Contagent fund and unap- propriated profits	349	1,463	10,624		1,074	2,203	25,057
Liabilities to the public Deposits	43,898 25,234	93,526	706,971 415,185		72,611 67,611	846,174 311,060	2,288,261 910,232
Debentures payable in Canada			284,778	307	********	520,067	272,470
where		48,667			*******	***	*1,064,680
Debentures payable elsewhere. Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks. Other liabilities.	18,659		6,801		5,000	15,047	12,835
Total liabilities	174,359	351,463	1,303,954	326,877			
Assets.			4				
Secured loan assets			1,244,349	310,219	220,459	1,284,285	3,368,141
Real estate of— General borrowers	174,074	320,567	1,235,993			1,280,613	3,355,211
Shareholders' stock	********	2,385	4,098	477	*********	25-11	207
company on their stock . Otherwise secured			4,258			1,444	300 10,250
Property assets	285	28,511	59,605		3400	100	
Office furniture and fix-		1 690	000	KE4	500	5,137	07,011
tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fix- tures Cash on hand Cash in banks Office premises Real estate foreclosed Other property	285	1,638 3,184 + 23,689	1,537 ‡57,782	1,735 5,311 9,061	585 1,525	29,889	2,12° \$170,03° 89,000
Real estate foreclosed Other property		*********		5,001			03,00
Total assets	Visit and the second of the se		the second secon	326,877	The state of the state of		

^{*}Including \$378,383 of debenture stock. +Including \$22,258 special deposit. \$Including \$20,000 special deposit. \$Including \$50,802 special deposits.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule,	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society, Hamilton.	Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society. Kingston.	Ontario Building and Savings Society, Kingston.	AgriculturalSavings and Loan Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominon Savings and Investment Society, London.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	s	8	8	8
Capital authorised	1,000,000 286,382	700,000 700,000	Unlimited 200,000	250,000 250,000	1,000,000 630,200	Unlimited 750,000	1,000,0 1,000,000
Liabilities.							
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been		702,200	240,931 200,000	271,057 250,000	746,227	873,674	1,006,895
paid	63,002	557,700 21,768 93,000	30,000		5,200 103,000	683,250 5,472 170,000	928,55 792
paid Contingent fund and unap-	80000 = 0.0 A	16,700	6,086	7,529	21,549	.comming	27,850
propriated profits	35,164	13,032	4,845	13,528	778	14,952	49,697
Liabilities to the public Deposits Debentures payable in	*********	932,963 596,173	252,904 252,888		950,402 601,467	820,834 638,450	
Canada		244,360	******		192,600	141,976	72,111
Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Interest on Jebentures and		84,302		******	151,650	36,500	326,504
deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks. Other liabilities.	A	7,118	16		3,624 1,061	hemisine.	3,697
Total liabilities	98,166	1,635,163	493,835	447,770	1,696,629	1,694,508	1,955,532
Assets.							100
Secured loan assets	95,633	1,589,304	389,564	407,531	1,600,358	1,676,587	1,:04,794
Real estate of— General borrowers Directors and officers of	91,083	1,589,304	323,423	399,017	1,579,776	1,550,225	1,904,794
Shareholders' stock	4,550		3,614 17,445		19,504	124,679	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Directors and officers of company on their stock . Otherwise secured			19,729 25,353		1,078	856 827	*********
Property assets	2,533	45,859	104,271	40,239	96,271	17,921	50,738
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fix-		3,293	! .	515	1,905	173	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
tures	290	4.040	189	87 42	500 6,434		1,000
Cash in banks	1,035	32,426 3,200	25,625 3,716	33,831	58,618 28,000	7,342 10,406	49,738
Real estate foreclosed Other property	1,208	3,200			814		
Total assets	98,166	1,635,163	493,835	447,770	1,696,629	1,694,508	1,955,532

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	Ontario Investment Association, London.	Ontario Loan and De- benture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company, London.
Capital Stock.	8	8	\$	8	8	8	\$
Capital authorised Capital subscribed	1,000,000 215,000	2,500,000 2,500,000	Unlimited 679,700	400,000 100,000	2,750,000 2,665,600	Unlimited 2,000,000	1,000,000 240,000
Liabilities.					1.50		
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	112,193 75,600	1,829,946 1,000,000		40,000	780,524	1,602,878 1,000,000	204,696
paid	28,270	239,455			780,524	200,000	174,800
Accumulating stock Reserve fuud Dividends declared and	8,267	536,068	2,911 65,000			360,000	4,021 19,500
unpaid Contingent funds and un-		52,404		marros	********	42,000	5,239
appropriated profits	56	2,019	2,294			878	1,136
Liabilities to the public Deposits Debentures payable in	11 4,63 8 108,526	2,555,438 1,138,605	626,464 440,947		799,989 2,080	2,176,565 450,214	180,534 1 63 ,724
Canada	•••••	425,614	171,376	}	160,000	67,200	16,400
where		974,161			630,842	1,639,913	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
deposits due and accrued		17,058	2,803	 	4,217	19,238	410
Owing to banks Other liabilities	390	*********	11,338		2,850	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••
Total liabilities	226,831	4,385,384	1,324,619	40,000	1,580,513	3,779,443	385,230
Assets.							
Secured loan assets Real estate of —	225,912	4,196,041	1,316,838	40,000	907,253	3,412,620	36 9,852
General borrowers Directors and officers of	183,182	4,196,041	1		632,109	3,360,494	346,738
company	42,780		3,090 24,634		18,386 21,457	18,811 28,799	3,873 10,823
company on their stock Otherwise secured		.,,,,,,,,,	73,105	40,000	235,301	4,516	8,419
Property assets	919	189,343	1		673,260		15,378
tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures			400		1,186	14,288	300
Cash on hand	412	4,502	5,881		4,984	990 700	21
Cash in banks Office premises Real estate foreclosed		104,511 19,000			4,984	239,760 72,681	12,057
Real estate foreclosed Other property		61,470	1,500		*667,090	40,094	8,000

^{*} Company in liquidation; this amount, \$667,090, is the estimated loss in realising on assets.

TABLE No. V.-Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities. etc.-Continued.

Schedule.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Sav- ings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa,	Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building and Loan Society, Ottawa,	Owen Sound Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company, Owen! Sound.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	8	8	\$	8
Capital authorised	50,000 24,550	300,000 300,000		Unlimited 27,400	320,000 320,000	Unlimited 184,200	100,000 100,000
Liabilities. Liabilities to stockholders	22,389	377,628	23,077	18,311	363,675	68,007	32,981
Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	15,450		20,739	14,600			4,900
paid	5,454	299,281	*** ******	2,101 321	310,560		27,416
Accumulating stock Reserve fund Dividends declared and un-	231	75,000	200	******* **	30,000		
Contingent fund and un-	1,254		622				
appropriated profits		3,347	*********	1,289	13,765		
Liabilities to the public Deposits		279,048				7,964	12,694
Debentures payable in Canada		195,992	*********				*********
Interest on debentures and	1	9 959	********	*******			**********
Owing to banks Other liabilities	56	55,612		286 1,806		7,900 64	12,647 47
Total liabilities			23,077		391,148	75,971	45,675
Assets.		1000					
Secured loan assets	22,217	842,313	20,118	20,320	278,242	75,731	45,208
General borrowers Directors and officers of	22,217	810,383	19,834	18,770	248,896	55,500	45,208
Shareholders' stock		2,000 12,013		1,012	6,707 7,163	19,400	*********
Directors and officers of company on their stock Otherwise secured		4,463 13,454	223	538	14,778 698	831	
Property assets	228	1 150000			112,906		
tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures		500 272		79	460	240	
Cash on hand	228	*56,453	2,959	4	3,621	240	
Office premises Real estate foreclosed Other property		11,000		********	16,116 92,709		461
							202

^{*}Including \$52,626 special deposit.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Central Canada Loanand Savings Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolea.	Midland Loan and Sav- ings Company, Port Hope.	Security Loan and Savings Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas,	Southern Loan and Sav- ings Company, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Sav- ings and Loan Society, St.
Capital Stock.	8	*	8	8	8	\$	8
Capital authorised	2,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 165,650	380,000 380,000	300,000 275,000	625,000 625,000	Unlimited 400,000	Unlimited 157,150
Liabilitics.						1	
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	1,025,427 500,000	127,794 79,800	373,379 280,000	321,336	191,233	465,331 400,000	149,901
paid Accumulating stock	300,000	37,142	20,000	274,156	174,084		134,520 49
Reserve tund	180,000	7,000	60,000	34,000	16,000	62,000	9,200
unpaid	23,390	3,477	10,561	9,595	••••	•••••	4,687
appropriated profits	22,037	375	2,818	3,585	1,149	3,331	1,445
Liabilities to the public	1,616,383 351,580	42,300 42,300	664,198 238,848	292,916 264,451			105,863 98,094
Canada	368,750	•••••	409,214	28,465	• • • • • • • • • •		
where	824,778						
Crued Owing to banks.			11,960 4,176				7,769
Other liabilities	52,460	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Total liabilities	2,641,810	170,094	1,037,577	614,252	321,807	718,917	255,761
Assets.							
Secured loan assets	2,579,183	166,425	1,010,544			i .	
General borrowers Directors and officers of		165,405	992,804	596,533	•	1	251,972
company Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of		1,020	6,955	6 ,2 56	2,575 1,107	6,600	i '
company on their stock Otherwise secured			10,225 560			1,150	
Property assets	i .	· 1	27,03 3	ĺ]	3,979	342
tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fix-				4,344	}		····
tures	1,521 61,106	3,605	669 800 6,830		1		342
Cash in banks			17,789 895	87	4,746		
Total assets.					331,807	718,917	255,76

^{*}This Company purchased the assets of the Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company during the year.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Company, St. Thomas.	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings, Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarnia.	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Arcanum Loan and Sav- ings Association, Toronto.	Bristol and West of England, land, Mortgage and Investment Company, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	8	\$	8	8	8	8	8
Capital authorised	270,000 237,700	500,000 175,500				1,000,000 86,200	
Liabilities.							
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been		79,488	377,265	625,937	364,152 128,600		156,606
paid	128,400	78,825	•		170,209	4,712	132,982
Reserve fund. Dividend declared and un-	10,000		51,550	175,000	54,000		14,600
paid			· · · · · · · · · · · ·		10,457		
appropriated profits	1,630	663	18	4,571	886	142	9,024
Liabilities to the public Deposits Debentures payable in	105,943		319,943 313,534				1,087,583
Canada Debentures payable else-		•••••		204,193			
where						••••	1,063,882
deposits due and accrued		••••	6,409	4,313 6,999	15,967 35,182	 	11,862
Other liabilities.	160			••		346	11,889
Total liabilities	284,083	157,907	697,208	1,274,050	819,222	5,200	1,244,189
Assets.							! !
Secured loan assets	279,964	153,703	689,262	1,260,389	819,222	5,200	1,226,958
General borrowers Directors and officers of		153,303	588,639	1,167,695	794,451	5,200	1,226,958
Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of	6,500		32,035	6,604 16,476	24,471 300	 	••••••
company on their stock Otherwise secured			68,588	515 69,099		 	
Property assets	· ·	4,204	7,946	13,661			17,231
tion securities, cash value Office furniture and fix-		••••	•••••••				
Cash on hand.	1 ,416 2 703	4,204	7,946	1,000 4,394 267			34 16,496
Office premises	2,703			8,000			701
Total assets	284,083	157,907	597,208	1,274,050	819 ,22 2	5,200	1,244,189

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Com- pany, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings As- sociation, Toronto.	Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	City and County Loan Association, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Build ing and Savings Com- pany, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$
Capital authorised	5,000,000 1,620,000	750,000 750,000	1,000,000 418,000	2,000,000 1,500,000	4,500,000 4.500,000	500,000 31,600	500,000 64,550
Liabilities.				i	İ		
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	413,838	917,705 750,000	50,849	888,446	4,101,432 2,000,000	6,505 1, 2 50	99,859
paid	322,570	****	47,040	664,000	500,000	5,147	63,650
Accumulating stock Reserve fund Dividends declared and un-	70,000	100,000	********	166,000	1,340,000		25,000
paid	11,290	22,500		25,776	150,016		2,864
propriated profits	9,978	45 ,20 5	3,809	32,670	111,416	108	8,345
Liabilities to the public Deposits Debentures payable in	1,361,406 10,249	835,561 227,002	10,026	1.484,431	7,163,903 1,018,649	176	46,836
Canada Debentures payable else-	147,401	120,607		32,670	510,160		7,900
where	1,184,290	487,041	********	1,449,121	*5,425,165	••••	• • • • • • • • •
deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks Other liabilities	14,278 5,188	911	2,002 8,024	299 2,341	185,871 7,500 16,558	176	303
Total liabilities	1,775,244	1,753,266	60,875	2,372,877			146,696
Assets.			2,345			Í	
Secured loan assets	1,718,424	1,427,411	60,750	2,223,808	10,809,378	6,007	109,755
Real estate of — General borrowers Directors and officers of	1,713,685	1,412,761	60,750	2,199,191	10,794,231	6,007	106,170
company	1,634	14,650			15,147	1	
company on their stock. Otherwise secured	3,105	***********		24,617	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3,585
Property assets	56,820	325,855	125	149,069	455,957	674	86,940
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value. Office furniture and fix-	4,574				220,280		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
tures	446 526	1,630	125	260	2,813	34 17	926
Cash in banks	36,215	29,928 80,000		83,386 40,000	116,302 115,064		4,785
Real estate foreclosed Other property	15,059	‡212,922 1,375		17,617 7,806	1,498	33	†31,22 9
Total assets	1,775,244	1,753,266	60,875	i	11,265,335	6,681	146,690

^{*} Including \$578,063 of debenture stock. \dagger Including \$20,579 real estate. \ddagger Acquired by foreclosure or otherwise.

TABLE No. V.-Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.-Continued.

Schedule.	Farmers' Loan and Sav- ings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Gompany, Toronto.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Capital authorised Capital subscribed	1,057,250 1,057,250	3,700,000 3,198,900	2,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000 629,850	3,000,000 1,377,825	5,000,000 5,000,000	2,500,000 2,480,300
Liabilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	752,993 500,000	2,030,606 827,000	279,382	765,650 	1,119,403	1,099,549	638,422
paidAccumulating stock Reserve fund	111,430	474,380 621,058	150,000	1,167	489,445 545,000	700,000	125,000
Dividends declared and un- paid	21,400	64,241	5,250	21,968	24,389		17,362
propriated profits	THE STREET	43,927	24,132	3,315	60,569	11,549	
Deposits Debentures payable in	993,774 457,142	3,831,037 779,515	1,792,873 1,733,245	1,104,767 93,368	875,597 218,678	3,523,244	2,248,122
Canada Debentures payable else-	203,042	735,090		192,659	470,035	20,000	385,500
Interest on debentures and	312,245	2,238,224			6,702	*3,447,902 25,018	1,842,432
deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks Other liabilities	21,345	78,210	57,128 2,500	8,493	180,182	The Contraction	2,653
Total liabilities	1,746,767	5,861,643	2,072,255	1,870,417	1,995,000		2,886,544
Assets.							
Secured loan assets	1,735,597	5,489,144			1,030,724		
General borrowers Directors and officers of	1,727,280	5,442,510	773,363 25,035		1,030,724	3,758,802	2,757,070
Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of company on their stock.	8,317	40,087		10,976			
Otherwise secured		6,547	1,079,729	2,495		76,163	
Property assets			1000			1	1
tion securities, cash value. Office furniture and fix-	365		1.900	700	Chronities.	382,821	58,841 2,486
Cash on hand Cash in banks Office premises	1,370 6,964		15,589	21,597 14,752		83,820 108,393	94 51,855
Real estate foreclosed Other property		60,584	20,600		+901,279	159 095	
Total assets	1,746,767	5,861,643	2,072,255	1,870,417	1,995,000	4,622,793	2,886,544

^{*}Including certificates payable at fixed dates. † Real estate.

TABLE No. V-Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc. - Continued.

Schedule.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North Břitish Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Canadian Morgage Company, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Com- pany, Toronto.	People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Royal Oak Building and Savings Society. Toronto.
Capital Stock.	\$	8	8	8	8	8 .	\$
Capital authorised	2,000,000 1,700,000	2,433,333 2,433,333	3,650,000 3,406,667	500,000 466,800	600,000 600,000	2,000,000 735,100	1,000,000 87,350
Liabilities.		;	•	•	•		
Lashilities to stockholders Stock fully paid up	480,056	618 ,020	980,690	506,039 58,000	738,278	479,139 401, 300	9,2%0
Stock on which has been paid	425,000	486,667	681,333	255,462	596,100	68,683	
Accumulating stock	35,000	77,867	255,500	165,000	1,738 110,000		8,693
Dividends declared and un- paid	13,051	12,759	34,067	10,967	20,864	129	
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits	7,905	+40,727	9,790	16,610	9,576	9,027	587
Liabilities to the public	1,116,558	1,784,878 3,893	2,648,920	267,888 74,204	605,228 465,664	286 286	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Delientures payable in Canada	107,269				136,800	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Debentures payable else- where	986,391	*1,762,765	2,614,157			• • • • • • • • •	
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.	8,649	10,665	••••••	1,778	2,318		
Other liabilities	4,450 9,799	7,555	4,763	191,906	446		
Total liabilities	1,596,614	2,402,898	3,629,610	773,927	1,343,506	479,425	9,280
Assets.		:	'				
Secured loan assets	1,545,926	2,213,143	3,409,251	302,236	1,328,715	169,189	8,200
Real estate of General borrowers Directors and officers of	1,516,092	2,212,657	3,408,729	254,998	1,320,136	165,414	8,200
company Shareholders' stock	27,000			40,829 5,870	8,41 2	3,775	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Directors and officers of company on their stock			•••••	0,010	0,112	0,710	
Otherwise secured	2,834	486	522	539	167		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Property assets	50,688	189,755	220,359	471,691	14,791	310,236	1,080
tion securities, cash value. Office furniture and fix-		15,682	113,810				•••••
Cash on hand	252	243 3,434	1,320 73	104	564 1,000	325 44	••••
Cash in banks Office premises	3,987	71,197	9,183 62,218	29,977	13,227	2,661	1,080
Office premises Real estate foreclosed Other property	46,449	52,677 46,522	33,755			236,904 70,302	·
Total assets	1,596,614	2,402,898	3,629,610	773,927	1,343,506	479,425	9,280

^{*} Including \$368,728 of debenture stock. + Including \$12,653, payments in anticipation of call. ‡ Real estate.

TABLE No. V-Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc. - Continued.

Schedule,	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Com- pany, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto,	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Workingmen's Savings and Loan Association Toronto.	Oxford Permanest Loan and Savings Society, Woodstock.
Capital Stock.	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$
Capital authorised	2,433,333 1,216,667	1,000,000 104,600	14,600,000 7,300,000	1,000,000 1,000,000	3,000,000 3,000,000	1,000,000 58,000	Unlimited 242,450
Liabilities.						i	
Liabilities to stockho'ders Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	923,017	87,703	2,382,356	946,147 599,370	2,421,644 1,000,000	2,633	265,411 230,550
paid	608,333	75,533	1,581,667	78,030	500,000	2,566	1,763
Reserve fund Dividends declared and un-	58,400	1,015	727,872	225,000	750,000	2,000	19,000
paid	9,161		47,450	26,724	70,000		8,149
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits	§247,123	11,155	25,367	17,023	101,644	67	5,949
Liabilities to the public Deposits	342,962 1,995	81,791 1,947	4,016,256	1,141,775 426,988	4,351,844 1,155,418		96,319 96,119
Debentures payable in Canada	**** *****	******	ex	162,968	615,182		
Debentures payable else- where Interest on debentures and	321,774		3,912,197	551,819	2,517,427		
deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks Other liabilities	2,153 1,232 15,808	12,000	104,059		62,937 670 210		200
Total liabilities	1,265,979	169,494	6,398,612	2,087,922	6,773,488		i
Assets.	1,200,010	100,101	0,000,012	2,001,022	0,110,100	2,000	001,,00
Secured loan assets	255,865	107,813	5,078,027	1,989,591	6,545,469	2,400	352, 26 0
Real estate of— General borrowers	255,865	107,813	1	1,911,857	6,491,192	, ,	
Directors and officers of	200,000	107,618	0,010,101	1,311,007	0,431,132	2,400	312,012
Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of		*********	********	26,734	46,581		10,019
company on their stock Otherwise secured			4,230	1,000 50,000	7,696		199
Property assets	1,010,114	61,681	1,320,585	98,331	228,019	233	9,470
tion securities, cash value. Office furniture and fix-		********	******				
Cash on hand	155 779		1,189 1,493	209	2,221 51	Í	4
Cash in banks	29.227	4,924	†370,225 63,442	35,146 61,043	81,878 118,539	189	428 7,762
Office premises Real estate foreclosed Other property	*979,953	56,757	116,950		25,330	1	1,000
Total assets	1		1		6,773,488	ł	361,730

^{*}Including \$920,368 real estate. †Including \$326,700 special deposits. §Including \$240,507, payments in anticipation of "A" shares. †Including \$295,346 Dominion securities and \$283,240 Consols.

Table No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—Continued.

Schedule.	Sons of England Build-ing, Loan and Savings	Totals of 71 companies.	Totals of 64 reporting year	for the	Totals of 55 companies report- ing for the years—			
	Sons of ing, Asso		1889	1888	1889	1888	1887	
Capital Stock.	8	8	\$	8	8	8	8	
Capital authorised Capital subscribed	Unlimited 73,800	99,824,249 69,694,221	96, 224,24 9 69,045,671	96 ,246,24 9 67,939,559	82,007,583 60,351,871	80,0 29,583 57, 37 9,1 5 9		
Liabilities.					Ì			
Liabilities to stockholders. Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been	1,451	41,629,987 12,149,509	41.485,965 12,128,759	11,617,271	38,591,870 12,128,759	11,617,271	3 5,910,563 11, 342 ,861	
paid	1,451	18,569,883 107,935	18,465,808		16,268,813	15,729,576 205,839	15,429,167	
Accumulating stock Reserve fund		8,711,107	91,643 8,711,107	205,839 8,030,118	91,643 8,371,340	7,667,885	2 22 ,602 7,254,105	
Dividends declared and unpaid		985,602	984,944	955,644	930,260	901,150	885,736	
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits		1,105,951	1,103,704	828,463	801,055	773,730	776,092	
Liabilities to the public Deposits †		62,967,156 16,942,965	62,943,603 16,942,965	59,540,175 16,560,766	57,073,892 16,823,175	52,948,095 16,519,063	51,177,104 17.533,413	
Debentures payable in Canada		7,622,256	7,622,256	6,578,122	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622	
Debentures payable else- where		36,712,825	36,712,825	34,857,050	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,070	
Interest on debent'rs and depo'ts due and accrued.		683,322	683,322	619,070	638,689	570,858	587,484	
Owing to banks Other liabilities		214,046 791,742	193,213	131,903 793,264	171, 320 749,789	114,852 714,753	155,326 678,189	
Total liabilities	1,732	104,597,143	104,429,568	99,648,336	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,667	
Assets.								
Secured loan assets Real estate of —	1,200	94,666,887	94,502,621	89,042,190	87,129,5 92	81,235,305	79,035,80	
General borrowers Directors and officers	1,200	91,536,309	91,393,824	85,578,993	84,066,420	77,826,753	74,954,076	
of company Shareholders' stock		207,965 602,587	188,565 601,575	169,777 708,137	188,565 599,541	164,977 703,187	252,957 852,267	
Directors and officers of		,	'	' '	j '		1	
company on their stock. Otherwise secured		149,375 2,170,651	149,375 2,169,2×2	126,482 2,458,801	149,375 2,125,691			
Property assets	532	9,930,256	9,926,947	10,606,146	8,536,170	8,608,241	8,051,86	
Municipal and school sec- tion securit's, cash value. Office furniture and fix-		936,271	1	1,159,113	Í	' '		
tures	46	27,182 1 101,376	27,104 101,228	30,385 63,768	23,649 96,110	26,851 59,738	27,375 74,05	
Cash in banks Office premises	486	101,376 2,501,983	101,228 2,499,394	2,316,875	2,306,696	2,045,685	2,127,30	
Unice premises		1,001,508 1,095,197	1,001,508	869,650	1,001,508 1,042,520		751,97 1,091,96	
Real estate foreclosed Other property		4,266,739			3,208,513			
Total assets	1,732	104,597,143	104,429,568	99,648,336	95,665,762	89,843,546	87,087,66	

^{*} For six months.

[†] Including in many instances the interest accrued.

Table No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of 71 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1889, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, et seq, R. S. O., 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Miscellaneous,	Barrie Loan and Sav- ings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan & Savings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Com- pany, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, Hamilton.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent	7. 8,213	6. 11,177	7. 34,666	7. 6,775	6. 8,359	7½. 26,002	7. 77,000
Loaned during year	22,913	26,140	203,467	94,627	29,854	287,584	624,245
Received from borrowers— Principal	} 30,285	{ 22,222 21,161	195,022 75,502	38,567 16,053	3,200 9,280	220,712 68,499	{ 804,486
Received from depositors \$ Repaid depositors \$ Debentures issued \$ Debentures repaid \$ Debentures to mature within	67,608 70,134	121,964 116,684 48,667	828,829 820,665 111,712 101,909	424,160 396,058 300		753,976 779,028 265,760 246,091	962,151 1,076,312 326,045 193,555
one year8			107,592	300		321,016	145,723
Average rate of interest— For debenturesp.c. For depositsp.c.		5.00 4.00	4.89 3.50	4.50 4.02	4.00	4.48 3.00	4,33 2.96
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures	1,630	1,449 3,917	13,715 14,259	7 8,034	3,094	24,841 9,455	64,505 26,553
Cost of management	796	3,055	6,446	3,829	1,263	6,951	27,864
Invested and secured by mort- gage— In Ontario	174,074	320,567	1,235,993	309,742	220,459	1,280,613	3,231,902 123,308
Mortgages by instalments \$ Mortgages at stated period \$ Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort-	900 173,174		24,855 1,210,138		220,459	233,329 1,047,284	2,163,422 1,191,789
gagesp.c. Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages	7.00	6.80	6.52	7.03	6.50	6.41	6.68
in yearp.c.	7.00	6.50	6.29	6.70	6.50	6.10	6.40
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken— Number	5,021		18 45,628	6,250		5 22,854	128,100
Value of mortgaged property held for sale		20,000	29,677	11,900			65,548
property		14,000	25,677	11,736			62,810

NOTE.—Cost of management includes commission, agency, taxes and all other expenses at the head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers.

Table No. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Hamilton Homestead Losn and Savings So- ciety, Hamilton.	Lended Banking and Loan Company, Ham- ilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingeton.	Ontario Building and Savings Society. Kingston.	Agricultural Savings and Loan.Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominion Savings and Investment Society,
Dividends declared in year - Rate per cent		6. 34 ,812	6. 1 2,00 0	6. 15,000	7. 43,406	7. 48,221	6. 55,921
Inward during year	10,718	371,083	70,080	64,173	301,479	242,036	276,468
Herental from Instrument Principal Interval	\$ 3,776	336,287	87,552	76,529	314,983	322,416	436,086
Recovered from Aspenditure	*25,084 *28,841	1,424,520 1,349,220 104,184 76,079	352,892 361,177	361,326 353,118	624,915 592,176 152,197 105,160	1,023,848 1,020,300 22,576 22,386	750,771 786,972 38,983 22,379
Soft-wither to matter within 19 the water		. 93,200			195,953	42,576	82,490
Average value of interest p.c. Per deposition p.c.		4.99 4.14	3.17	3.17	4.88 4.20	4.90 4.20	4.75 4.50
Introduct heights wasted -		14,629 23,408	7,261	5,035	15,112 23,396	8,428 26,448	18,393 23,120
The plantage of the second sec	1,354	15,277	3,963	2 ,572	10,913	9,860	15,242
State and shalled Di more	+95,633	1,391,113 198,191	222,761 104,276	399,017	1,579,776	1,550,225	}1,810,553
instalments	95,633	855, 025 734,279	308,387 18,650	163,703 235,314	36,139 1,543,637	22,062 1,528,163	‡1,810,553
al by mortgage, p.c.	6.00	6.74	7.25	5.65	6.46	6.58	6.75
1 140	 	6.68	6.00	5.94	6.26	6.20	6,50
which compulsory which the have been taken		16 37,196		12 40,938	9 32,65 8	12 31,786	36 56,349
mortgaged property		38,480	37,600	50,670	19,414	32,900	234,455
held for sale against such property	·••·	35,168	40,281	55,703	19,414	26,231	230,535

^{*}Members only for dues and withdrawals. +In Hamilton. ‡Principal only.

Table No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

							•
Miscellaneous.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	*Ontario Investment Association, London.	Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company, London.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent	6. 6,075	9. 101,904	7. 41,121			7. 84,000	6. 10,641
Loaned during year \$	69,694	937,176	290,526		6,099	588,325	52,106
Received from borrowers — Principal	51,285 14,764	} 666,227	{ 181,380 78,949		} 467,792	798,578	{ 40,291 22,492
Received from depositors\$ Repaid depositors\$ Debentures issued\$ Debentures repaid\$	273,492	1,134,875 1,129,475 386,292 164,090	828,707 121,200	 	440 320,000 790,842	575,326 565,127 365,436 224,305	298,060 294,016
Debentures to mature within one year\$		549,559			1 1	668,023	
Average rate of interest— For debenturesp.e. For depositsp.c.		4.45 4.00	5.63 4.68			4.53 4.15	5.00 4.33
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures\$ On deposits	5,090	57,705 45,358				73,617 19,092	
Cost of management\$	2,572	27,284	6,893		14,373	24,155	2,189
Invested and secured by mort-gage— In Ontario	+179,552	4,196,041	1,219,099		627,407 23,088	3,379,305	350,611
Mortgages by instalments\$ Mortgages at stated period\$ Average rate of interest on total	91,153	557,827 3,638,214	614,139 604,960		650,495	1,619,603 1,759,702	2,225 348,386
amount secured by mort- gagesp.c. Ave.age rate of interest on amount loaned on mort-	6.87	6.43		 		6.43	
gages in yearp.c.	6.50	6.10	6.50			6.20	6.25
Mortgages on which compulsory proceed gs have been taken— Number	3 5,438	10 45,261	9 24,149			13 55,393	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	2,600	3,012	7,500	ļ	64,730	3,522	•••••
such property	2,081	3,012	19 019	 	64,730	9 599	

^{*}In Liquidation. †P

[†]Principal only.

TABLE No. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Sav- ings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Scorety, Ottawn.	Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Ottawa Building and Loan Society, Ottawa.	Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan and Savings Company, Owen Soun
Dividends declared in year— Kate per cent	6. 1,254	7. 20,949	6. 1,493		6. 18,635		6. 658
Loaned during year	93	102,045	520	9,440	47,061	25,800	44,349
Received from borrowers— Principal	1,487 777	96,256 38,051	} 24,425	{ 14,628 1,597	53,604 19,630	} 5,716	{ 126
Received from depositors		7,800	********** ********* ********		42,841		
Average rate of interest— For debentures	•	5.00 4 00			4.00		
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures		9,799 8,761	••••		1,178		
Cost of management	114	5,755	514	614	2,414	537	2 59
Invested and secured by mortgage— In Ontario\$ Elsewhere\$	22,217 	812,383	19,510 324		255,603	74,900	*44,349
Mortgages by instalments\$ Mortgages at stated period\$ Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort	5,790 16,427	462,383 350,000	7,8 26 12,008		255,603	74,900	4,02 ² 40,32 ⁴
amount secured by mort- gagesp.c. Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages	7.00						
in yearp.c. Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken— Number	7.00	1	7.00	 3	6.75		6.5
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	75,000					

^{*}Principal only.

TABLE No. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued.

4.84 4.65	6. 6,801 51,606 32,163 9,818 36,118 27,998	7. 21,000 202,514 130,890 48,065 399,378 439,107 297,677 188,508 239,573 4.69 3.96	297,891 285,755 7,000	269,925 261,845	102,266 37,443 314,301 339,473	56,219 } 52,016 122,483 127,816
4,499 0,399 5,052 8,004 5,442 66,337 01,326 4.84 4.65	32,163 9,818 36,118 21,998	130,890 48,065 399,378 439,107 297,677 188,508 239,573	} 122,072 297,891 285,755 7,000 8,341 400	{ 84,306 } 19,532 269,925 261,845	102,266 37,443 314,301 339,473	} 52,016 122,483 127,816
0,399 5,052 8,004 95,442 66,337 91,326 4.84 4.65	9,818 36,118 21,998	48,065 399,378 439,107 297,677 188,508 239,573	297,891 285,755 7,000 8,341 400	269,925 261,845	314.301 339,473	122,483 127,816
8,004 95,442 96,337 91,326 4.84 4.65 92,889	25,998	439,107 297,677 188,508 239,573 4.69	285,755 7,000 8,341 400	261,845	339,473	127,816
4.84 4.65		4.69	400 4.71			4.00
4.65	4.50		4.71	4,00	3.90	4.00
					1	1
17,480	1,716	16,818 10,389		5,351	10,853	4,142
6,577	1,197	6,972	4,446	2,359	4,225	2,268
29,894 6,000	+157,517	992,804	5 96, 593	315,323	707,188	251,972
2,995 32,899	80,795 76,722	29,033 963,771	377,028 219,565			176,751 75, 22 1
6.35	6.87	6.75	6.30	6.50	6.40	7.00
6.30	6.50	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.25
16 51,750	3 2,592	7 21,804	11 25,991	3 10,522	14 32,522	6,100
- 1		19,200	, i			<u> </u>
	2,995 32,899 6.35 6.30	2,995 80,795 12,899 76,722 6.35 6.87 6.30 6.50	2,995 80,795 29,033 76,722 963,771 6.35 6.87 6.75 6.30 6.50 6.40 51,750 2,592 21,804 19,200	2,995 80,795 29,033 377,028 12,899 76,722 963,771 219,565 6.35 6.87 6.75 6.30 6.30 6.50 6.40 6.25 51,750 2,592 21,804 25,991 19,200 37,700	2,995 80,795 29,033 377,028 251,957 62,899 76,722 963,771 219,565 63,366 6.35 6.87 6.75 6.30 6.50 6.30 6.50 6.40 6.25 6.25 31,750 2,592 21,804 25,991 10,522 19,200 37,700	2,995 80,795 29,033 377,028 251,957 259,412 16,35 6.87 6.75 6.30 6.50 6.40 6.30 6.50 6.40 6.25 6.25 6.50 16 3 7 11 3 14 51,750 2,592 21,804 25,991 10,522 32,522 19,200 37,700 5,774

This Company purchased the assets of the Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company during the year. †Principal only.

Table No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Company, St. Thomas.	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Com- pany, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarnia,	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Arcanum Loan and Sav- ings Association, Toronto.*	Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Co., Toronto.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent	6. 9,864	6. 3,673	7. 22,770	8. 35,550	7. 20,700		8. 10,639
Loaned during year	46,299	107,855	156,072	213,918	223,988		234,073
Received from borrowers— Principal	48,318 17,310	14,594 4,303	112,288 40,013	259,221	143,350	} · · · i3i	206,678 83,906
Received from depositors	118,910	115,845	*******	598,476 618,358 77,037 61,620		1563	
one year 8	*******	•••	• • • • • • •	76,074	100000103	*******	257,611
Average rate of interest— For debenturesp.c. For depositsp.c.	4.28	4.47	4.66	4.50 3.75	4.00		4.37
Interest paid and accrned— On debentures	4,589	1,623	13,287	8,246 16,545			47,294
Cost of management	2,065	857	4,643	5,072	4,541	176	18,613
Invested and secured by mort- gage - In Ontario	273,464	153,303	588,639	1,174,299	818,922	5,200	‡1,170,71 9
Mortgages by instalments\$ Mortgages at stated period\$ Average rate of interest on total	273,464	144,918 8,385	£88,639	1,174,299	818,922	5,200	15,814
amount secured by mort- gagesp.c. Average rate of interest on amount	6.50	6.72	6.85	6.50	6.37	6.00	6.90
loaned on mortgages in yearp.c.	6.25	6.42	6. 2 5	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.75
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken— Number			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12 17,050		10 17,600
Value of mortgaged property held for sale			Ì		15 700	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90 000
Amount chargeable against such	1	- 1			15,700		38,000 31,071

^{*} For 11 months. + Members only for dues and withdrawals.

TABLE No. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the aff airs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued.

Miscellaneous.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Com- pany, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Ganadian Homestead Loan and Savings As- sociation, Toronto.	Company, Toronto.	Ganada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Gity and County Loan Association, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Build- ing and Savings Com- pany, Toronto.
Dividends declared in year— Rate per cent	7. 22,580	6. 45,000		7. 46,480	12. 300,000	4. 105	10. 6,364
Loaned during year	274,264	331,079	29,250	252,550	2,276,984	6,633	
Received from borrowers – Principal		354,126	{····3,292	215,503) 155,408	2,310,989	805	
Received from depositors \$ Repaid depositors \$ Debentures issued \$ Debentures repaid, \$ Debentures to mature within one year \$	260 219,123 85,517	11000		367,506 306,580	513,541 459,913 *1,068,282 507,836	**************************************	9,500 2,500
Average rate of interest— For debenturesp.c. For depositsp.c.	4.83 4.43			4.43	4.24 3.90		5.00
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures	59,117 446			66,636	242,066 45,381		32 * 10
Cost of management \$	14,239	15,575	1,414	22,175	87,729	100	2,439
Invested and secured by mort- gage— In Ontario	1,378,686 249,319	\$1,284,325 143,086	60,750	1,778,516 420,804	9,420,570 1,373,661		106,170
Mortgages by instalments\$ Mortgages at stated period\$ Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort-	100		60,750	536,804 1,662,516	9,095,555 1,698,676	2,361	106,170
gagesp.c. Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in yearp.c.	6.58	6.73	6.00	7.00	6.80		
yearp.c. Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken— Number	6.81 8 15,405	10	6.00	6.66 42 53,128	6.80 137 272,314	6.50	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	105,000			101,680	523,875		
property\$	101,478			126,906	419,558		

^{*}Including debenture stock bearing interest at four per cent. †Members only for dues and withdrawals, ‡Principal only. §Including amount loaned on shareholders' stock secured by mortgage deeds.

 $\textbf{TABLE No. VI.-} \textbf{Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.,} \\ \textbf{-} \textit{Continued.}$

Farmers' Loan and ings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and ings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	Land Security Cempany Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company,
7. 42,800	10. 124,241	7. 10,500	7. 43,887	10. 46,721	9. 63,000	7. 34,716
391,567	1,459,559	1,586,866	453,068	619,854	608,605	360,305
263,765 } 86,405 }	1,343,874	{1,354,934 74,382	272,355 160,735	377,629 62,137	580,300 } 286,813 }	565,257
167,295 500	664,650 701,871 690,928 386,907	4,142,252 3,902,196		381,648 347,335 208,250	†1,114,355 †1,034,385	422,099 403,527 642,562
5.33 4.25	4.57 4.00		4.70	5.30	4,40	
22,067 19,109	133,759 31,829	60,813	63,454 5,378	22,478 17,428	157,749	103,280
9,772	47,731	15,596	16,267	18,937	43,512	31,624
1,715,280 12,000		798,398	1,794,171 25,226	1,095,443	3,758,802	2,757,070
39,426 1,687,854]	2,757,070
6.87				İ		1
12			21,700			
63,850	'		ı '		1	į i
	7. 42,800 391,567 263,765 \ 86,405 \ \} 451,218 512,984 167,295 500 8,267 5.33 4.25 22,067 19,109 9,772 1,715,280 1,715,280 1,687,854 6.87 6.50 12 24,266 63,850	7. 10. 124,241 391,567 1,459,559 263,765 186,405 1,343,874 451,218 664,650 701,871 167,295 690,928 500 386,907 8,267 380,410 5.33 4.57 4.25 4.00 22,067 133,759 19,109 31,829 9,772 47,731 1,715,280 4,382,952 12,000 1,059,558 39,426 796,811 1,687,854 4,645,699 6.87 6.75 6.50 ‡6.50 12 52 24,266 173,119 63,850 418,053	7. 10. 7. 10,500 391,567 1,459,559 1,586,866 263,765 86,405 1,343,874 {1,354,934 74,382 451,218 664,650 701,871 167,295 690,928 386,907 8,267 389,410 5.33 4.57 4.00 4.00 22,067 133,759 31,829 60,813 9,772 47,731 15,596 1,715,280 4,382,952 798,398 12,000 1,059,558 798,398 1,715,280 4,382,952 798,398 1,715,280	7. 10. 7. 7. 43,887 391,567 1,459,559 1,586,866 453,068 263,765 86,405 1,343,874 {1,354,984 272,355 160,735 451,218 664,650 4,142,252 310,077 512,984 701,871 3,902,196 361,489 157,227 500 386,907 56,493 8,267 380,410 74,363 5.33 4.57 4.00 4.00 4.50 22,067 133,759 60,813 5,378 9,772 47,731 15,596 16,267 1,715,280 4,382,952 798,398 1,794,171 25,000 1,059,558 791,111 1,433,462 6.87 6.75 6.00 6.77 6.60 \$\div 6.50\$ 6.00 6.50 12 24,266 173,119 2,144 21,700 6 63,850 418,053 2,300 4,000	7.	7. 10. 7. 7. 10. 9. 43,887 46,721 63,000 391,567 1,459,559 1,586,866 453,068 619,854 608,605 263,765 86,405 1,343,874 {1,354,934 74,382 160,735 62,137 286,813 } 451,218 664,650 4,142,252 310,077 371,057 512,984 701,871 3,902,196 361,489 381,648 167,295 690,928 157,227 347,335 11,114,355 500 386,907 56,493 208,250 +1,034,385 8,267 380,410 74,363 263,700 +673,177 5.33 4.57 4.25 4.00 4.00 4.50 4.75 19,109 31,829 60,813 5,378 17,428 17,428 12,000 1,059,558 25,226 12,000 1,059,558 25,22

^{*6} per cent. on land sales and 8 per cent. on loans. † Including certificates payable at fixed dates. ‡For Ontario, 8 per cent. in Manitoba,

o. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued

Miscellaneous.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North British Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Peoples' Loan and Deposit, Company,	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada,	Royal Oak Building and Savings Society, Toronto.
ls declared in year— er cent	6. 25,500	5. 24,333	10. 66,917	7. 21,892	7. 41,745	····	
during year\$	316,076	518,968	841,811	174,431	297,205	72,894	3,10
l from borrowers— pal	245,304 } 100,725 }	510,544	{ 594,368 227,552	57,692) 21,573	312,866	} 40,811 9,857	452
l from depositors \$ lepositors \$ res issued \$ res repaid \$ res to mature within	163,999 149,323	24,333 22,387 145,513 172,377	604,474 495,947	101,113 111,232	892,677 921,901 56,700 6,700		†4,905 †1,891
ar \$	175,160	272,051	705,545		11,100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
rate of interest— benturesp.c. spositsp.c.	4,61	*4.00-5.00	4.13	5.00	5.34 4.38		•••••
paid and accrued— bentures	51,470	92,467	104,906	8,593	5,769 21,086	•••••	
nanagement\$	13,490	19,729	46,135	6,729	7,730	3,882	336
l and secured by mort-				İ			
tario	1,165,164 377,928	1,539,867 672,790	3,408,729	295,827	1,320,136	66,617 98,797	8,200
es by instalments\$ ses at stated period\$	53,808 1,489,284		3,408,729	295,827	33,323 1,286,813	165,414	8,200
rate of interest on amount secured by agesp.c. rate of interest on	6.83	6.75	6.78	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.00
it loaned on mortgages	6.52	6.75	6.38	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.00
ges on which compulsory dings have been taken— er	1 2,400	11 17,563	23 40,539		12 46,804		
of mortgaged property				ĺ		1 [
or sale	!	106,905 126,619			20,800 17,394	1	

^{*} Debenture stock bears 5 per cent.

[†] Members only for dues and withdrawals.

Table No. VI. - Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc. - Continued.

	<u> </u>						
Miscellaneous.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Com- pany, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Workingmen's Sevings and Losn Association, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society, Woodstook.
Dividends declared in year — Rate per cent	11 9,125	7 4,63 1	6 9 4,900	8 52,999	10 141,885		64 15,196
Loaned during year \$!	64,695	776,601	672,855	1,224,811		45,278
Received from borrowers— Principal \$ Interest \$		14,773 4,906	547,004 311,190	} 540,781	1,231,551	{ 56 }	50,505
Received from depositors. \$ Repaid depositors \$ Debentures issued \$ Debentures repaid \$ Debentures to mature with	97 462 45,333 48,423	491	677,033 434,415	514,051 515,135 321,770 117,361	635,320 778,003 626,668 360,852	‡306	95,944 98,307
in one year \$	17,520		962,468	42,922	178,831		
Average rate of interest— For debenturesp. c. For depositsp. c.	*	5.00	4.15	4.50 4.00	4.25 3.88		4.50
Interest paid and accrued— On debentures On deposits	18,737	163 95	191,747	28,243 16,108	129,783 47,673		4,119
Cost of management \$	6,711	2,027	61,662	15,698	58,973	94	2,015
Invested and secured by mortgage— In Ontario	128,250 127,615	107,813	2,558,594 2,515,203		5,149,266 1,341,926	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	342,01
Mortgages by instalments. \$\text{Mortgages at stated period. \$\text{S}}	255,865	107,813	5,073,797	911,857 1,000,000	6,491,192	2,400	11, 699 3 3 0, 3 53
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages p. c. Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mort- gages in year p.c.		7.00 7.00	6.51 6.36	7.00 6.75	6.86 6.72		7.75 6.50
Mortgages on which com- pulsory proceedings have been taken—			6 0			·	
Number \$ Amount		1,713	28 45,580	39,200	62 120,817		2,900
Value of mortgaged pro- perty held for sale \$ Amount chargeable against		•••••	51,124	80,071	254,623		11,440
such property 8	60,852	• • • • • • •	56,737	80,071	243,394		11,440

^{*}From 41 to 5 p. c.

[†]From 6 to 7 p. c.

[‡]Members only for dues and withdrawals.

VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

					•				
	sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association, Toronto.	Totals of		or the 64 s report- he years—	Totals for the 55 companies reporting for the years—				
ellaneous.	En Con	71							
	Sons of ling, Loar	companies	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1887.		
	•						————— 		
leclared in year—									
t\$		2,202,217	2,201,454	2,152,377	2,098,814	2,035,446	2,021,207		
ing year \$	1,200	21,795,945	21,705,423	18,567,954	20,391,868		17,162,412		
		, ,	,.		20,002,000	2,,010,,00	11,102,412		
s superior and an	}	21,353,871	21,330,361	20,393,404	19,965,687	18,839,040	18,987,927		
	,	04 =04 04							
om depositors. \$		24,734,347 24,583,550	24,721,232 24,580,790	23,001,584 24,261,630	24,419,674 24,357,831	22,918,698 24,188,350	25,283,071		
issued 8		11,337,938	11,337,938	8,736,777	10,505,870	7,958,544	25,283,441 6,263,884		
repaid \$ to mature with-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,578,661	7,578,661	5,944,268	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,294		
year \$		10,230,949	10,230,949	10,527,983	9,080,086	9,033,705	5,777,979		
te of interest-									
ituresp.c.	• · · · · · · • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4.545	4.545	4.601	4.501	4.546	4.818		
sitsp.c.		4.017	4.017	4.049	4.023	4.290	3.908		
id and accrued—		0.015.004	0.047.004						
itures \$		2,015,084 680,570	2,015,084 680,570			1,592,484 708,708	1,552,621		
nagement \$		843,390	·				,		
=	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	010,000	041,2/4	838,906	763,904	749,158	685,906		
and secured by			· ·						
10 \$	1,200)	01 574 915	01 419 100	00 500 500					
ъ 8	l	91,074,210	91,413,189	86,728,523	84,171,465	78,776,916	75,494,963		
by instalments. \$				32,337,689	28,223,264	31,406,575	80,001,162		
at stated period. \$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	62,340,712	62,280,942	54,390,834	55,948,201	47,370,341	45,493,801		
te of interest on		į							
rtgages p.c.		}	[{						
te of interest on			•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •••••	••••		
tloaned on mort- n yearp.c.	4.00								
	1.00		!	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••		
on which com-	1	1	ı						
men taken—	1		_						
.	·····	767 1,850,647	764 1,848,632	820 1,834,890	716	786	688		
_	1	1,00,017	1,010,032	1,002,090	1,746,794	1,673,103	1,419,012		
mortgaged pro- neld for sale \$	l	3,026,619	3,026,619	9 100 100	0.011.010	0.590.00			
argeable against	l		, ,	3,196,160	2,611,812	2,719,277	2,491,788		
roperty \$	l	2,860,394	2,860,394	2,969,480	2,446,684	2,493,399	2,190,465		

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1890

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

To the Honorable John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the ninth annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of:

- I. The Weather and the Crops;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary;
- III. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages;
- IV. Loan and Investment Companies; and
 - V. Chattel Mortgages.

Owing to the many difficulties in getting financial returns from municipalities corrected, Part VI relating to Municipal Statistics has been delayed, and as the returns of population, assessment and taxation are nearly complete for 1891, it has been deemed advisable to defer the publication of this part and to include it as a portion of the Annual Report for 1891. Several parts of this report will appear at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES, Secretary.

TORONTO.

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PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

A record of the atmospheric conditions of any year will generally furnish the key to the history of the crops for that particular season. One does not need to be very observant to know the meaning of an unusual lack or a too abundant supply of rain at critical periods in the life of a crop, for the effects of the consuming drouth or the destructive "drowning out" are readily apparent. The amount of snowfall also plays a considerable part in agriculture, being either a blessing or a blight to fall wheat—sometimes sheltering and sometimes smothering, while the absence of the friendly covering not only exposes the young wheat plant to injury but also leaves unprotected many tender vines and bushes in the orchard and garden. The variations of temperature and the undue presence or absence of sunshine during the growing period are also important factors in the welfare of our crops. It will therefore be seen that the weather tables have an important bearing in helping to account for the results of a year's yield on the farms.

TEMPERATURE. In the following table the temperature for each of the six months constituting the growing period (April to September, inclusive) is given for ten stations which, geographically considered, may be reckoned as fairly representative, together with the average for the nine years 1882-90:

Months.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Teronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province average.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	38.92 38.37	43.16 41.95	46.09 42.78	43.72 41.64	46.09 42.56		40.33 38.92	38.83 37.50	39.64 39.38	36.08 36.31	41.52 40.01
May { 1890 1882-90	47.07 49.31	50.80 54.04		51.63 53.51				48.37 51.72	50.31 55.25	47.11 50.85	
June { 1890 1882-90	62.53 59.40		66.67 64.46					65.77 62.46		62.57 60.76	
July { 1890 1882-90	65.46 63.76	67.47 67.65						66.88 66.34	67.42 68.83		
August { 1890 1882-90	61.43 62.49	63.45 64.70	63.20 64.99					62.40 63.16		58.27 60.95	
Sept'r { 1890 1882-90	54.15 56.23	57.66 59.33									
Aver. for \ 1890 6 m'ths. \ 1882-90	54.93 54.93										57.31 54.70

The average temperature of the province for the six months was .12° below that of the nine years. There was a higher record in London, Woodstock, Stoney Creek, Toronto and Gravenhurst compared with their respective averages for the nine years period, while Saugeen exactly equalled its own average. April was a comparatively warm month, every station excepting Rockliffe showing an increase in temperature, whilst that of the province exceeded its average for the nine years by 1.51°. May, on the contrary, was 2.71° cooler than usual, each station showing a drop ranging from .77° at London to 4.94° at Ottawa. June experienced a higher temperature than the average at every station excepting Ottawa. In July there were four stations higher and six lower than their own averages for the nine years, but the record for the province was .04° above its average for the series of years. The record for this the hottest month of the season was 67.19°. August was a colder month than usual at every station, and the temperature for September fell below its average, although London and Lindsay exceeded their figures for the nine years.

SUNSHINE. The table following gives the sunshine record at five stations for the six months April-September for 1889 and 1890, together with the averages for the eight years 1883-90. The hours of possible sunshine (calculated for Latitude 45°) will be found in the last column of the table.

Months.	Woodstuck.	Terente.	Barrie.	Lindнау.	Kingston.	Province averages.	Sun above horizon in Lat. 45°.
April		Hrs. 229.3 189.8 196.4	Hrs. 169.1 170.1 166.1	Hrs. 223.4 209.5 205.5	Hrs. 229.0 197.1 194.7	Hrs. 210.0 189.1 191.0	Hrs. }406.4
May \begin{cases} \begin{cases} 1890 \\ 1889 \\ \\ 1883 \\ 90 \end{cases}.	197.1	184.7 202.3 220.5	143.7 197.6 195.0	172.6 198.3 218.4	189.0 204.1 215.8	174.5 199.9 210.5	}461.1 <u> </u>
June $\begin{cases} 1890\\ 1889\\ 1883-90. \end{cases}$		265.7 181.3 263.3	238.4 111.7 226.3	252.8 171.9 257.3	263.3 187.9 244.7	254.7 164.4 246.2	}465.7
July	289.8 274.1 268.2	304.3 303.2 289.6	243.1 271.2 255.8	272.9 298.4 280.9	292.0 274.6 269.4	280.4 284.3 272.8	}470.9
August $\begin{cases} 1890\\ 1889\\ 1883-90. \end{cases}$	240.5 240.7 230.6	249.5 229.8 253.7	218.7 215.6 214.7	229.7 229.3 236.1	234.8 222.9 248.2	234 6 227.6 236.6	}434.5
September $\begin{cases} 1890\\ 1889\\ 1883-90. \end{cases}$	197.2 189.8 198.3	209.4 203.9 212.4	169.5 159.2 143.5	210.2 198.9 205.2	189.4 177.6 198.7	195.2 185.9 191.6	376.3
${f Totals} \dots egin{cases} 1890 \dots \ 1889 \dots \ 1883 - 90. \end{cases}$	1,362.6 1,249.9 1,331.3	1,442.9 1,310.3 1,435.9	1,182.5 1,125.4 1,201.4	1,361.6 1,306.3 1,403.4	1,397.5 1,264.2 1,371.5	1,349.4 1,251.2 1,348.7	2,614.9

The number of hours of sunshine registered in the province for the six months was barely 52 per cent. of the possible, but it was .7 of an hour more than the average for the eight years 1883-90. Barrie and Lindsay fell below their average, but the other three stations more than made up for the loss. The highest record of sunshine was that of Toronto, which was 1,442.9 hours, or 93.5 more than the average for the province. The least sunshine was registered at Barrie. May fell greatly behind its record of last year and also its figures for the eight years. July had less sunshine than in 1889, but more than its average for the series of years. August exceeded its record of 1889, but did not equal its average for the eight years. April and June, however, each surpassed their records, both for the previous year and their average for the series of years.

PRECIPITATION. As has already been pointed out the matter of precipitation during the winter months is of importance from an agricultural standpoint, more particularly to winter crops. The following table gives the fall of rain and snow by districts during the five winter months for 1888-9 and 1889-90 and the average for the nine years 1882-90:

Months.		st and n-west.	North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east		Province averages.	
	Rain.	Rain. Snow.		Rain. Snow.		Rain. Snow.		Rain. Snow.		Snow
November { 1889 1888 1882 -	2.79	Inch, 9.1 1.7 6.6	Inch. 1.76 2.87 2.08	Inch. 13.6 8.3 14.8	Inch. 2.53 2.70 2.17	Inch. 9.1 2.0 5.8	Inch. 2.29 3.25 1.97	Inch. 12.3 3.5 9.6	Inch. 2.37 2.90 2.15	Inch. 11.0 3.9 9.2
December { 1889 . 1888 . 1882 -	1.24	0.3 5.4 14.3	2.35 1.14 1.24	13.2 8.5 21.8	4.01 0.95 1.53	2.1 3.2 11.7	2.45 1.00 1.15	9.5 5.6 14.8	3.20 1.08 1.38	6.3 5.7 15.6
January {1890. 1889. 1882-	1.78	4.7 16.0 16.8	1.93 0.90 1.11	25.5 26.6 29.8	2.78 1.53 1.34	8.9 20.7 18.4	2.19 1.52 1.06	12.6 24.4 22.4	2.59 1.43 1.22	12.9 21.9 21.9
February \begin{cases} 1890. 1889. 1882-		6.2 19.8 11.2	0.85 0.18 0.73	20.7 30.6 22.4	1.88 0.31 1.34	9.1 16.8 11.7	1.86 0.15 0.85	15.4 27.1 18.8	1.60 0.26 1.15	12.9 23.5 16.0
March {1890. 1889. 1882-	1.05 0.29 90 1.24	11.1 6.2 10 7	0.59 R. 0.85	17.5 6.9 14.4	0.86 R. 1.09	10.8 8.3 10.0	0.74 R. 0 85	13.1 4.5 14.2	0.81 0.08 1.01	13.1 6.5 12.3
Total {1890. 1889. 1882-	6.51	31.4 49.1 59.6	7.48 5.09 6.01	90.5 80.9 103.2	12.06 5.49 7.47	40.0 51.0 57.6	9.53 5.92 5.88	62.9 65.1 79.8	10.57 5.75 6.91	56.2 61.5 75.0

As one inch of rain is equal to about ten inches of snow the total precipitation of the province exceeded that of the previous year and also the average for the nine years. The rainfall during the five months was remarkably heavy, being nearly double that of the previous year, and 53 per cent, more than the average for the nine years. In the west and south-west and centre districts the fall of rain was especially great. There were 3.20 inches of rain recorded for the province in December, which was the wettest month, 2.59 in January and 2.37 in November, while in March only .81 inches fell. In the centre district in December 4.01 inches of rain were registered, and in the west and south-west 3.99 inches. The snowfall of the province was 5.3 inches below that of the previous year, and 18.8 inches below the average for the nine years. In no district did the snowfall equal its average for the series of years, and in the north-west and north only was the fall of snow greater than in 1888. The heaviest precipitation of snow was experienced in March, being 13.1 inches, while January and February are bracketted for second place with 12.9 inches. There was more snow in November and March than in the previous year or as compared with the average of the period of years for the respective months, but the midwinter months are greatly behind in their record of snowfall. The effects of the comparatively light fall of snow in December and January can be traced in the report of the condition of the fall wheat crop as it came out of the winter, more particularly in the west and south-west district, where the snowfall was but 0.3 inches in December as compared with an average of 14.3 for the nine years, and 4.7 inches in January as against 16.8 inches for the period.

Norg.—The weather districts given in these tables are those of the Meteorological Office. The Centre is a circular district whose centre is a point in lake Ontario, about midway between Toronto and the mouth of the Niagara river, and embracing the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton and Peel, and portions of York, Ontario and Durham. A line drawn from the circumference of the circle through Guelph to Goderich is the limit between the West and South-west and the North-west and North districts, and a line from lake Scugog to Rockliffe, on the Ottawa river, is the limit between the North-west and North and the East and North-east districts.

The rainfall during the growing season, however, is of paramount inportance, and the following table furnishes an interesting study:

		West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
Month.	1890.	1882-90.	1890.	1882-90.	1890.	1882-90.	1890.	1882-90.	1890.	1882-90	
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	
April	2.52	1.71	2.04	1.39	1.94	1.58	1.80	1.40	2.07	1,52	
May	4.30	3.35	2.88	2.64	3.05	2.73	2.72	2.51	3.24	2.81	
June	4.48	3.43	3.15	2.90	4.14	3.16	3.23	2.88	3.75	3.09	
July	2.06	2.51	3.38	2.48	2.24	2.30	3.47	2.89	2.79	2.55	
August	2.91	2.68	3.28	2.58	3.09	2.32	3.59	2.63	3.22	2.55	
September	1.71	2.34	2.21	2.97	2.04	2.42	2.16	2.57	2.03	2.57	
Totals	17.98	16.02	16.94	14.96	16.50	14.51	16.97	14.88	17.10	15.09	

The precipitation was 2.01 inches greater in the six months than the average for the same time in the nine years 1882-90. Every district showed an increase in this respect. Each month also showed a greater rainfall, with the exception of September. June was the wettest month, 3.75 inches of rain falling, May came next with 3.24 inches, and August was third with 3.22 inches. In September only 2.03 inches were recorded, and in April the figures were but little higher, although considerably in excess of its own average. The rainfall for the six months was greatest in the west and south-west district and least in the centre district.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RUBAL AREAS ASSESSED. The figures given in the following table are for townships which are municipally organised, and are compiled from the assessors' returns. The acreage assessed and the acreage of woodland, swamp and waste land are for 1890, and the acres cleared are given for 1889 and 1890, the whole being presented by county groups and for the province:

	Ac	res assessed	1.	Acres c	leared.	Acres	Acres	Per
Districts.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total.	1890.	1889.	woodland.	marsh or waste.	cent.
Lake Erie	2,277,963	57,854	2,335,817	1,397,825	1,366,784	833,499	104,493	59.8
Lake Huron	2,211,600	63,249	2,274,849	1,328,701	1,301,764	735,835	210,313	58.4
Georgian Bay	1,926,367	86,176	2,012,543	1,041,859	1,027,155	774,631	196,053	51.8
West Midland	2,210,114	40,139	3,250,253	2,293,009	2,271,604	657,430	299,814	70.5
Lake Ontario	3,004,561	39,981	3,044,542	2,300,619	2,270,818	505,365	238,558	75.6
St. Law. & Ottawa	5,001,864	271,610	5,273,474	2,301,436	2,284,429	2,152,671	819,367	43.6
East Midland	2,471,635	177,554	2,649,189	839,472	824,450	1,428,118	381,599	31.7
North'n Districts.	1,351,022	226,592	1,577,614	155,778	138,104	1,255,898	165,938	9.9
The { 1890	21,455,126 21,294,019	963,155 984,619			11,485,108	8,343,447 8,451,181	2,416,135 2,342,349	52.0 51.5

The assessed rural area of the province is now 22,418,281 acres, which is an increase of 139,643 acres over the figures of the previous year. Several townships became

ised in 1890, and the increase in area assessed in the Northern Districts is 170,305. The acreage of non-resident land is less than in 1889 by 21,464. There are 8,699 acres cleared, which is 173,591 additional to that recorded in the previous and an increase which is shared by every group. The total increase in cleared since 1882, according to the assessors' returns, was 1,485,987 acres or 165,110 acres ally. The highest percentage of cleared land is observed in the Lake Ontario counties, e it rises to 75.6, and the West Midland group comes next with 70.5 per cent. 9.9 per cent. is credited to the Northern Districts. The average for the province is per cent., which is .5 more than the figures of 1889. The area in swamp, marsh, waste lands shows an increase. This item has been very imperfectly taken by the sors and further additions may be expected yearly until errors from this source are nated. This specially applies to the newer portions of the province.

AREAIN CROPS. The following table shows the number of acres under staple crops for each of the five years 1886-90, together with the averages for the last six line years. The column for 1885-90 is retained to keep the table uniform with that ing values in Part III.:

Field Crops.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885-90.	1882-90.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
wheat	720,101	822,115	826,537	897,743	886,402	838,006	908,723
g wheat	601,753	398,610	367,850	484,821	577,465	538,327	569,426
y	701,326	875,286	895,432	767,346	735,778	762,174	764,365
	1,882,366	1,923,444	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,750,631	1,643,490
	103,061	90,106	84,087	68,362	67,779	81,948	107,610
B	781,206	708,068	696,653	726,756	703,936	710,450	659,685
	223,836	187,116	222,971	163,893	156,494	187,024	190,855
wheat	90,111	56,398	57,528	64,143	70,792	66,791	64,936
8	39,456	21,830	22,700	20,275	21,072	24,998	24,506
toes	158,094	145,812	153,915	140,283	140,143	149,665	154,919
gel-wurzels	25,953	21,211	21,459	17,924	18,170	20,192	19,167
ts	11,977	11,261	11,524	9,110	9,267	10,360	10,486
ips	111,055	111,103	113,188	105,322	98,931	106,983	102,595
and clover	2,462,002	2,386,223	2,292,638	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,330,791	2,261,664
Total	7,912,297	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,578,340	7,482,427

teady increase in the total acreage of the staple crops of the province has been cond, the area being 7,912,297 acres, or 153,714 acres more than that of 1889, and conably above that of any other year. The acreages of fall wheat and barley are less in any year of the table, while spring wheat has made a tremendous spread compared the area recorded for the three or four immediately previous. The area of oats, less than in 1889, exceeds that of any other year. Rye has a wider area than in f the years 1886-90, but it does not equal its average for the nine years. The nder of the crops show greater acreages both as compared with the previous year with their averages for the nine years 1882-90.

These crops together with pasture comprise about 90 per cent. of the cleared land, ag one-tenth of the improved land to be devoted to orchard and garden, minor, etc.

The area devoted to the crops named in the preceding	ng table (and for similar average
periods) is here presented by groups of counties:	•

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890	996,955	851,934	696,361	1.539,165	1,669,314	1,474,437	569,117	115,014	7,912,297
1889	949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1 450,920	582,343	93,962	7,758,583
1888	958,486	801,218	690,243	1,489,263	1,635,315	1,402,502	551,102	88,221	7,616,350
1887	932,076	781,833	656,184	1,455,376	1,609,981	1,371,322	539,460	82,852	7,429,084
1886	920,626	772,120	647,156	1,426,069	1,597,507	1,396,090	562,249	81,464	7,403,281
Average-				!			İ		
1885-90	946,233	797,097	676,022	1,473,154	1,626,271	1,410,549	558,242	90,772	7,578,340
1882-90	927,502	780,734	666,086	1,460,168	1,614,649	1,390,527	556,620	86,141	7,482,427

The Georgian Bay and East Midland counties are the only groups which fall behind their acreages of the previous year, but all the districts in the table show an increase compared with their respective averages for the terms of six and nine years.

AREAIN PASTURE.—The area in pasture is given in the appended table by county groups and for the province for each of the four years 1887-90, and also the rate of pasture land per 100 acres cleared in 1890:

Year.	Lake Brie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	Kast Midland,	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890	246,107	339,984	214,561	513,612	369,063	641,597	195,303	21,865	2,542,092
1889	249,623	319,428	221,087	511,618	410,416	685, 401	191,194	19,195	2,607,962
1888	2 39,330	307,879	213,925	504,840	406,620	665 ,13 9	179,823	18,048	2,535,604
1887	240,586	296,316	201,903	512,349	404,893	667,034	186,850	16,008	2,528,939
Per cent, of cleared land in 1890	17.6	25.6	20.6	22.4	16.0	27.9	23.3	14.0	21.8

The Lake Huron, West Midland and East Midland groups and the Northern Districts show an increase in the area of pasture land, but the decrease recorded in the other four groups is heavier, the result being a shrinkage of 65,870 acres in the total area in pasture of the province compared with the previous year. The ratio of pasture to cleared land is 21.8 per cent. for the province, ranging from 14.0 in the Northern Districts to 27.9 in the dairying counties of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group. The figures for these years do not include "bush" pasture.

PROPORTIONAL AREAS UNDER CROP. The relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land is given in the following tables by county groups for the years 1889 and 1890, together with the averages for the nine years 1882-90:

Lake Erie \begin{tabular}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Districts.	Fall Wheat. Spring Wheat.	Barky.	Oats.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Везпя	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Lake Huron 1889 97.7 9.2 53.7 167.3 .8 68.1 7.6 .6 .4 197.5 8.8 2.0 .8 9.9 62 82.90 122.2 30.3 51.7 151.0 .8 67.5 8.5 1.0 .5 194.8 10.7 2.0 .8 10.5 65	Lake Erie { 1889	153.3 4.3	29.3 1	35.3 9	.6 _[52.6	62.4	6.4	1.0	217.0	9.7	1.2	.6	2.1	713.2 694.8 714.4
Georgian Bay 1889 79.4 52.6 58.8 187.7 2.8 83.8 2.0 .5 .2 205.7 12.6 .7 1.0 12.7 700	Lake Huron . { 1889 '82-90	97.7 9.2 122.2 30.3	53.7 1 51.7 1	67.3 51.0	.8 68.1 .8 67.5	7.6 8.5	.6 [']	.4	197.5 194.8	8.8 10.7	2.0 2.0	.8 .8	9.9 10.5	624.4 652.3
\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Georgian Bay 1889	$\begin{array}{c c} 79.4 & 52.6 \\ 82.0 & 77.1 \end{array}$	58.8 1 55.0, 1	87.7° 2 56.9° 3	.8 83.8 .0 79.8	2.0 1.6	.5 .7	.3	205.7 195.7	12.6 14.0	.7 1.0	1.0 1.1	12.7 12.6	700.5 680.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa. 1890 4.3 54.6 34.6 178.8 12.9 37.2 12.5 14.5 1.6 268.7 16.7 1.1 .9 2.3 640 27.7 91.5 72.4 146.4 22.5 66.8 11.4 11.2 .9 200.8 15.1 2.7 1.2 73.6 73.	(*82-90 (*1890	117.1 35.9 53.5 85.0	61.2 1 111.6 1	$55.4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 42.2 \end{vmatrix} 12$.3 62.1 .3 78.8	12.9 15.1	1.1	.6 1.1	186.5 181.5	12.2 14.6,	2.9 2.6	1.0 1.3	15.9 14.1	667.1 725.6
Hand Ottawa. (82-90 7.6,54.3 44.1 176.3 15.8 42.8 8.8 12.8 1.5 255.3 17.8 8 7. 1.9 640	('82-90 :	71.4 74.2 4.3 54.6	131.7 1 34.6 1	27.8 14 78.8 12	.6 67.6 .9 37.2	13.4 12.51	7.4 14.5	.9 1.6	181.4 268.7	14.1 16.7	2.3 1.1	1.3	13.0 2.3	734.5 721.1 640.7
Northern Districts \begin{pmatrix} \ 82.90 & 34.4 & 92.9 & 104.6 & 145.7 & 23.5 & 64.4 & 9.0 & 7.0 & .7 & 192.5 & 15.5 & 1.5 & 1.0 & 7.1 & 698 \\ \ 1889 & 5.8 & 47.8 & 14.3 & 171.7 & 5.8 & 78.4 & 2.5 & 6.3 & .7 & 363.9 & 25.7 & .3 & 1.2 & 13.9 & 738 \\ \ 5.3 & 50.7 & 11.7 & 187.3 & 7.4 & 75.3 & 2.9 & 2.9 & .8 & 348.6 & 25.0 & .6 & 1.1 & 18.0 & 737 \\ \ \ \end{pmatrix}	(1890)	$7.6 54.3 \\ 27.7 91.5 $	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 44.1 & 1 \\ 72.4 & 1 \end{array} $	76.3 15 46.4 22	.8 42.8 .5 66.8	S.81	12.8	1.5	255.3 200.8	17.8 15.1	.8 2.7	.7. 1.2	1.9 7.3	640.5 677.9
	$\begin{pmatrix} 82-90 \\ 1890 \\ 1880 \end{pmatrix}$	5.8 47.8	104.6 1 14.3 1	$45.7 23 \ 71.7 5$.5 64.4 .8 78.4	$9.0 \\ 2.5$	7.0 6.3	.7	363.9	2 5.7'	.3	1.2	13.9	738.3
(*82-90 4.9 77.4 15.8 163.4 8.2 72.0 3.0 4.6 .7 362.6 25.6 .7 1.2 18.3 758 (1890 61.8 51.6 60.2 161.5 8.8 67 0 19.2 7.7 3.4 211.2 13.6 2.2 1.0 9.5 678 (1890 71.6 34.7 76.3 167.6 7.9 61.7 16.3 4.9 1.9 208.0 12.7 1.8 1.0 9.7 676	('82-90 (1890	61.8 51.6	60.2 1	61.5 8	.8 67 0	19.2	7.7	3.4	211.2	13.6.	2.2	1.0	9.5	678.7

The figures for the province show that out of every 1,000 acres cleared 678.7 are under crops specified, an increase of 2.6 acres compared with the ratio of the previous year, yet 2.6 less than the average for the nine years. The Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups fall below their respective figures for 1889, and the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence groups are the only districts which surpass their proportion per 1,000 acres for the term 1882-90. For the province a decrease over the previous year is noticed in three staple crops, fall wheat, barley and oats, and also in turnips, carrots remaining the same, while every other crop shows an increase. The Lake Erie counties lead the other groups in the proportional area of fall wheat, corn and beans, the Georgian Bay in pease, the West Midland in mangel-wurzels and turnips, the Lake Ontario in barley and carrots, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa in oats and buckwheat, the East Midland in spring wheat and rye, while the Northern Districts, as usual, are away ahead in hay and clover and potatoes.

FALL WHEAT.

Correspondents writing in November, 1889, stated that owing to the drouth the condition of the ground was such that it was next to impossible to prepare stubble land for seeding. The most unfavorable reports came from the south-western counties, where the land had been exceedingly dry, hard and lumpy. It was stated, also, that a considerable portion of the seed had failed to germinate owing to a lack of sufficient moisture. A better tone was apparent in the reports from the midland and eastern counties, as there the soil was generally in good condition at seeding, and summer fallowed lands were landing very well. The young wheat was regarded as fairly healthy, but rather backward wing to slow growth, and fears were expressed that it had hardly made sufficient head to mable it to stand the rigors of winter. The presence of the wire-worm was occalionally mentioned in some of the eastern counties. In the spring the crop was reported as presenting a very uneven condition throughout the province. Some fields were

name farm, according to the soil, cultivation and physical aspect of the country.

The May bulletin contained the following summary of the condition of the crop: Throughout the west seeding was driven late into the fall on account of the drouth, and the acreage was somewhat reduced thereby. When winter set in the crop had hardly made sufficient headway to stand the alternate freezing and thawing of the mild winter which followed, with insufficient snow to protect the young plants. On this account the suffered more or less from winter-killing, and in the extreme west it was uneven and poor. Considering all these unfavorable conditions, however, the crop in other portions of the province may be said to have wintered better than was expected, particularly in Huron, Bruce and Brant, but the night frosts and cold, dry northerly winds and rains, commencing in February and continuing late into the spring, played havor with the crop and greatly reduced its vitality and retarded its growth. On low, loamy soils the condition of the crop was very unpromising on account of the action of the frost, being patchy and delicate, but on light, rich loams where well underdrained, and especially where protected by bush or the lay of the land, and where the crop was got in early and the land well prepared, it generally presented a fine appearance. This was especially the case in Norfolk, Welland, Huron, Brant and a few other counties, while the worst reports came from Essex, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln and Halton. In these latter counties, Essex and Lambton more particularly, considerable fall wheat land was plowed up and seeded anew, and in many instances spring wheat was harrowed into bare patches amongst the fall wheat. The crop was considered backward in May, but little or no injury from insects had been reported.

A more cheerful state of affairs was outlined in the August bulletin, which reported that fall wheat throughout almost the whole of Western Ontario was of good quality and in every respect an unusually fine crop. In the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and West Midland counties the crop was almost invariably reported good, notwithstanding the loss by winterkilling. In the counties east of Kingston and along the Ottawa river, where the acreage is rather small, the reports regarding both yield and quality were encouraging. While the great majority of correspondents made no mention of damage to the crop by drouth or insects, reports of slight injury by weevil and midge were made by a few correspondents in nearly every section of the province. The excessive rains of spring were followed by great heat, which brought on such a rush of growth that much rust and shrinkage was expected, but the damage was said to be slight, and it was thought that the sample would not be materially affected. The berry was generally reported plump, the straw bright and the crop the best for years. Outting began from the 10th to the 15th of July in the more advanced counties, from the 15th to the 20th throughout most of western Ontario, and from the 25th of July to the 1st of August in the district east and north of Kingston. Harvesting weather was very favorable and the crop was housed in excellent condition.

In the reports sent in by correspondents in November the quality of fall wheat was more favorably commented upon than that of any other cereal, and many instances were given where the grain had gone some pounds per bushel over the standard

weight. The actual results of the threshing, however, showed that the crop did not average quite as high a yield per acre as was expected at the time of cutting. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups and for the province in each of the years 1889 and 1890, together with the average for the nine years 1882-90:

****		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	198,716	3,635,817	18.8	209,474	3,155,221	15.1	221,505	4,084,244	18.	
Lake Huron	107,765	2,247,001	20.9	127,201	1,811,876	14.2	146,249	2,825,766	19.	
Georgian Bay	66,705	1,206,527	18.1	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	80,232	1,622,787	20.	
West Midland	194,682	4,289,221	22.0	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	256,339	5,056,093	19.	
Lake Ontario	123,101	2,308,261	18.8	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	159,930	3,205,887	20.	
St. Law. and Ottawa	9,952	159,925	,16.1	12,521	231,359	18.5	16,543	296,073	17.	
East Midland	23,276	404,429	17.4	32,329	504,664	15.6	27,371	534,163	19.	
Northern Districts	904	16,202	17.9	677	10,420	15.4	554	10,527	19.	
Totals	720,101	14,267,383	19.8	822,115	13,001,865	15.8	908,723	17,635,540	19.	

The area of fall wheat in the province in 1890 is only 721,101 acres, being 102,014 less than that of the previous year and 188,622 less than the average for the nine years 1882-90—a very heavy decrease in so important a crop. The falling off in acreage is general, being observed in every group except the Northern Districts, where the area is a trifling one at the best. The average yield per acre of the province, however, is a very good one, being 19.8 bushels, or 4 bushels more than the figures for the nine years, and 4.0 bushels more than the average yield for 1889. To this last fact is due the result that notwithstanding the great shrinkage in acreage the total yield for the province is 1,265,518 bushels more than that of 1889, although it falls greatly below the average gross yield for the nine years. The West Midland group, which has the largest acreage, also has the best yield per acre, the average for these counties being 22.0 bushels. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group gives the lowest average yield, being only 16.1 bushels per acre. The Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland groups each exceed their total yield of the previous year, and so, of course, do the newer Northern Districts, but not one of the old groups equals its average total yield for the nine years period.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT. There has been a considerable increase in acreage, and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing, except on clay land which was rather dry and stiff, was most suitable for a good start. The general appearance of the fields as correspondents wrote was such as to evoke frequent expressions of admiration. The chief cause for fear lay in the fact that the plant had made rather too rank a growth. Scattering mention was made of injury by the Hessian fly on early sown fields, and the wire worm and white grub were reported in a few localities, but the prevailing opinion was that a better outlook for the new crop of fall wheat had never been reported during the first week of November.

SPRING WHEAT.

The August bulletin, which was made up from reports sent in on or before the 12th of that month, stated that it would not be safe at that date to assert that the crop of spring wheat would be better than an average, for although the figures submitted as the anticipated yield averaged slightly above the standard, the reports of the condition of the crop by the same authorities were not so encouraging. When correspondents wrote harvesting had not been completed except in a very few of the more advanced townships, while in the counties where most of the spring wheat is grown a large proportion of the grain was at least a week from maturity, and its condition depended much upon the state of the weather between that time and the harvest. A majority of the correspondents declared the crop to be "fair" or "promising," and generally good on high land, but there was an almost unanimous complaint of much injury to low-lying wheat from the wet, cold and late spring. In some localities a blight which reddened the leaves was complained of, and in the central counties midge and weevil were accredited with doing much damage, but the majority of reports agreed that the crop had suffered but little from insects or drouth. The bearded varieties, especially Colorado, seemed to be most in favor, and White Russian, French Imperial and Wild Goose were more commended than the Fyfe seed wheats, whether of Scotch or Manitoba growth.

The November bulletin had a lugubrious tone when it spoke of spring wheat. It stated that the crop was a comparative failure, for while in some cases a good yield of fair quality was reported, the majority of correspondents spoke of a light return much below the standard weight. In the lake districts the midge did injury in addition to rust, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the joint worm left evil effects. The following table gives figures of acreage and yield for 1889 and 1890, and also the average for the nine years 1882-90:

1	Ī	1890.		· 	1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	23,548	310,647	13.2	5,911	85,803	14.5	 12,4 21	181,356	14.6	
Lake Huron	30,245	469,332	15.5	11,966	149,081	12.5	36,262	501,582	13.8	
Georgian Bay	70,508	934,079	13.2	54,014	737,749	13.7	75,406	1,092,334	14.5	
West Midland	72,049	1,192,801	16.6	32,206	426,573	13.2	78,662	1,164,069	14.8	
Lake Ontario	195,498	2,323,621	11.9	122,676	1,841,946	15.0	166,151	2,638,523	15.9	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	125,660	1,407,723	11.2	106,498	1,559,737	14.6	117,826	1,884,084	16.0	
East Midland	76,801	936,894	12.2	58,882	782,276	13.3	73,905	1,060,093	14.3	
Northern Districts	7,444	108,808	14.6	6,457	114,542	17.7	8,793	157,786	17.9	
Totals	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	569,426	8,679,827	15.2	

An increase in the acreage of this crop is seen in every county group, the area of spring wheat in the province being 203,143 acres more than in 1889, or an increase of 51 per cent. Although the acreage is larger than the average for the nine years, the small yield of 12.8 bushels per acre in 1890 does not permit the total yield of the province to equal its average for the period of 1882-90, for which term the average yield per acre was 15.2. The total yield of 1890, however, is 1,986,198 bushels more than that of the previous year. The best average yield is noted in the West Midland counties, being 16.6 bushels, and in the Lake Huron group the average is 15.5 bushels, but the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups fall below the average for the province. Notwithstanding a largely augmented acreage there is a falling off in the total yields of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group and the Northern Districts compared with their respective yields of the previous year.

BARLEY.

Although the report concerning barley contained in the August bulletin was more or less anticipative, it proved to be so accurate in the main that it is here quoted in full: 46 Barley is somewhat light in yield and uncertain in color, so that taking into account the decreased area under cultivation the crop is likely to be 4,000,000 bushels less than the average, and probably not a great deal will rank firstclass. The wet, cool spring followed by the dry, hot weather at maturing time did a considerable amount of damage to this cereal, and unfortunately as the harvesting weather has been somewhat unfavorable in many localities, the grain has been discolored by rain both before and after cutting. The early varieties escaped this misfortune to a large extent, but otherwise the crop has suffered very generally to a greater or less degree. But a large proportion of the crop had still to be cut at the time of reporting, and it is difficult to state its precise condition in this respect. This was largely the case in the northern and eastern counties of the province, and it is to be hoped that the harvest has there been secured in a satisfactory condition. Reports respecting the imported two-rowed barley—of which small samples were sown by many farmers—are perhaps about equally divided for and against. It has been ascertained that this variety is from a week to ten days later in maturing than the ordinary six-rowed barley, but as it had been cut in hardly a single instance it was difficult to express a definite or reliable opinion upon it, and the reports are very guarded in this respect. So far however the evidence does not warrant the belief that it is in any marked degree superior to the ordinary varieties, in spite of the fact that it has been favored by a season of unusual rainfall and slow growth.

The November bulletin confirmed the reports of a considerable discoloration of barley, more especially among the late sown. In that bulletin, also, it was stated that there was a divided house on the question of the two-rowed barley which was being tested for the British market. While a few glowing accounts were given as to yield and quantity, by far the greater number of returns classed it as no better than the six-rowed variety, and it has the disadvantage of taking from a week to ten days longer to mature. The result of the threshing proved that the yield was even lighter than was anticipated to August. Following is a comparison of acreage and yield by county groups and for the province for 1889, 1890 and the nine years 1882-90:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.		Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	47,045	966,480	20.5	40,070	964,925	24.1	39,041	959,400	24.6	
Lake Huron	66,347	1,613,851	24.3	69,908	1,734,729	24.8	61,895	1,643,581	26.6	
Georgian Bay	46,358	1,119,210	24.1	60, 443	1,535,281	25.4	53,823	1,358,320	25.2	
West Midland	142,206	3,806,364	26.8	156,880	4,533,985	28.9	134,015	3,790,844	28.3	
Lake Ontario	256,753	5,268,439	20.5	352,678	9,760,205	27.7	294,777	7,637,001	25.9	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	79,616	1,569,872	19.7	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	95,812	2,292,100	23.9	
East Midland	60,772	1,208,642	19.9	92,272	2,361,746	25.6	83,204	1,982,368	23.8	
Northern Districts	2,229	47,311	21.2	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,798	42,120	23.4	
Totals	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	875,286	23,3 86,388	26.7	764,36 5	19,705,734	25.8	

Only 701,326 acres have been given to barley, which is 173,960 acres less than in 1889, and a decrease of 63,039 acres compared with the average for the nine years 1882-90. The average yield per acre for the province is unusually light, being but 22.2 bushels, as against 26.7 bushels in the previous year and 25.8 bushels for the nine years period. The total yield is therefore an exceedingly small one, being 7,786,219 bushels less than in 1889, and, as was predicted in the August bulletin, fully 4,000,000 bushels below the

average for the term of years. The decrease in acreage occurred in every group excepting the Lake Erie counties and the Northern Districts, but in the last named group the area is merely a nominal one. The West Midland counties average 26.8 bushels per acre (they also show the best average yield in 1889 and for the nine years), but no other group reaches the provincial average for either 1890 or the nine years. The poorest average yields are this year observed in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, neither of which reach 20 bushels to the acre.

OATS.

At the time correspondents wrote their reports for the August bulletin the oat harvest was only commencing, except in the south-western counties of the province, where operations were well under way. The opinion was generally expressed that the yield would be a light one, both in regard to pounds to the bushel and bushels to the acre. The straw was also described as rather short. As in the case of barley, the crop suffered severely from the wet and backward spring and the heat and drouth which followed. These conditions, together with a red, rusty blight which, attacked the crop very early in the summer, appear to have been the chief sources of injury. The largest amount of damage from all causes was reported from the southern lake shore counties, while in more northerly districts—particularly in the counties of Huror, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe—its condition was considered up to the average. In these counties the greater portion of the crop was still unripe at the time of reporting, but it presented a fine appearance, having largely recovered from the effects of the blight. Early varieties on well drained land have been most successful.

According to the November reports the oat crop proved a great disappointment, as the yield was not so large as was hoped for, and the berry was also quite small and light. The straw was considerably rusted, which injured it for feeding purposes. The blight left evil effects in various sections both east and west. The acreage and yield in 1889 and 1890, and the average for the nine years 1882-90, are as follows:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	185,806	4,429,838	23.8	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	165,776	5,877,415	35.5	
Lake Huron	223,749	6,507,605	29.1	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	180,804	6,286,961	34.8	
Georgian Bay .	177,625	5,320,863	30.0	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	153,496	4,997,150	32.6	
West Midland.	406,897	12,618,834	31.0	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	340,093	12,756,012	37.5	
Lake Ontario	327,206	9,215,067	28.2	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	286,131	10,276,569	35 9	
St.L. & Ottawa.	411,408	10,530,752	25.6	437,487	13,171,243	30.1	382,761	12,198,526	31.9	
East Midland .	122,936	3,428,369	27.9	139,070	4,730,060	34.0	115,867	3,599,451	31,1	
Nor'n. Districts.	26,739	716,879	26.8	23,857	735,329	30.8	18,562	574,192	30.9	
Totals	1,882,366	52,768,207	28.0	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	1,643,490	56,566,276	34.4	

The oat crop falls behind its record of 1889 in both area and yield, the acreage being less by 41,078 and the total yield 11,578,094 bushels below that of the previous year. The fact that the average yield per acre was 5.5 bushels per acre more in 1889 than in 1890, however, has more to do with the shortage of the crop than the narrowing of the area has. Although the average acreage for the nine years was less than the area reported in 1890 the average total yield was greater, owing to the fact that the average yield per acre for 1882-90 was 34.4 bushels as against the lean record of 28.0 bushels in

the present year. Of the eight groups, five show a slight increase in acreage, but the ecrease in the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties is reater by the figures already quoted. The highest average yield per acre is observed in the West Midland group, but even there it reaches only 31.0 bushels, which is 3.4 ushels below the average of the province for the nine years. In the Lake Erie group the average yield per acre was only 23.8 bushels, and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa buntles, where the acreage of oats is the greatest in the province, the average yield per cre is 25.6 bushels.

The Oat Blight. Prof. Panton, of the Agricultural College, was consulted especting the blight on oats referred to by correspondents, and in a report on the subset to the Bureau he says: "Some time ago samples of affected grain were sent to me om the eastern part of the province, and I also noticed similar conditions elsewhere, tat first appeared as if an insect was the cause of the trouble, but in the specimens exmined I saw none. Some observers have noticed in samples the pupa cases of the lessian fly, but not in such numbers as to account for so general a blight upon the grain. In the cases where rust affected the blades, it is likely that this resulted after the plant ad become weakened and its vitality so impaired as to render it liable to attack by a arasitic plant like rust. It seems to me that the trouble is due more to climatic contitions, such as frost or excessive moisture, than to insects or to parasitic plants, and at resent I am inclined to the view that excessive moisture was largely to blame. As far I can learn no definite conclusion has been arrived at regarding the cause of the blight, though it has commanded a good deal of attention both in Canada and the United States."

RYE.

The condition of this crop in May was reported as generally satisfactory. It had affered more or less from winter killing, but not to such an extent as to impair the prosect for an average crop. Its growth, however, was a little backward in the east, where is chiefly raised. According to the August bulletin rye had given a fair yield throughput the province wherever grown, and had already been well secured in most cases, n eastern Ontario, however, it was somewhat light on the ground, owing, it was aid, to winter killing. What little mention was made of rye in the November reports was favorable. The acreage devoted to the cultivation of this crop, however, is very mall, and it now holds a position of little more than local importance in the province. Collowing is a table showing the acreage and yield for 1890 and the previous year, and also the average for the years 1882-90.

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush . per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	13,994	201,896	14.4	13,142	161,139	12.3	12,011	185,714	15.5	
Lake Huron	1,732	32,648	18.8	981	17,758	18.1	979	17,297	17.7	
Georgian Bay	4,069	61,822	15.2	2,903	52,181	18.0	2,947	52,602	17.8	
West Midland	5,649	93,785	16.6	5,449	78,643	14.4	5,110	83,943	16.4	
Lake Ontario	28,273	386,172	13.7	30,548	458,854	15.0	32,722	483,038	14.8	
St. Law. and Ottawa	29,576	475,333	16,1	22,072	425,818	19.3	34,224	611,487	17.9	
East Midland	18,858	294,881	15.6	14,074	220,020	15.6	18,681	292,023	15.6	
Northern Districts	910	16,808	18.5	937	17,266	18.4	936	18,060	19.3	
Totals	103,061	1,563,345	15.2	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	107,610	1,744,164	120	

The area of rye, while 12,955 acres more than in the previous year, is 4,549 acres less than the average for the nine years 1882-90. The average yield for the year is 15.2 bushels, being .7 bushels less than in 1889, and exactly a bushel below the standard for the nine years. A decrease in the acreage is noticed in the Lake Ontario group and in the Northern Districts, but every other group shows an increase. The crop however, is not likely to increase very much in importance.

PEASE.

August reports concerning pease indicated that the crop would be a fair though rather uneven one. It suffered more than any other crop from the rains of May and June, and on low clay lands it was almost a failure. The straw was afterwards scalded by the hot, dry weather which followed, and this throughout the Lake Erie counties appeared to have materially checked the growth of the vine and the filling of the pods. The crop was pronounced a very poor one in that district, but throughout the rest of the province the yield promises to be not much behind the average. In the south west a large portion of the pea crop had been harvested as correspondents wrote, and it was said to have been secured in good condition; elsewhere operations were just about to commence. In the older portions of the province, notably in Essex, Kent and parts of Middlesex, the bug was more injurious than usual, but in other sections the pest had not extended its operations to any marked extent. Worms were also reported as doing injury in Huron, Bruce and Grey.

In the November bulletin it was stated that pease had been attacked in nearly every district by the bug, but the least complaints regarding the pest came from the river counties. While the crop suffered much from rain on low and undrained lands, on high and sandy soils a good yield was the rule. The table following gives the acreage and yield for 1889 and 1890, together with the average for the nine years 1882-90:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels	Bush. per. acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per. acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	84,196	1,262,693	15.0	71,837	1,243,765	17.3	61,462	1,135,017	18.5	
Lake Huron	104,950	2,223,672	21.2	88,652	1,629,066	18.4	80,766	1,763,329	21.8	
Georgian Bay	86,074	1,868,911	21.7	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	78,021	1,668,356	21.4	
West Midland	170,901	3,284,924	19.2	154,671	2,697,323	17.4	135,828	2,889,896	21.3	
Lake Ontario	181,216	3,538,243	19.5	162,758	3,029,343	18.6	151,278	2,997,392	19.8	
St. Law. and Ottawa	85,596	1,717,316	20.1	82,426	1,677,185	20.3	92,949	1,802,716	19.4	
East Midland	56,064	1,223,871	21.8	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	51,207	973,799	19.0	
Northern Districts	12,209	269,683	22.1	9,592	219,749	22.9	8,174	187,619	23.0	
Totals	781,206	15,389,313	19.7	708,068	13,509,237	19.1	659,685	13,418,124	20.3	

This crop continues to grow in favor, an increase in the acreage being observed in every county group compared with the previous year, amounting in all to 73,138 acres. The yield per acre for the province, while .6 bushels higher than that of 1889, is .6 bushels lower than the average for the nine years 1882-90. The total yield is 1,880,076 bushels more than that of the previous year. The average yield per acre for the nine years is exceeded in the hake Huron, Georgian Bay and East Midland groups and in the Northern Districts, but in the Lake Erie counties the remarkably small yield of 15.0 bushels per acre is returned. The largest acreage is found in the Lake Ontario group, and the crop is also very popular in the West Midland and Lake Huron counties.

INDIAN CORN.

When the August returns were sent in by correspondents there were indications of favorable crop in Essex and Kent, the corn region of the province, and in parts of Igin, Lambton and Middlesex. In the counties fronting on the lakes, between Elgin and Halton, the prospects were not so good, but elsewhere, and especially in the eastern art of the province, it was believed there would be an abundant supply of fodder corn. The crop was rather backward, however, owing to the wet seeding time and the cool spell hich followed it. These conditions combined did a large amount of injury in the estern corn district, where in a number of instances seed had to be planted a second me. The general drouth which set in later was also adverse to the growth, but the lowery weather in the early part of August improved the condition of the crop, so that was said to have recovered itself in large measure.

The November bulletin characterised the quality of corn as below the average, wing to rainy weather it was rather soft and there was a tendency to mould in the crib, he acreage and yield for 1890 and the previous year are given in the following table by punty groups and for the province, together with the average for the eight years 1882-90:

Districts.		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the eight years 1882-90.			
	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	
Lake Erie	99,914	6,696,013	67.0	85,284	3,899,376	45.7	93,848	6,516,708	69.4	
Lake Huron	13,590	793,611	58.4	9,877	402,988	40.8	9,831	597,472	60.8	
Georgian Bay	3,346	182,062	54.4	2,003	96,414	48.1	1,539	81,650	53.1	
West Midland	33,590	2,092,447	62.3	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	27,436	1,775,427	64.7	
Lake Ontario	34,692	1,948,478	56.2	31,842	1,733,524	54.4	28,779	1,689,691	58.	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	28,764	1,792,316	62.3	21,679	1,326,955	61.2	19,195	1,094,587	57.0	
East Midland	9,549	491,469	51.5	8,404	433,625	51.6	6,979	356,862	51.1	
Northern Districts	391	14,785	37.8	370	16,736	45.2	325	13,124	40.4	
Totals	223,836	14,011,181	62.6	187,116	9,248,199	49.4	187,932	12,125,521	64.1	

Corn in the ear is raised chiefly in the Lake Erie counties, where 99,914 acres, or about 45 per cent. of the entire corn area of the province, are given to the crop. The total acreage of corn is 36,720 more than in 1889, and every group has helped to swell the increase. The average yield per acre of the province while very far ahead of that of the previous year of failure, falls 1.9 bushels below the average for the eight years. The average yield of 67.0 bushels per acre in the Lake Erie group is 2.5 bushels more han the provincial average for 1882-90, but falls short by 2.4 bushels of its own record or the eight years. The total yield of the province, 14,011,181 bushels, looks large commared with that of the poor corn year of 1889, or even with the average for the eight years, at it is 3,425,599 bushels less than the magnificent yield of 1888.

BUCKWHEAT.

Correspondents had very little to say about buckwheat. This crop commands but a ry limited area, being confined chiefly to a few counties in the Lake Erie, Lake Ontario d St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups, and the county of Hastings. The yield per acre is reported above the average, and the quality was described as good. The frost touched

the crop slightly. The acreage and yield for 1889 and 1890, and also the average for 1882-90, is given in the following table:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the eight years 1883-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	
Lake Erie	12,029	253,371	21.1	8,773	164,100	18.7	10,006	202,051	20.2	
Lake Huron	2,419	38,257	15.8	720	13,008	18.1	1,130	21,056	18.6	
Georgian Bay	1,522	28,094	18.5	464	7,581	16.3	746	12,962	17.4	
West Midland	2,990	59,942	20.0	1,743	32,473	18.6	2,322	45,490	19.6	
Lake Ontario	27,280	605,902	22.2	17,614	344,931	19.6	17,044	373,858	21.9	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	33,488	825,706	24.7	22,149	596,859	26.9	27,330	649,612	23.8	
East Midland	9,402	219,012	23.3	4,569	104,831	22.9	5,499	123,708	22.5	
Northern Districts	981	23,436	23.9	366	8,795	24.0	500	12,621	25.2	
Totals	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	56,398	1,272,578	22.6	64,577	1,441,358	22.3	

The total area of 90,111 acres is 33,713 acres greater than that of the previous year, and 25,534 acres more than the average for the eight years. Every county group shows an increase in the acreage. This, together with the fact that the average yield per acre is .2 bushel more than in 1889, and .5 bushel more than the average for 1882-90, explains the largely augmented total yield.

BEANS.

Heavy rains delayed planting, and the crop was consequently in a rather backward condition when correspondents wrote in August. On well selected soils where care had been bestowed on their culture, beans were reported as giving excellent promise, not withstanding the drouth of July, but lack of moisture told heavily against the crop on clay soils. In the few localities in eastern Ontario where beans are specially grown a splendid crop was anticipated. The autumn report concerning the crop was to the effect that it was hardly a fair yield, and that on account of wet weather it was late in ripening and difficult to gather. Very late beans were slightly affected by frost. The acreage and yield for 1889 and 1890, together with the average for the eight years 1882-90, are as follows:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the eight years, 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	30,323	585,846	19.3	15,069	232,362	15.4	16,522	319,709	19.	
Lake Huron	729	11,278	15.5	473	8,662	18.3	577	11,783	20.	
Georgian Bay	429	8,424	19.6	215	4,300	20.0	240	4,426	18.	
West Midland	917	17,033	18.6	695	13,297	19.1	1,071	22,083	20.	
Lake Ontario	2,530	44,739	17.7	1,741	32,632	18.7	2,084	44,071	21.	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	3,660	75,209	20.5	2,999	70,656	23.6	3,207	76,181	23.	
East Midland	757	16,491	21.8	533	7,914	14.8	556	10,748	19.	
Northern Districts	111	2,321	20.9	105	2,070	19.7	74	1,540	20.	
Totals	39,456	761,341	19.3	21,830	371,893	17 0	24,331	490,541	20.	

Fully three-fourths of the bean area is to be found in the Lake Erie group, where 30,323 acres (over double its own acreage of last year) are returned for the crop, the county of Kent alone now devoting nearly 25,000 acres to beans. The average yield per acre of this great bean growing group of counties is exactly the same as that for the remainder of the province, which is 19.3 bushels, being 2.3 bushels more than in the previous year, but .9 bushel below the average for the eight years. The total area of beans is 17,626 acres greater than that of 1889, and 15,254 acres of this increase is noted in the Lake Erie group. The total yield for the province is over double that of the preceding year.

FIELD ROOTS.

Thunder storms in midsummer, quickly followed by unusually hot weather, got the soil into a rather baked condition, and threatened the success of turnips, mangels and carrots. Frequent rains in the early part of the growing season also fostered weeds to an unusual extent, which rendered the cultivation of roots exceedingly difficult. In the autumn bulletin correspondents (under date of November 10) wrote that the recent fine weather had generally been taken advantage of by farmers to raise and house roots of all kinds, and that it was likely that these crops would be saved in good condition.

Potatoes. The August bulletin stated that low lands, owing to the copious rains of spring, proved bad for potatoes, much of the seed having rotted. On high and well-drained soils a more cheering condition was reported. Premature ripening of the vines was complained of in various sections, but more especially in the eastern part of the province. Several correspondents writing in August expressed a fear that the tubers would be under-sized, and according to the November bulletin their fears were realised, for potatoes were therein described as "light in yield and small in sample." The crop did best on the lighter soils, but was almost a failure on clay lands. In the south-western counties it was reported as below the average in yield and small in size, but of fair quality, and little rot was complained of. The best reports regarding quality and general condition came from the Georgian Bay and West Midland counties, but even in these groups the the rot was prevalent. In fact, rot was complained of from all quarters, and as it is not always prevented by housing it was feared that the net yield might be still further diminished by the spring. The following table gives the acreage and yield for 1889 and 1890, and also the average for 1882-90:

40		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	14.640	1,156,746	79.0	13,295	836,971	63.0	16,098	1,700,152	105.6	
Lake Huron	12,706	1,321,519	104.0	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,782	1,451,802	113.6	
Georgian Bay	14,211	2,071,965	145.8	12,974	1,397,613	107.7	13,687	1,747,484	127.7	
West Midland	27,821	3,255,232	117.0	23,228	1,958,035	84.3	26,746	3,119,141	116.6	
Lake Ontario	33,670	3,251,595	96.6	30,545	2,928,942	95.9	31,656	3,486,483	110.1	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	38,335	4,477,866	116.8	37,938	3,870,337	102.0	38,737	4,811,710	124.2	
East Midland	12,711	1,442,281	113.5	13,225	1,781,113	134.7	12,310	1,511,123	122.8	
Northern Districts	4,000	583,913	146.0	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,903	433,321	149.3	
Totals	158,094	17,561,117	111.1	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	154,919	18,261,21	111	

The area of potatoes is 12,282 acres greater than that of 1889, and the average yield per acre is 12.6 bushels more, which means an increase in the total yield of 3,205,588 bushels. The total yield of 1890, however, falls 700,099 bushels short of the average for 1882-90, in spite of the increased acreage, owing to the fact that the average yield of 111.1 bushels per acre is 6.8 bushels below the average for the nine years. Compared with 1889, the East Midland is the only group revealing a decrease in the acreage. The average yield of 146.0 bushels per acre in the Northern Districts is a tribute to the richness of the virgin soil in the new settlements, yet the return falls short by 3.3 bushels of the average yield per acre of that group for the years 1882-90. The Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, as usual, have the largest acreages of potatoes, but the first-named group has an average yield per acre of only 96.6 bushels, which is not as bad, however, as that of the Lake Eric counties, where only 79.0 bushels per acre are returned. The yield in the Lake Huron counties is also below the average of the province for the year.

MANGEL-WURZELS. Although mangels suffered considerably by the hot weather immediately following heavy rains, the crop on the whole turned out to be a splendid one, being of good quality and much above the average yield. As the acreage had been considerably increased and the crop was well housed, the season of 1890 may be regarded as a most successful one for mangel-wurzels. The following is a comparative table of acreage and yield for 1889, 1890, and 1882-90:

		1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.				
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.		
Lake Erie	1,607	701,312	436	1,666	491,490	295	1,323	514,130	389		
Lake Huron	3,370	1,562,735	464	2,638	945,326	358	2,394	1,036,984	433		
Georgian Bay	1,229	497,619	405	770	321,398	417	1,007	419,287	416		
West Midland	8,946	4,203,084	470	7,223	2,200,121	305	6,229	2,792,532	448		
Lake Ontario	6,027	2,756,943	457	5,594	2,036,926	364	5,181	2,270,311	438		
St. Law. and Ottawa.	2,447	922,461	377	1,735	619,419	357	1,715	633,037	369		
East Midland	2,276	933,584	410	1,513	590,423	390	1,237	490,516	397		
Northern Districts	51	16,780	329	72	18,375	255	81	21,148	261		
Totals	25,953	11,594,518	447	21,211	7,223,478	341	19,167	8,177,945	427		

The crop continues to grow in the good opinion of agriculturists, except in the Lake Erie counties and the Northern districts, where mangels are never extensively raised. Not only is there an increase in acreage, but the average yield per acre for the province is far ahead of that of the previous year and also of that of the term 1882-90. The average yield of the province for the nine years is this year exceeded in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups.

CARROTS. The yield of carrots was better than ordinary, and the remarks concerning mangel-wurzels might be repeated as applying to this crop also. Carrots are

coming into favor again.	The following table gives the acreage and yield by
oups:	

		1890.		The same	1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.				
ricts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	200,722 351,411 410,633 832,850 1,067,375 473,030 271,424	Bush, per acre.		
	982	299,056	305	882	204,078	231	717	200,722	280		
on	1,048	371,141	354	1,047	286,000	273	1,003	351,411	350		
Bay	1,145	417,300	364	1,015	347,028	342	1,129	410,633	364		
land	2,563	959,592	374	2,355	664,267	282	2,272	832,850	367		
rio	2,918	1,097,486	376	3,157	1,055,037	334	- 2,860	1,067,375	378		
nd Ottawa.	2,141	678,081	317	1,723	496,109	288	1,546	473,030	306		
and	989	346,111	350	935	331,296	354	822	271,424	330		
Districts	191	41,775	219	147	48,144	328	137	34,716	253		
	11,977	4,210,542	352	11,261	3,431,959	305	10,486	3,642,161	347		

ion of 716 acres in the area and an increase of 47 bushels in the average acre have resulted in making the total yield of carrots 778,583 bushels more than a previous year, while it is 568,381 bushels more than the average for the nine he Lake Ontario group is the only district which does not show an increase in the crop compared with the previous year. The poorest yields are observed in ern Districts and the Lake Erie counties, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Midland groups also fall below the average of the province for the year, but yields of the four other groups, more especially those of the Lake Ontario and land counties, raise the average for the year 5 bushels above the standard of years 1882-90.

and in addition were attacked by the fly. But in spite of the fears expressed condents in August, the crop gave relatively the best yield of any in its class. In the crop generally as small in some localities, although late rains eved the crop generally. Favorable weather for pitting was anticipated. The dyield for 1889 and 1890, together with the averages for 1882 90, are given in ing table:

	8. Acres, Bush 2,579 856 12,636 5,531 13,345 5,676 1 36,316 14,978	1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
ricts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	
	2,579	859,137	333	2,896	779,100	269	2,181	749,789	344	
on	12,636	5,531,452	438	12,948	3,978,598	307	12,551	4,825,564	384	
Bay	13,345	5,678,382	426	13,038	4,536,222	348	12,322	4,887,500	397	
land	36,316	14,975,082	412	35,065	10,440,234	298	34,696	13,905,782	401	
rio	32,509	15,085,001	464	33,037	12,202,146	369	29,129	11,796,512	405	
nd Ottawa.	5,360	1,967,738	367	4,479	1,601,906	358	4,002	1,337,625	334	
and	6,145	2,194,655	357	7,339	2,662,901	363	5,638	1,948,568	346	
Districts	2,165	749,116	346	2,301	820,153	356	2,076	655,255	316	
	111,055	47,040,563	424	111,103	37,021,260	333	102,595	40,106,595	35	

This is the only root crop which has shrunk in area, the number of acres being 48 less than in 1889, although the Georgian Bay, West Midland and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups each show an increase as compared with their respective acreages in the previous year. The average yield per acre for the province, however, is 91 bushels more than that of 1889, and 33 more than that of 1882-90, and the consequence is an increase in the total yield of 10,019,303 bushels compared with the crop of 1889, and 6,933,968 bushels compared with the average for the nine years. The splendid average yield of 464 bushels per acre is recorded for the Lake Ontario counties, and three other groups also go over the average for the nine years. The average yield of the Lake Eric counties, the lowest for the year, is identical with the average of the province in 1889, which was a very poor year for turnips, and this group is the only one which does not surpass its own average for the nine years.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The condition of clover in the spring was not very satisfactory, being very similar to that of fall wheat. The seed appears to have made a very good catch, but the light snow. fall during the winter afforded but little protection to the roots, and much damage was also caused by alternate freezing and thawing, especially on low meadows and where the land was low and poorly drained. Some correspondents in May said that it looked as if the roots might yet be raked into heaps and the land replowed for other crops. But on high and sandy soils the new clover presented a more encouraging appearance, and promised a good crop should conditions continue favorable. The most serious damage from all causes occurred in the south-western counties, more especially in Essex and Kent. In the central, northern and eastern portions of the province the reports were more cheerful in tone. With the exception of the counties of Dundas and Stormont and a few other localities along the St. Lawrence, every county reporting in August gave unanimous expression to the opinion that the hay crop was a magnificent one. Manycorrespondents reported that so big a crop had never been known in their respective neighborhoods. In the western and central counties hay was saved in splendid condition, but "catchy" weather was reported in various sections further east. Taken altogether, however, the crop was not only a large one, but its general quality was first-class. In different parts of the province there was no room in the barns for the cut, and an unusual number of hay stacks were to be seen. Cutting was rather later than usual. The midge was reported in several counties, and was spoken of as likely to thin the yield of clover seed. The acceage and yield in 1889 and 1890, together with the average for 1882-90, are given in the following table:

	1	1890.			1889.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.			
Districts.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per	
Lake Erie	286,576	525,644	1.83	296,596	508,450	1.71	274,032	403,023	1.4	
Lake Huron	270,648	484,865	1.79	257,147	399,795	1.55	233,194	330,261	1.4	
Georgian Bay	209,795	375,602	1.79	211,275	309,338	1.46	191,497	251,471	1.3	
West Midland	433,638	897,491	2.07	419,362	681,957	1.63	408,271	632,981	1.5	
Lake Ontario	417,641	760,974	1.82	404,637	649,232	1.60	406,197	576,787	1.4	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	618,434	895,976	1.45	595,669	918,604	1.54	554,200	747,169	1.8	
East Midland	168,581	267,568	1.59	157,131	906,714	1.32	153,088	188,288	1.2	
Northern Districts	56,689	97,795	1 73	44,406	54,223	1.22	41,185	51,684		
Totals	2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75	2,386,223	3,728.313	1.56	2,261,664	3,181,614	1	

otal yield of 4,305,915 tons, which is 577,602 tons more than that of the preyear, and 1,124,301 tons more than the average for the nine years 1882-90, is due increase both in area and yield. The acreage of 1889 is enlarged by 75,779, and verage yield per acre of that year is exceeded by .19 ton. A decrease in acreage ared with the previous year is observed in the Lake Erie and Georgian Bay counties, he splendid yields in each of these groups lift their total returns considerably above respective records in 1889. None of the county groups fall as low as the average province for the nine years, and but one, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, goes below verage of the province for 1889. The West Midland counties show the magnificent ge yield per acre of 2.07 tons.

CLOVER SEED. The raising of clover for seed has been but little practised in this nee of late years, owing to repeated failures of the crop. This year will not likely treat encouragement to farmers, for while a few fields were reported as good, the ity of correspondents represented the crop as not worth the threshing. The most able reports came from Prince Edward and some of the river counties. The midge, nal, pursued its destructive work in nearly every district, but much injury was also by drouth immediately after harvest. Frost did not seriously affect the crop.

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS. The aggregate yield of a crop must of a depend upon two things, viz., the acreage and average yield, and each of these is dealt with elsewhere. In the following table the net results of acreage and are shown by county groups and for the province for a series of years. The column 85-90 is inserted to correspond with the table of values, some of the items in which computed only from 1885:

ld Crops.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885-90.	1882-90.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
wheat	14,267,383	13,001,865	13,830,787	14,440,611	18,071,142	15,848,345	17,635,540
g wheat	7,683,905	5,697,707	6,453,559	5,633,117	9,518,553	7,352,787	8,679,827
y	15,600,169	23,386,388	23,366,569	17,134,830	19,512,278	19,255,637	19,705,734
	52,768,207	64,346,301	65,466,911	49,848,101	58,665,608	57,720,812	56,566,276
	1,563,345	1,431,679	1,295,302	894,887	1,106,462	1,260,530	1,744,164
	15,389,313	13,509,237	14,269,863	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,231,945	13,418,124
	14,011,181	9,248,199	17,436,780	8,404,752	10,805,309	11,774,602	12,125,521
wheat	2,053,720	1,272,578	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,463,886	1,441,358
	761,341	371,893	534,526	275,975	482,072	487,062	490,541
oes	17,561,117	14,355,529	22,273,607	10,678,000	16,012,358	16,995,293	18,261,216
el-wurzels	11,594,518	7,223,478	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,787,743	8,497,148	8,177,940
ts	4,210,543	3,431,959	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,431,307	3,642,161
ps	47,040,563	37,021,260	47,640,237	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,885,717	40,106,598
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
and clover	4,304,915	3,728,313	2,009,017	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,230,409	3,181,614

wheat, spring wheat, rye and potatoes have each a considerably larger yield in the previous year, but both fall greatly behind their averages for the nine years 90. Barley and oats are less than in 1889, as well as below their averages for the rears. All the other crops exceed their aggregates both for the previous year and

for the nine years period. The increases in the total yields of buckwheat, mangel-wurzels and hay and clover are relatively the largest compared with their averages for the nine years. Barley, fall and spring wheats have had the greatest proportional decline compared with 1882-90.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE YIELD. The table following presents the per cent. ratios of aggregate production of the several crops in 1890 by county groups and for the province as compared with the nine years 1882-90:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat,	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	89	171	101	75	109	111	103	125	183	130	68	136	149	115
Lake Huron	80	94	98	104	189	126	133	182	96	147	91	151	106	115
Georgian Bay	74	86	82	106	118	112	223	217	190	149	119	119	102	116
West Midland	85	102	100	99	112	114	118	132	77	142	104	151	115	108
Lake Ontario	72	88	69	90	80	118	115	162	102	132	93	121	103	128
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	54	75	68	86	78	95	164	127	99	120	93	146	143	147
East Midland	76	88	61	95	101	126	138	177	153	142	95	190	128	113
Northern Districts	154	69	112	125	93	144	113	186	151	189	135	79	120	114
The Province	81	89	79	93	90	115	116	142	155	135	96	142	116	117

Out of the fourteen items comprising the table, eight go over the 100 in the figures for the province, viz., beans, buckwheat, mangel-wurzels, hay and clover, turnips, carrots, corn and pease. The standard is exceeded in every district in the case of corn, buckwheat, hay and clover, carrots and turnips. The Northern Districts have the highest per cent. ratio in fall wheat, barley, oats, pease, hay and clover and potatoes, the Georgian Bay group in corn (with the surprising record of 223), buckwheat and beans, the Lake Erie counties in spring wheat and carrots, the Lake Huron group in rye, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa in turnips, and the East Midland in mangel-wurzels. Fall wheat shows a ratio of only 81 per cent. for the province, but the figures for that crop in the St. Lawrence group dip to 54 compared with their average for the nine years.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE. The per cent. ratios of the average yield per acre of the leading field crops compared with the average yield of the nine years 1882.90, are given by county groups and for the province in the following table, each group being compared with its own average:

Districts,	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Beans,	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes,	Mangel- wurzels,	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Eric	102	90	83	67	93	81	97	104	99	124	75	112	109	97
Lake Huron	108	112	91	84	106	97	96	85	76	126	92	107	101	114
Georgian Bay	90	91	96	92	85	101	102	106	107	137	114	97	100	107
West Midland	112	112	95	83	101	90	96	102	90	134	100	105	102	103
Lake Ontario	94	75	79	79	93	98	96	101	84	128	88	104	101	115
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	90	70	82	80	90	104	109	104	86	107	94	102	104	110
East Midland	89	85	84	90	100	115	101	104	113	129	92	103	106	103
Northern Districts	94	82	91	87	96	96	94	95	100	138	98	126	87	109
The Province	102	84	86	81	94	97	97	102	96	125	94	105	101	108

Hay and clover makes an excellent showing for the province, the figures reaching 125. The ratios of turnips, mangel-wurzels, fall wheat, buckwheat and carrots also exceed 100 in the order named. Fall wheat has its highest showing in the West Midland group and its lowest in the East Midland. The ratio of spring wheat reaches 112 in the Lake Huron and West Midland groups, but drops to 70 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Barley and oats fail to reach 100 in any district. Rye, pease, corn and beans each have three figures in three groups, while buckwheat fails to reach the standard in two districts only. Hay and clover does not go below 107 in any group, and mounts as high as 137 and 138. Potatoes reach 114 in the Georgian Bay counties and match the standard in the West Midland group, but show only a pair of figures in the other districts. The Georgian Bay group with 97, is the only district falling below 100 for mangel-wurzels, but carrots and turnips show three figures in every group.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE. The yields per acre are shown in the following table by county groups and for the province for the years 1889 and 1890, with the averages for the six and nine years 1885-90 and 1882-90:

70.11	Erie.	Lake Huron.	ian .	st nd.	io,	aw- and wa.	t ind.	ern cts.	The Province.				
Field crops.	Lake Erie.	[Lake]	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1882-90,	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
Fall Wheat	18.8	20.9	18.1	22.0	18.8	16.1	17.4	17.9	19.8	15.8	18.9	19.4	
Spring Wheat.	13.2	15.5	13.2	16.6	11.9	11.2	12.2	14.6	12.8	14.3	13.7	15.2	
Barley	20.5	24.3	24.1	26.8	20.5	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.2	26.7	25.3	25.8	
Oats	23.8	29.1	30.0	31.0	28.2	25.6	27.9	26.8	28.0	33.5	33.0	34.4	
Rye	14.4	18.8	15.2	16.6	13.7	16.1	15.6	18.5	15.2	15.9	15.4	16.2	
Pease	15.0	21.2	21.7	19.2	19.5	20.1	21.8	22.1	19.7	19.1	20.0	20.3	
Corn	67.0	58.4	54.4	62.3	56.2	62.3	51.5	37.8	62.6	49.4	63.0	64.5	
Buckwheat	21.1	15.8	18.5	20.0	22.2	24.7	23.3	23.9	22.8	22.6	21.9	22.3	
Beans	19.3	15.5	19.6	18.6	17.7	20.5	21.8	20.9	19.3	17.0	19.5	20.2	
Potatoes	79.0	104.0	145.8	117.0	96.6	116.8	113.5	146.0	111.1	98.5	113.6	117.9	
Mangel-wurzels	436	464	405	470	457	377	410	329	447	341	421	427	
Carrots	305	354	364	374	376	317	350	219	352	305	331	347	
Turnips	333	438	426	412	464	367	357	346	424	333	392	391	
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	
Hay and Clover	1.83	1.79	1.79	2.07	1.82	1.45	1.59	1.73	1.75	1.56	1.39	1.40	

Spring wheat, barley, oats and rye are the only crops which do not show an increase compared with their respective yields per acre in the previous year, while fall wheat, buckwheat, hay and clover, mangels, carrots and turnips are the only crops exceeding their own average yields for the nine years. The highest yield per acre is found in the following districts: Lake Erie, corn; Lake Huron, rye and mangel-wurzels; West Midland, fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, and hay and clover; Lake Ontario, carrots; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, buckwheat and turnips; East Midland, beans; Northern Districts, pease and potatoes.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The majority of correspondents, more especially those in the eastern part of the province, reported vegetation rather backward as April closed. The reports concerning orchards were on the whole favorable. On the 1st of May the peach was in blossom along Lake Erie and the Niagara river, and the damage to this tender tree during the winter was said to have been very slight. While not so far advanced in bud, apples promised well, more especially in the Lake Huron and West Midland counties, where it was "an off year" in 1889. Plums and cherries suffered from black-knot, the latter to such a degree that the extinction of the fruit in Ontario at an early day is threatened unless decisive measures are taken to deal with the disease. A heavy wind storm uprooted orchard trees in various counties, but the damage was not at all general. Grapes and small fruits generally were considered as promising, although in two or three western counties strawberries were injured by lying too long under water. It was also remarked that mice or other field vermin had done no perceptible injury.

The August bulletin had the following paragraph: "The splendid promise at the period of blossoming has not been fulfilled. Much of the fruit did not set, and apples, pears, plums and other fruits have been falling in an immature condition to an alarming extent. Apples will be less than one-third of a crop, and the quality so far as appearance is concerned will not be of the best. It is also a poor year for pears. Plums are a comparative failure, except in Grey and one or two other localities; the black-knot and the curculio are doing deadly work. Cherries are reported as giving a big yield in several sections, but the black-knot has also claimed this fruit for its own, and in many places the trees are rapidly disappearing from the orchards. There will be a few early peaches for the market, but the later and better varieties will be very scarce. Strawberries were not so abundant as was expected, but small fruits generally were about an average. Grapes give promise of a glorious yield in the Lake Erie region, where this fruit is now

being largely grown."

The following summary of the condition of the orchard during the season, appeared in the November bulletin: "In scarcely any section of the province can it be said that the apple crop has been an abundant one. The trees blossomed with great promise in the spring, but a blight, apparently caused by the cold, wet weather, sadly diminished the chances for a heavy crop of fruit. In the extreme south-west the leaves of apple and pear trees assumed a rusty reddish color, and the newly formed fruit dropped in considerable quantities; and in many other localities the fruit dropped while yet immature. In the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton and Middlesex, the apple crop was nearly an entire failure, and of other fruits there has been not more than a sufficiency to supply local demands. In most of the West Midland counties there has been a small surplus of winter apples, and there as well as in the Niagara peninsular pears, plums, cherries and grapes and other small fruits have been moderately plentiful, but grapes are the only fruit of which any considerable shipments have been made. All variety of peaches were scarce, although occasionally an extra sample has been produced. Apples were a good crop in the counties of Grey, Bruce and Huron, and also moderately good in Simcoe. From the first three of these counties large quantities have been shipped at good prices. From the township of St. Vincent (Grey) it is stated that fifteen thousand barrels have been shipped. Pears were moderately plentiful also, and have generally turned out better than apples. Throughout the eastern counties there has been a small surplus of apples, and other fruits have been about adequate to the demand. Winter apples vary greatly in size, shape and quality. The fall varieties are generally uneven in shape and of scabby appearance, but the supply has been moderate. The general appearance of fruit trees is satisfactory, very fair growth having been made. Black-knot on plum and cherry trees appears to be gradually increasing, and in some districts trees have been almost exterminated by it. Every possible precaution ought to be taken to prevent its encroachment on districts at present unaffected."

AREA IN ORCHARD AND GARDEN. The following table shows the area in orchard and garden by county groups and for the province for each of the years 1882-90, together with the average for the nine years, and the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1890:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts,	The Pro-
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890	39,517	21,600	11,858	37,338	52,438	11,098	8,330	617	182,796
1889	39,699	21,105	11,729	37,256	52,242	12,079	8,130	526	182,766
1888	38,015	20,342	11,620	36,524	53,881	11,733	7,839	603	180,557
1887	37,067	19,874	11,129	37,402	54,080	12,401	8,911	578	181,442
1886	39,028	19,946	11,097	38,304	56,622	12,375	8,635	609	186,616
1885	39,844	19,925	11,555	40,593	56,796	13,145	8,838	570	191,266
1884	39,952	19,952	11,577	41,628	55,112	14,320	9,780	516	192,837
1883	40,084	19,907	12,228	42,800	57,358	14,760	9,950	363	197,450
1882	42,700	21,478	14,347	44,987	58,559	19,028	12,285	462	213,846
1882-90	39,545	20,459	11,904	39,648	55,232	13,438	9,189	538	189,953
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared, 1890	28.3	16.3	11.4	16.3	22.8	4.8	9.9	4.0	15.7

The total area of farm property in orchard and garden is 182,796 acres, being 30 acres more than was reported in 1889. The ratio per 1,000 acres cleared is 15.7 for the province, ranging from 9.9 in the Northern Districts, and 11.4 in the Georgian Bay group to 28.3 in the Lake Erie counties.

FALL PLOWING.

When correspondents wrote (on or before the 10th of November) fall plowing was hardly so well advanced as might be desired. The complaint was very general that the land was too wet, and with many farmers the somewhat late harvest rushed fall work considerably. In Essex, Kent and Elgin but little plowing had been attempted, owing principally to corn husking, and in Lambton the excessive wet weather hindered operations. In the West Midland and Georgian Bay counties the work was fairly well advanced, notably in Simcoe and Middlesex, where it was reported that many farmers were about through. In the eastern counties the land for the most part was in good condition and the weather fine and open, so that notwithstanding the lateness of the harvest the farmers were enabled to plow fully as large an area as usual, and the work was everywhere nearly completed.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

In the Georgian Bay counties very little was done this year in the way of underdrainage, but in the other western groups of counties average progress was made, and more than the average in the county of Perth, where one correspondent described the activity in drainage as "a craze." With the exception of the county of York, little progress was made in the eastern groups apart from an odd farm here and there. In the Lake Huron counties lumber is still largely used in the construction of drains on account of its cheapness, but in the Lake Erie and in some of the West Midland counties tile is preferred, and there was an abundant supply. Only two or three correspondents stated that the tile draining machines are in use, but more frequent mention was made of their abandonment.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

The November bulletin had the following remarks under the above heading: "With the exception of some of the counties along the St. Lawrence, threshing appears to be well advanced; many correspondents report the work as completed. As might be expected, most of the barley of good color was hurriedly marketed in order to head off the operations of the McKinley Bill. Pease have been more freely sold than wheat or oats, and there appears to be a disposition among those who can afford it to hold back the last named grains for a rise, although frequent mention is made of the fact that early marketing of wheat was made owing to hard times. Several correspondents state that the reason more grain has not been marketed is that there is very little above home requirements to dispose of." Many references were made by correspondents to the direct effects of the McKinley tariff upon the barley trade of this province, from which the following quotations are taken:

Harwich, Kent: The barley is all marketed. The principal part of it went to the United States.

Walpole, Haldimand: Barley is nearly all marketed. It was rushed out to get ahead of the McKinley Bill.

Stephen, Huron: The prospect of the McKinley Bill induced many farmers to sell their surplus barley before the 6th of October.

Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: Marketing has been slow in progress except in the case of barley which was hurried to market before the McKinley tariff came into operation.

McGillivray, Middlesex: Most of the barley has been marketed. It was hurried out before the McKinley Bill came into force,

Zorra E., Oxford: Threshing is nearly all through. Wheat has been withheld while barley has been shipped so as to be ahead of the "new duty."

Minto, Wellington: Barley was generally hurried to market in view of the McKinley Bill going into operation.

Waterloo, Waterloo: This year's crop is principally all threshed, and the McKinley Bill has rushed the barley to market.

Beverly, Wentworth: A great deal of threshing has been done, but not much was marketed except barley, which was rushed to market before the McKinley Bill came into operation.

Esquesing, Halton: Not much wheat has been marketed as yet, but the McKinley Bill sent most of the barley to market in a hurry.

Markham, York: Nearly all the six-rowed barley was marketed before the McKinley Bill came into effect.

Reach, Ontario: Barley was rushed out fast before the U. S. tariff went into effect, but it has nearly stood still since.

Haldimand, Northumberland: Barley was crowded into market before the McKinley Bill took effect.

Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: The McKinley tariff in the United States created quite an early rush in the marketing of barley.

Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington: About one-half of the barley crop was sold before the McKinley tariff came into operation.

Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Barley was rushed into market before the 6th ult. to head off the McKinley tariff.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following are selected from the general remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Colchester N., Essex: In winter when there is snow we can find profitable employment in getting out logs for lumber and staves, and during the summer in assisting to manufacture the same; but this season we have not had a day of sleighing or a day that the bush was frozen hard enough for this class of work to be done with any advantage.

Camden, Kent: A great many in this locality are turning their attention to fruit raising, numbers of new orchards having been recently started,

Yarmouth, Elgin: A large quantity of maple syrup and sugar was made this spring.

Usborne, Huron: I think farmers make a mistake in allowing stock to run over and eat off the young clover in the fall, as the fall growth would protect the root during the winter. I know of some fields on which the stock were not allowed to run that are not much injured by the winter,

Dorchester N., Middlesex: In this locality sending milk to the cheese factory is the principal occupation of farmers, cheese and hogs being our staple farm products. This business is improving slowly in the way of farmers raising their own cows instead of going into non-dairying districts and buying what often turn out to be "scrubs."

Fullarton, Perth: Farmers should be more careful in selecting clean seed grain and grass seed in order to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds. It would also be well if they would be careful when they notice fresh kinds of weeds to check them in time before they get spread about to such an extent that it is almost impossible to subdue them.

Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The building of the double line on the G. T. R. and the laying of water pipes in Napanee tended to increase wages considerably in this locality. The completion of the latter work, however, has thrown a number of men out of employment and wages have again fallen.

Oso, Frontenac: This county is more for mining than farming. There are some well paying phosphate mines here.

Elizabethtown, weeds and Grenville: I am very glad that a law is coming into force to protect bees from the ravages of foul brood.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Merse. Essex: In this section there is a good amount of sorghum grown and the syrup is made up for home us

Raleigh, Vent: Quinces should find a place among your list of fruits. About 200 barrels are grown here annually for export. Pears are also receiving more attention.

Bayham, Elgin: I would suggest that we summer fallow more and more thoroughly in order to kill thistles and foul weeds, because it is plain to be seen that they are on the increase yearly throughout Ontario.

Southwold, Elgin: Dr. Barnardo and others engaged in bringing good boys and girls to assist on the farms of Ontario are doing a good work, and those who would attempt to deter them from their purpose are doing an injury to the unfortunate children as well as injustice to Canada.

Middleton, Norfolk: Much of the land surrounding Delhi is planted to corn, beans, pease, tomatoes, etc., in order to supply the Delhi capning factory.

Bosanquet, Lambton: Flax is a crop that is raised here, and a flax-mill is kept in operation.

Plympton, Lambton: If something is not done to prevent the spread of Canada thistles in this section in a few more years some farms will have nothing but thistles for a crop.

Sydenham, Grey: Canada thistles are not half so plentiful this year as last. Wild mustard seems to be on the increase, but there is a general tendency to clear the land from noxious weeds, and consequently stock is kept in better condition.

Innisfil, Simcoe: A big thunderstorm occurred on the 25th of July. Pieces of hail of enormous size fell, smashed most of the western windows in its track and destroyed much grain.

Dorchester N., Middlesex: The growth of thistles, rag-weed, ox-eye daisies, etc., is increasing, as the law appears to be a dead letter. Neighbors do not like to inform on neighbors, and the "inspection" is simply a humbug. At present there is across from my farm a field with enough thistles to seed the country.

Nissouri W., Middlesex: A severe wind and hail storm visited this township on the 25th day of July, overing a strip about a mile wide and destroying most of the crops in its course. There are hundreds of acres in which scarcely a peck of grain was left, and the straw was also much damaged.

Zorra E., Oxford: Considerable flax is grown in this township and is a good paying crop. The land is prepared by the owner and leased for the crop. The seed is found and sown and the crop harvested by the owners of the flax-mills. This year's crop is a very good one and will bring a large sum of money into the locality.

Peel, Wellington: Flax is extensively grown here and promises a good yield.

Dumfries N., Waterloo: The only suggestion I would mention is one in regard to the destruction of noxious weeds, thistles, etc., which are rapidly over-running the country.

Waterloo, Waterloo: "Union is strength." If the farmers were to unite and form unions as all other classes do they could accomplish a great deal. In this county we have a farmers' union of 1,000 members, divided into local unions, each with a local president and secretary, working under a general manager. It is this manager's duty-to make bargains on large orders for the union and deal direct with manufacturers. This saves middlemen's profits, which go direct to the farmers. Over \$4,000 worth of twine was bought by the union and over one ton of Paris green.

Woolwich, Waterloo: The Government should take steps to do away with the English sparrows which are getting very numerous in some places. They destroy a lot of grain. I have seen fields of grain which were half threshed out by them for two or three rods along the fences before the grain was cut, and after it was put up in shocks it was worse still. I think I am safe in saying that they destroyed from eight to twelve bushels of wheat for me this season, and now that the wheat is housed they are starting on the oats.

Grimsby N., Lincoln: I have noticed a very handsome plot of tobacco growing.

Uxbridge, Ontario: Roots and small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, are grown to a considerable extent of late years in this locality and pay the farmer better than grain, and the land is kept up much better.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: No "Hulless oats" have been grown this year. Farmers are now satisfied to leave such speculations alone. Several farmers in this county, however, have been duped by the fanning mill swindlers.

Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A number of farmers are raising tomatoes for canning purposes, and sweet corn for the canning factory is also considered a good paying crop.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Colchester S., Essex: Tobacco growing is receiving more attention than for years. Several farmers have tried from two to nine acres with very gratifying results, so much so that their crop will doubtless be doubtled another year. One grower has reported to me that he has raised over 1,100 lb. to the acre. Fruit growing, more especially in small fruits, is also receiving considerable attention.

Pelce Island, Essex: As fine tobacco is grown here as is seen in Virginia or Tenessee, and also broom corn of a superior description. No better sorghum is raised in Canada, and by repeated plantings it can be grown so as to be fit for manufacturing into syrup from the 20th of August until the 10th of November.

Harwich, Kent: Some tobacco is raised in this locality and it appears to pay well. The average yield per acre is about 1,000 lb., and it will sell for about 10 cents per lb.

Yarmouth, Elgin: I believe that our farmers should increase the number of their sheep. I have observed that farms where sheep have not been kept are getting much more full of foul weeds than are those farms where a flock can be seen. Sheep also distribute the manure more evenly over the land.

Dunn, Haldimand: The most of the ashes here are bought up and shipped to the United States. I believe they should be kept and used upon the farms here.

Stanley, Huron: We grow tobacco here which appears to do very well. It grows from 3 to 3½ feet high, and many of the leaves are about 30 inches long and 13 inches wide. It is chiefly used by the growers themselves who are principally French Canadians.

McGillivray, Middlesex: Flax is grown in this neighborhood and appears to have been a good crop. Peel, Wellington: Flax has been grown in this locality to a considerable extent. It has been only an average crop this year, and was marketed at about \$10 a ton.

Caistor, Lincoln: The greatest drawback to the sheep industry are dogs and the negligence of farmers to castrate their lambs at the proper time.

Markham, York: I consider poultry the best paying stock on the farm, taking into consideration the amount invested. Farmers should also raise more sheep.

Mara, Ontario: Rape is sown somewhat extensively in this township, and is used for fattening sheep, lambs and cattle in the fall of the year. It is also an excellent green manure when plowed under in the summer season.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: Hops are grown here quite extensively, and more persons are likely togo into raising them next year. An enormous quantity of strawberries are grown annually and canned by the factories. Various kinds of produce are canned in factories, pumpkins being in great demand.

Hillier, Prince Edward: Fancy pease is one of the leading cash crops in this locality, and they were a fair crop this year. This industry is represented by three firms who furnish the seed to farmers on contract for a stated price per bushel.

Osgoode, Carleton: Tobacco is grown extensively by the French Canadian farmers in this locality, and is said to be very profitable. Grass seed is also raised to a large extent by the same farmers. Maple syrup is also produced and is more profitable than our orchards of apple trees. Good plowing is the rule here, and is encouraged by the annual plowing match where a gold medal is given by one of our leading farmers for the best plowing, and plows are also offered in prizes by the leading plowmakers of the Ottawa valley.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: Stock-raisers should always raise flax, and with me it gives a good retain. I do not utilise the stalks, but merely raise enough linseed for my own needs.

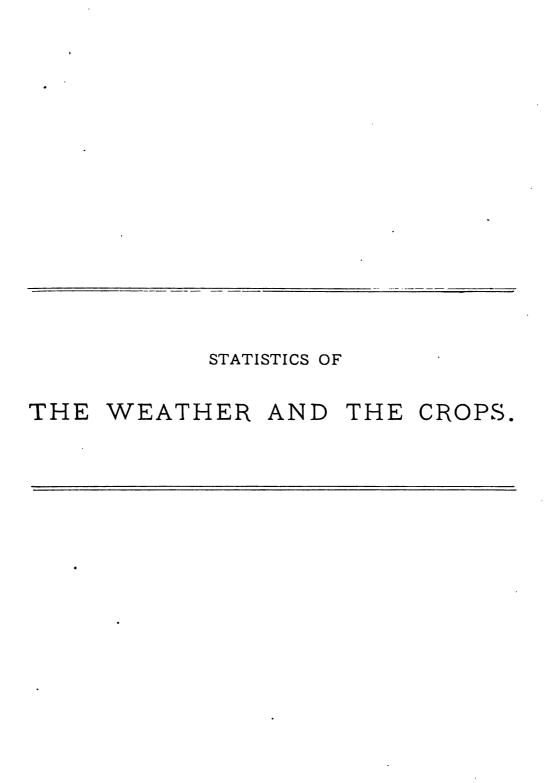


TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1890; also the annual mean for each station.

_	Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.		Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven- hurst.	Ottawa.	Kockliffe.
	-	28	Pir Bi	3	Wood-	32	Tor	Ë		Ott	줗
January.			57.5 6.5 36.0 24.6 80.27	58.9 4.9 39.3 22.4 31.82	57.2 4.0 37.3 21.0 30.40	60.0 10.0 39.2 26.1 32.99	53.9 6.4 36.9 20.3 29.69	50.1 -5.5 30.3 13.3 22.57	49.0 -11.8 33.1 12.2 18.66	47.5 -20.4 25.5 3.8 15.96	43.8 -27.0 23.3 -1.4 9.21
February.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	56.0 5.2 35.2 19.1 25.83	58.2 5.5 34.9 22.6 28.72	58.6 10.0 36.5 21.5 29.91	55.9 6.0 35.8 19.6 28.32	61.0 9.0 37.8 22.3 29.61	53.8 3.0 35.6 19.6 27.80	42.5 -4.5 30.4 12.4 21.27	46.0 -13.8 81.4 .11.6 21.00	45.0 -12 0 25.4 6.9 18.30	45.8 -31.4 24.2 0.2 10.08
March.	(Highest	49.0 -16.3 83.0 16.6 23.00	54.0 -9.0 32.6 19.6 26.09	49.0 -8.0 34.6 20.3 28.28	53.6 -10.5 34.8 17.3 27.08	59.0 1.0 37.1 23.3 29.99	53.5 -2.7 34.7 20.9 27.57	43.0 -13.4 32.0 12.7 22.24	49.0 -21.2 35.3 12.7 21.79	48.2 —8.8 33.8 14.8 24.39	43.8 -32.4 30.9 5.0 16.44
April.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	71.2 19.1 49.6 31.0 38.92	75.4 9.1 54.2 32.0 43.16	72.9 19.9 55.6 33.4 46.09	74.6 17.9 54.9 31.1 43.72	78.0 23.0 55.7 36.6 46.09	68.4 23.5 51.6 32.8 42.31	72.2 13.1 52.8 29.4 40.33	69.0 14.0 50.7 29.9 38.83	64.9 13.0 49.3 29.7 39.64	71.7 8.2 48.5 25.9 36.08
May.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	76.0 26.3 57.4 38.7 47.07	77.9 26.9 60.9 40.9 50.80	76.1 31.5 61.6 43.4 53.91	78.0 26.5 61.3 40.1 51.63	80.0 30.0 61.6 43.5 52.26	77.0 28.1 58.9 41.1 50.01	80.5 26.0 60.6 38.1 48.57	93.0 24.0 59.7 49.1 48.37	76.8 25.0 61.3 40.5 50.31	79.0 19.1 58.7 35.2 47.11
June.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	88.0 40.3 72.8 53.0 62.53	84.9 34.5 77.6 55.1 66.30	87.3 36.0 77.8 55.7 66.67	87.5 36.2 78.1 54.4 67.95	92.0 42.0 78.9 59.1 69.34	86.6 42.1 74.8 56.5 63.31	90.8 36.3 77.7 54.0 65.42	92.0 35.0 78.2 53.1 65.77	90.5 38.8 75.4 54.1 64.37	94.0 31.0 77.2 49.1 62.57
Jul	(Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Mean lowest	86.5 46.2 74.8 57.5 65.46	91.9 40.0 79.8 55.2 67.47	93.0 41.3 79.2 55.5 67.21	91.0 42.0 79.1 54.7 68.23	93.0 46.0 83.4 61.3 71.64	85.3 47.2 77.1 58.0 67.34	87.0 42.4 77.8 55.7 66.02	90.1 42.0 77.6 56.4 66.88	90.9 45.5 79.4 57.8 67.42	90.0 41.0 77.9 53.3 64.18
August.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean		95.0 37.5 74.1 52.8 63.45	92.5 37.0 73.5 52.7 63.20	93.0 38.0 75.0 51.2 64.17	96.0 45.0 76.5 57.6 67.19	89.4 46.0 73.1 55.9 64.49	91.9 39.0 73.8 51.6 61.89	89.0 38.0 74.3 55.3 62.40	93.0 39.0 74.3 54.0 64.14	94.0 38.0 73.6 49.4 58.27
Septem'r.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	89.5 27.1 66.7 46 6 54.15	86.9 31.0 68.5 46.9 57.66	86.0 29.1 68.9 46.5 59.39	85.3 27.5 69.0 44.8 57.42	88.0 32.0 71.4 49.7 59.71	79.0 35.1 66 6 48.6 57.46	88.0 28.0 68.2 44.9 56.07	85.0 27.0 70.0 45.5 55.41	84.8 30.5 68.0 46.4 56.08	85.0 28.0 67.4 42.4 51.18
October	(Highest	71.2 29.6 55.2 42.1 46.34	73.9 29.9 55.1 40.7 47.94	73.0 30.3 55.4 41.0 48.88	71.6 28.5 54 2 39.0 47.50	72.0 32.0 58.5 44.0 51.42	69.9 29.0 54.6 42.4 48.27	72.9 24.5 54.0 37.8 45.04	74.0 25.0 55.9 39.2 45.74	71.3 25.00 53.6 38.4 45.76	52.2 35.6
Novemb	(Highest	58.0 16.1 47.6 29.7 35.52	61.7 19.0 44.6 30.9 37.76	61.0 12.2 46.0 30.3 38.80	59.5 13.0 44.4 26.6 37.38		59.0 15.9 43.7 30.4 37.00	57.0 5.0 40.4 24.8 32.48	54.0 7.0 42.1 25.2 32.67	7.5 38.8 24.2	50.0 -2.0 35.9 20.1 27.57
Decemb'r.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	47.9	41.3 -2.0 30.0 16.2 23.12	40.0 -4.0 31.1 16.3 24.99	39.1 -2.8 29.8 13.9 23.62	19.9	14.9	36.6 -9.8 24.5 6.0 15.75	23.9	17.0 - 16.8 - -1.6 -	36.0 26.0 16.7 -6.2 4.08
	Annual mean	42.55	45.23	46.60	45.62	48.21	45.02	41.47	41.06	40.46	35.68

I. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the nine years 1882-90; is average annual mean at each station for the same period.

Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood- stock,	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven- hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
nighestowestly mean	45.9 -10.4 26.8 11.1 19.49	47.2 -11.0 25.5 12.7 19.08	47.8 -9.2 27.4 12.4 20.87	47.4 -15.2 27.2 9.0 19.51	52,3 -5.0 22.51	45.1 -10.1 27.6 12.3 20.52	9 42.7 -25.1 22.8 5.0 14.18	43.0 -28.7 22.9 1.9 13.46	0 40.7 -23.4 18.4 -0.4 9.67	39.5 -36.8 17.4 -7.7 5.79
t	46.2 -9.7 27.4 10.9 19.18	49.4 -16.4 27.2 11.7 19.44	47.5 -11.8 28.8 11.5 20.87	47.4 -12.2 29.2 9.8 20.77	48.0 -6.6 22.22	44.2 -8.7 29.0 12.8 21.43	42.6 -17.7 25.7 5.0 15.88	42.8 -23.7 25.4 3.7 15.32	39.3 -22.4 20.8 0.9	42.3 -34.2 21.0 -5.1 8.54
t ighest owest y mean	49.4 -6.8 32.2 15.4 23.27	55.1 -9.5 33.4 17.3 24.61	52.9 -6.8 34.2 17.1 26.37	53.2 -7.2 34.3 15.8 25.95	55.1 2.1 28.41	50.0 0.2 33.6 19.0 26.44	46.7 -13.3 31.4 12.0 21.93	46.6 -17.0 31.8 10.3 21.28	43.6 -12.1 29.7 11.0 20.66	46.5 -25.9 30.4 3.5 17.76
t nighest owest ly mean	73.7 12.7 47.9 29.7 38.37	78.9 13.6 52.2 31.7 41.95	77.2 17.3 52.4 31.8 42.78	76.9 15.4 52.5 30.2 41.64	78.9 23.3 42.56	69.1 20.8 49.1 32.1 40.65	74.3 11.9 49.9 28.6 38.92	69.8 8.8 48.1 27.2 37.50	72,8 11.0 48,2 28,6 39,38	72.9 3.5 48.0 23.9 36.31
t nighest owest ly mean	78.6 27.4 59.8 39.9 49.31	83.0 27.6 65.5 42.3 54 04	80.4 30.6 64.8 43.8 54.78	80.1 28.8 63.7 41.4 53.51	82.4 36.3 53.41	75.8 31.2 61.0 42.8 51.94	81.4 27.1 64.4 40.7 52.31	81.9 26.2 63.1 41.6 51.72	81.1 29.6 65.4 43.4 55.25	85,2 23,4 63,8 37,5 50,85
t nighest owest ly mean	83.9 37.2 69.7 49.5 59.40	87.3 35.8 75.7 52.1 63.88	85.6 39.7 74.2 53.3 64.46	87.3 37.8 75.9 51.6 64.44	89.3 46.1 64.95	83.9 42.2 72.4 52.7 62.39	88.6 37.1 75.6 50.2 62.80	87.8 36.6 74.3 50.9 62.46	87.7 40.2 75.6 53.1 65.40	88.9 33.9 74.4 47.5 60.76
t nighest owest y mean	86.0 40.9 73.7 54.0 63.76	91.0 41.2 80.1 55.2 67.65	89.4 45.6 78.2 56.7 68.26	89.3 44.6 79.4 54.6 68.14	94.0 51.4 70.26	88.4 48,3 77.2 57.5 67.49	90.9 43.1 79.5 53.6 66 37	88.3 43.2 77.8 55.1 66.34	89.9 47.4 78.7 57.2 68.83	90.4 40.6 77.4 52.2 64.43
tighest	85.7 39.6 72.5 53.3 62.49	90.1 38.3 76.6 52.8 64.70	87.6 40.0 75.0 53.7 64.99	89.5 41.4 76.9 52.3 64.69	91.7 47.7 67.83	86.5 45.7 74.6 56.1 65.27	90.1 38.1 76.1 51.7 63.22	88.1 40.0 74.8 52.9 63.16	88.5 42.0 75.3 53.7 65.32	89.1 37.6 74.1 50 0 60.95
t	84.1 31.6 66.7 47.0 56.23	87.0 31.8 70.4 48.1 59.33	84.3 32.5 68.7 48.9 58.72	86.3 30.3 69.9 45.6 58.25	88.7 36.9 60.44	81.4 36.4 67.4 49.1 58.30	85,9 29,3 68,9 44,4 55,94	83.4 31.2 68.2 45.4 56.05	82.9 30.7 67.2 46.0 56.90	83.8 29.0 66.7 42.2 53.05
tighest	72.2 21.7 54.4 37.8 45.37	76.0 22.1 55.9 38.6 47.27	72.7 23.4 54.9 37.4 46.26	1	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	73.2 18.6 53.7 34.5 43.21	71.1 20.6 53.9 36.1 43.99	67.7 21.4 51.2 34.2 43.67	70.9 16.6 51.1 32.0 40.79
t nighest owest ly mean	61.5 11.4 42.9 29.3 35.56	63.9 13.9 43.1 30.4 36.75	62.1 13.9 44.0 29.6 37.15	62.5 10.1 42.9 27.2 35.96	65.0 17.7 39.01	30.1	61.0 3.1 40.2 25.2 32.38	60,5 6,2 40,9 24,7 33,04	58.3 4.2 38.2 24.7 31.98	56.5 -3.3 36.6 21.4 29.11
t	49.5 - 2.6 32.8 19.8 26.38	48.9 -3.4 32.0 19.9 25.97	49.9 -4.1 33.4 19.4 27.18	47.6 -6.7 32.0 17.1 25.7	52.6 3.3	201	43.5 -15.0 28.3 12.4	44.4 -13.2 29.0 12.9	1 7	24.1

TABLE III. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1890, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year; also the average derived for the nine years 1882-90.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	hrs.	hrs	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun { above horizon. }	285.7	*291.4	369.9	406.4	461.6	465.7	470.9	484.5	376.3	340.2	286 .9	274.3	4463.3
Wood- { 1890 stock { 1882-90	45.1 60.3		126.6 139.6	199.0 192.2			289.8 268.2	240.5 230.6					1830.2 1861.0
Toronto . { 1890 1882-90	59.9 76.6		144.4 150.6			265.7 263.3	304.3 289.6				106.8 80.9		1977.6 2021.3
Barrie { 7990 1882-90	45.6 51.9			169.1 166.1	143.7 195.0		243.1 255.8	218.7 214.7					1608.3 1615.0
Lindsay . { 1890 1882-90	52.6 75.6		162.4 159.3	223.4 205.5			272.9 280.9			81.6 1 2 6.8			19 22 .4 1992.1
Kingston $\begin{cases} 1890\\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	49.5 68.5		165.2 153.4		189.0 215.8		292.0 269.4						2000.4 1953.3
Average for five 1889 1882-90	50.5 67.4 66.6	94.4	152.9	189.1	199.9	254.7 164.4 246.2	280.4 284.3 272.8	227.6	185.9	119.8	63.7	66.5	1867.8 1815.9 1888.5

^{*} The average possible sunshine for February, 1882-90, was 293.9 hours.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1890; also the average derived for the nine years 1882-90.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Мау.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
West and south-west: Rain { 1890 1882-90		in. 1.82 1.68	in. 1.05 1.24	in. 2.52 1.71	in. 4.30 3.55			in. 2 91 2.68	in. 71 2.34	in. 5.15 2.75	in. 2.92 2.43	in. 0.31 1.45	
$\mathbf{Snow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1890\\1882-90 \end{array} \right.$	4.7 16.8	6.2 11.2	11.1 10.7	0.1 3.6	0.0 0.1					8 0.2	2.9 6.2	25.1 15.5	50 1 64.3
North-west and north: Rain $\begin{cases} 1890 \\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	1.93 1.11	0.85 0.73	0.59 0.85	2.04 1.39	2.88 2.64	3.15 2.90	3.38 2.48	3.28 2.58	2.21 2.97	2.88 2.85	1.73 2.04	0.84 1.20	
Snow $\begin{cases} 1890 \\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	25.5 29.8	20.7 22.4	17.5 14.4	1.1 4.2	2.7 0.6		N		1.00	0.7 1.4	6.5 13.8		100.4 108.9
Centre:						11/9	-		- 3				
Rain $\begin{cases} 1890, \dots \\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	2.78 1.34	1.88 1.34		1.94 1.58	3.05 2.73	4.14 3.16				4.94 2.44	3.3ხ 2.30	0.13 1.37	
Snow { 1890	8.9 18.4	9.1 11.7	10.8 10.0	0.1 3.4	0.0 0.1				::::	0.0 0.3	3.0 5.5	15.2 12.1	47.1 61.5
East and north-east: $Rain \begin{cases} 1890 \\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	2.19 1.06	1.86 0.85	0.74 0.85	1.80 1.40	2.72 2.51	3.23 2.88				1.91 2.09	1.82 1.96	0.10 1.04	
Snow { 1890 1882-90	12.6 22.4	15.4 18.8	13.1 14.2	0.4 5.2	S 0.3	•••••			::	0.0 0.5	4.9 9.1	14.2 14.7	80.6 85.2

TABLE V. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and of the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario during the years 1889 and 1890 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the average for the prevince.

			Ra	in.			Sno	ow.	
Stations.	Observers.	189	0.	1889).	1890). 	1889).
·		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
SEEKE: Cottam Pelce Island	W. E. Wagstaff J. Quick	33.36 35.47	114 59	28.98 26.91	73 60	33.7 35.0	2 5 7	12.9 36.0	
Blenheim Chatham. Dealtown Ridgetown	W. R. Fellows W. D. A. Ross S. J. Pardo T. Scane	37.08 38.14 38.44 36.47	100 108 109 132	33.15 25.79 31.11 27.41	72 73 102 115	39.3 29.1 21.8 48.7	17 22 22 35	83.0 30.2 17.8 15.5	21 29 24 30
Cowall Lyons Port Stanley LOBFOLK:	S. Maccoll Wm. McCredie M. Payne	31.55 35.06 33.74	95 91 164	23.06 25.11 30 38	86 87 142	32.0 42.1 64.1	27 20 67	51.0 50.3 64.7	18 24 68
Port Dover. VELLAND: Niagara Falls S	H. Morgan E. Morden	34.31 35.75	160 110	22.43	122	34.7 35 7	48	41.8	4
AMBTON: Birnam. Oil Springs. Sarnia Thedford Watford Wyoming	J. S. Mellor A. Smyth Wm. Mowbray	32.72 25.07 29.53 35.63 29.39 30.77	105 75 70 104 75 96	31.23 29.98 20.57 20.45 26.46 26.97 21.05	93 91 49 58 101 68 82	63.4 31.5 33.5 48.5	28 34 21 12 34	73.3 49.0 37.5 63.5	3 2 1 2
IURON: Goderich, L. H Sunshine Zurich	R. CampbellG. HoodG. Hess	24.01 27.34 36.76	84 99 101	22.78 28.82 29.21	74 91 89	83.5 60.7 71.2	38 44 33	90.5 98.1 96.3	3 4 3
Lucknow North Bruce Point Clark Saugeen	M. Macdonald J. B. Muir J. Ray Mrs. J. R. Stuart	28.93 25.50 24.56 25.43	129 120 52 140	30.09 24.57 21.76 23.99	120 98 42 109	85.8 62.4 54.0 100.8	70 53 26 84	111.6 50.5 99.0 111.2	6 3 1 7
Bognor Durham Owen Sound Presque Isle	C. H. Heming J. Gunn, M.D John McLean J. McKenzie	27.37 26.48 28.95 31.20	124 113 79 93	21.86 22.22 24.50 27.99	62 96 62 90	111.8 144.0 103.0 82.9	56 80 38 43	88.5 26.0 110.9 115.8	2 5 3 4
IMCOR : Coldwater Orillia	J. B. Lazonby H. A. Fitton	26.44 23.16	97 104	23.58 20.98	76 105	108.9 96.0	52 68	122.6 129.0	5 6
Indlesex: Coldstream London	E. B. Reid & J. S.	31.98	96	26.85	87	50.5	27	79.0	3
Wilton Grove.,		30.94 30.75	109 91	24.43 25.18	107 68	71.0 48.8	52 19	123.0 50.0	1
Princeton Woodstock	D. Beamer	27.28 33.53	105 111	22.71 22.97	91 100	39.5 74.6	23 41	67.2 93.9	4
Paris St. George	John Kay Dr. Kitchen	33.47 33.63	115 121	27.76 25.98	107 105	25.5 44.8	19 36	49.3 62.1	2 4
erth : St. Mary's Ellington :	J. Thomson	34.90	97	28.85	88	57.5	24	77.0	3
Elora	T. Connor	33.97 31.56 16.49	78 105 60	28.62 24.20 23.15	69 112 85	39.2 54.1 17.9	33 48 33	/ 98 4	

TABLE V. THE WEATHER.-Continued.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
			R	sin.			Sn.	ow.	
Stations.	Observers.	1890	D.	188	9.	1890	λ.	186	19.
		Inches	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Waterloo:		İ							İ
Conestogo Dufferin:	G. A. McIntyre	31.22	119	24.76	102	41.1	62	68.8	5
Orangeville WENTWORTH:	N. Gordon	81.87	65	24.25	62	59.5	23	88.5	2
Stoney Creek	C. F. Van Wagner.	37.86	87	27.40	94	25.0	21	66.3	2
HALTON Georgetown Nelson	J. Barber, jr J. Ireland	28.72 30.61	146 121	24.94 24.74	117 98	54.7 47.2	59 40	78.3 53.4	3
YOBK: Aurora Scarborough Sharon Toronto	Rev. R. W. Amos R. Martin J. D. Graham Observatory	25.56 30.42 23.32 32.11	90 124 114 145	22 76 25.42 24.42 24.58	79 118 84 127	57.7 42.2 61.6 52.6	42 50 52 81	62.2 42.8 99.6 66.5	5
Ontario Oshawa	Rev. J. Middleton.	29.12	86	27.41	80	30.4	17	46.4	1
LEN'X & ADDINGTON Denbigh	J. Lane	25.11	63	25.96	61	96.5	88	98.0	7
FRONTENAC: Kingston:	A. P. Knight	26.29	131	26.71	124	69.1	71	88.4	4
GLENGARRY: Alexandria	J. Sith	30.10	125	24.21	107	97.2	71	87.3	54
CARLETON: Ottawa	Wm. T. Ellis	25.25	120	20.23	82	71.3	68	54.0	u
RENFREW: Clontarf Renfrew Rockliffe	A. Schultz A. F. Wright W. H. McIntyre	24.40 17.15 16.75	93 76 75	22.78 22.66 22.67	103 73 64	89.1 67.0 81.7	68 38 58	97.5 78.7 75.4	22
LANARK: Oliver's Ferry		25.36	78	25.73	73	54.0	15	65.0	2
VICTORIA: Lindsay	Thos. Beall	24.81	114	27.19	121	77.5	80	100.4	56
Peterborough: Ennismore Norwood	Thos. Tellford Rev. J. Carmichael	30.04 21.96	109 64	27.15 17.79	97 53	59.5 47.8	45 28	69.5 106.1	51
HALIBURTON: Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	21.32	94	24.13	94	59.8	66	82.9	48
HASTINGS: Bancroft Deseronto Shannonville	John Cleak	21.93 21.02 22.22	87 85 55	23.06 19.79		101.0 53.1 50.0	48 34 21	76.2 64.0	29
Muskoka: Bala	E. B. Sutton	30.69	133	25.53	117	74.6	58	85.7	63
Beatrice	C. J. Tisdall	27.38 30.24 21.61	104 117 84	25.27 27.81 24.81	99 116 92	89.8 89.8 83.0	28 80 45	105.0 96.6 100.5	62
Parry Sound: Lynch Lake Parry Sound	G. Ambury Rev. R. Mosely	30.38 29.37	115 127	23.13 24.55	108 108	153.1 100.7	73 73	122 7 88.7	68
Sprucedale	A. McKenzie P. Macdonald	29.39 38.85	68 113	24.92 33.75	65 111	76.3 108.7	28 72	72.0 104.8	67
ALGOMA: Cartier Port Arthur	Agent C.P.R W. P. Cooke Agent C.P.R	19.12 16.49 9.94	70 74 45	23.75 18.40 12.02	· 85 91 39	132.0 36.8 95.0	56 50 51	85.0 61.0	50 45 47
Savanne	Agent C.I.It	13.57	93	18.77	86	116.7	107	145.2	89
Average for the I	Province	28.44	100	24.90	89	64.8	44	76.1	39

Table VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1884-90 as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in Latitude 43° 39.4' North and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. West.

Register.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
					•	•	-
Average temperature	45.02	45.44	42.70	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79
Difference from average (50 years)	+ 0.91	+ 1.33	- 1.41	+ 0.03	— 0.40	- 2.54	- 0.32
Thermic anomaly (Lat. 43° 40')	- 6.00	- 5.58	- 8.32	— 6.8 8	- 7.81	- 9.45	- 7.2 9
Highest temperature	89.4	88.7	92.0	97.2	89.5	88.6	89.6
Lowest temperature	_ 2.7	-11.3	-16.1	-16.6	-22.8	-16.1	-13.3
Annual range	92.1	100.0	108.1	113.8	112.3	104.7	102.9
Average daily range	16.22	15.55	16.55	17.12	16.53	16.85	17.0
Greatest daily range	36.0	42.8	37.7	84.0	32.6	39.2	34.8
Average height of bar. at 82° Fah	29.6313	26.6177	29.6448	29.6329	20.6255	29.5933	29.62
Difference from average (49 years)	+ .0129	.0007	+ .0264	+ .0145	+ .0071	0251	+ .000
Highest barometer	30.334	30.365	30.432	30.607	30.283	30.300	30.4
Lowest barometer	28.762	28.582	28.793	28.704	28.752	28.714	28.8
Monthly and annual ranges	1.572	1.783	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586	1.60
verage humidity of the sir	78	77	74	75	77	77	76
Difference from average	+ 1	i	- 3	_ 2	0	0	– 1
verage elacticity of aqueous vapor		0.271	0.243	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.2
Lverage of cloudiness	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.6
Difference from average (36 years)		+ .01	+ .01	+ .01	— .01	— .01	+ .0
Resultant direction of wind	N 48 W	n 63 w	n 59 w	N 46 W	n 56 w	N 62 W	n 55 v
" velocity of the wind		2.04	2.67	1.92	2.13	2.60	3.30
Average velocity (miles per hour)	1	9.08	9.71	9.88	9.78	9.95	10.2
Difference from average (15 years)		— 0.56	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.08	+ 0.31	+ 0.6
Total amount of rain in inches	32.110	24.575	22.819	17.969	27.726	26.351	20.5
Difference from average (50 years)	+ 4.792	i .	1		+ 0.408	i	— 6.78
Number of days of rain	145	127	133	106	112	103	123
otal amount of snow in inches	52.6	66.5	34.6	77.9	73.5	65.6	 80.2
Difference from average (47 years)	1	- 3.7	-35.6	+ 7.7	+ 3.3	- 4.6	+10.0
Number of days of snow	:	60	83	78	66	73	69
•	i	107	175	203	196	203	184
Number of fair days		187 79	175 58	76	74	65	89
Tumber of days completely clouded				· ·	!		
Tumber of auroras observed	ı	6	21	25	29	31	20
Possible to see auroras (No. of nights)	1	169	183	180	189	180	202
Sumber of thunder storms	1	24	23	22	26	19	30
Sumber of fogs	43	34	26	39	29	30	45
Tumber of hours of bright sunshine	1977.6	1909.2	2048.3	2063.5	2034.4	2018.3	1931.8
Difference from average (9 years)	1	-112.1	+27.0	+42.2	+13.1	— 3 .0	89.5
fumber of hours of possible sunshine	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.8	4463.3	4474.4

RURAL AREA.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by municipal assessors for 1890.

-	Agree	of assessed	land	Agree	cleared.		Acres	144
Counties.	Acres			Acres	creared.	Acres	swamp,	cent ared.
Counties	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total occupied.	1890.	1889.	woodland.	marsh or water.	Per
Essex	409,537 542,035	20,618	430,155	212,120	202,984	197,986	20,049	49.3
Kent	542,035	21,591	563,626 437,571 397,150	304,453	294,498	239,034	20,139	54.0
Elgin	434,884 390,583	2,687 6,567	397 150	279,298 234,108	273,754 231,432	145,415 133,714	12,858 29,328	63.5 58.9
Norfolk Haldimand	280,161	13	280,174	204,371	201,729	63,883	11,920	72.9
Welland	220,763	6,378	227,141	163,475	162,387	53,467	10,199	72.0
Totals	2,277,963	57,854	2,335,817	1,397,825	1,366,784	833,499	104,493	59.8
Lambton	633,123	26,412	659,535	306,379	295,376	343,042	10,114	46.5
Huron	788,511 789,966	10,459 26,378	798,970 816,344	563,959 458,363	554,226 452,162	138,776 254,017	96,235 103,964	70.6 56.1
Totals	2,211,600	63,249	2,274,849	and the second	1,301,764	735,835	210,313	58.4
				1,328,701		Control Control	2000	52.5
Grey	1,029,194 897,173	29,763 56,413	1,058,957 953,586	559,481 482,378	551,648 475,507	341,481 433,150	157,995 38,058	50.6
Totals	1,926,367	86,176	2,012,543	1,041,859	1,027,155	774,631	196,053	51.8
Middlesex	748,546	8,179	756,725	534,229	528,082	209,050	13,446	70.6
Oxford	470,655	949	471,604	346,886	343,550	96,586	28,132	73.6
Brant	213,716	2,325 5,102	216,041	171,136	172,562 363,787 440,667	25,294	19,611	79.2
Perth	512,741 622,157	5, 281	627, 438	365,633 440,351	440.667	97,300	54,910 84,358	70.2
Waterloo	300,825	5,281 5,206	517,843 627,438 306,031	440,351 239,921	234,979	48,754	17,356	78.4
Dufferin	341,474	13,097	354,571	194,853	187,977	102,729 48,754 77,717	82,001	55.0
Totals	3,210,114	40,139	3,250,253	2,293,009	2,271,604	657,430	299,814	70.5
Lincoln	187,483	4,074	191,557	153,241	147,542	36,146	2,170	80.0
Wentworth	270,291	3,143 935	273,434 223,726	209,240 169,726	207,559 165,388	41,555 39,389	22,639 14,611	76.5
Peel	222,791 287,999	203	288,202	241,351	238,290	31,971	14,880	85.7
York	526,841	7,774	534,615	410,287	407,599	67,638	56,690	76.7
Ontario	484,581	14,195	498,776	340,473	335,463	93,031	65,272 28,546	68.3 78.9
Durham Northumberland	366,774 429,248	1,943 4,625	368,717 433,873	272,581 321,327	273,509 313,987	67,590 88,622	23,924	74.1
Prince Edward	228,553	-3,089	231,642	182,393	181,481	39,423	9,826	78.7
Totals	3,004,561	39,981	3,044,542	2,300,619	2,270,818	505,365	238,558	75.6
Lennox & Addington Frontenac	369,884	44,941	414,825	204,917	206,312	121,983	87,925 163,848	49.4 32.4
Leeds and Grenville.	579,779 732,177	98,568 8,427	678,347 740,604	219,811 419,125	214,396 417,175	294,688 203,498	117,981	56.6
Dundas	234,557	2,500	237,057	135,841	124,166	64,692	37,524	57.3
Stormont	248,909	2,666	251,575	117,631	115,779	114,711	19,233	46.8
Glengarry	287,288 263,810	21,711	287,323 285,521	147,294 138,491	146,322 137,127	121,887 118,015	18,142 29,015	51.3
Russell	237,297	15,278	252,575	80.516	75,548	151,435	20,624	31.9
Carleton	237,297 550,289	15,278 11,533 31,863	561.822	289,943	75,548 285,941 262,561	151,435 142,314 554,678	129,565	51.6
Renfrew	862,715 635,159	31,863 34,088	894,578 669,247	289,943 262,716 285,151	262,561 289,102	554,678 264,770	76,184 119,326	29.4 42.6
Totals	5,001,864	271,610	5,273,474	2,301,436	2,284,429	2,152,671	819,367	43.6
Victoria	503,619	67,056	570,675	244,356	238,282	183,208	143,111	42.8
Peterborough	514,120	26,925	541,045	232,351	221,723	249,276	59,418	42.9
Haliburton	544,554 909,342	17,481 66,092	562,035 975,434	29,907 332,858	29,695 334,750	498,321 497,313	33,807 145,263	34.1
Totals	2,471,635	177,554	2,649,189	839,472	824,450	1,428,118	381,599	31.7
Muskoka	445.613	69,363	514.976	55,708	52,686	396,994	62,274	10.8
Parry Sound	415,797 143,341	39,433	455,230 169,516	41,985	35,817	375,082	38,163 5,737	9.2
*Nipissing	143,341	26,175	169,516	11,333	8,632	152,446	5,737	6.7
†Algoma	346,271	91,621	437,892	46,752	40,969	331,376	59,764	9.9
The second secon	1,351,022	226,592	1,577,614	155,778	138,104	1,255,898	165,938	52.0
The Province. \[\begin{pmatrix} 1890 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}	21,455,126 21,294,019	963,155 984,619	22,418,281 22,278,638		11,485,108	8,343,447 8,451,181	2,416,135 2,342,349	51.5

^{*}Not including the organised township of McKim.

†Not including the acreages of the organised townships of Keewatin, Neebing, Rat Portage and Shunish.

AREA AND PRODUCE-FALL WHEAT.

VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Wheat in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; he yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			average for years 1882-	
ounties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	25,954	428,241	16.5	29,302	460,041	15.7	31,127	609,295	19.0
	48,259	965,180	20.0	29,302 57,542	840,113	14.6	59,240	1,159,579	19.6
	39,096	836,654	21.4	38,603	840,113 629,229	16,3	43,435	843,696	19.4
	30,579	617,696 442,725	20.2	31,536	460,426	14.6	32,729	584,795	17.
	29,515	442,725	15.0	33,409	481,090	14.4	32,736	528,172	16.
************	20,313	345,321	17.0	19,082	284,322	14.9	22,238	358,707	16.
*************	193,716	3,635,817 545,964	18.8 18.2	209,474 36,535	3,155,221 610,135	15.1	221,505 34,447	4,084,244 651,547	18.
*************	44,978	989,516	22.0	53,582	723,357	13.5	65,064	1,274,988	19.
	32,789	711,521	21.7	37,084	478,384	12.9	65,064 46,738	899,231	19.
****	107,765	2,247,001	20.9	127,201	1,811,876	14.2	146,249	2,825,766	19.
	18,759	333,910	17.8	25,426	333,081	13.1	26,600	514,968	19.
	47,946	872,617	18.2	56,082	1,003,868	17.9	53,632	1,107,819	20.
	66,705	1,206,527	18.1	81,508	1,336,949	16.4	80,232	1,622,787	20.
	60,169	1,365,836	22.7	59,411	879,283	14.8	71,512	1,407,630	19.
*** ********	33,927	800,677	23.6	34,286	582,862	17.0	38,401	769,246	20.
***********	21,398	468,616	21.9	21,437	342,992	16.0	28,789	533,412	18.
	29,642	637,303	21.5	39,474	528,952	13.4 15.2	43,755	859,752	19.
1	12,102 32,550	231,148 696,570	19.1 21.4	16,672 36,128	253,414 610,563	16.9	24,914 39,013	494,306 801,145	19. 20.
	4,894	89,071	18.2	4,747	66,933	14.1	9,955	190,602	19.
*************	194,682	4,289,221	22.0	212,155	3,264,999	15.4	256,339	5,056,093	19.
	18,186	318,255	17.5	18,764	335,876	17.9	- 21,262	382,800	18.
	23,755	406,211	17.1	23,679 20,415	367,025	15.5	30,032	550,088	18.
	16,284	260,544	16.0	20,415	453,213 433,276	22.2	21,419 25,380	412,982	19.
	16,129	288,709	17.9	22,804 29,855	433,276	19.0	25,380	535,809	21.
	24.134 4,153	514,054 88,044	21.3	5.307	638,897 93,934	21.4 17.7	35,650 8,990	782,327 198,033	21.
*******	4,242	92,900	21.9	5,603	85,166	15.2	3,670	74,526	20.
erland	12,873	262,609	20.4	17,960	237,072	13.2	11,296	229,260	20.
ward	3,345	76,935	23.0	1,863	41,918	22.5	2,231	40,062	18.
	123,101	2,308,261	18.8	146,250	2,686,377	18.4	159,930	3,205,887	20.
d Addington.	2,651	50,369	19.0	2,649	49,536	18.7	2,144	37,769	17.
	707	10,888	15.4	947	15,247 68,220 7,237	16.1	1,656	30,669	18.
Grenville	2,672	40,614	15.2	3,790	68,220	18.0	4,875	89,214	18.
*** **********	285 127	4,275	15.0 12.0	353 138	2,470	20.5 17.9	1,025 612	89,214 18,389 11,083	17.
**************	65	1,524 813	12.5	104	1,872	18.0	543	8,891	16.
	45	540	12.0	101	2,012	10.0	71	882	12.
	27	592	16.0	265	4,240	16.0	209	3,693	17.
	778	14,938		373	6,677	17.9	1,423	21,339	15.
	418	7,942	19.0	214	- 5,050	23.6	896	15,885	17.
	2,177	27.430	10000	3,688	70,810	19.2	3,089	58,259	18.
** ********	9,952	159,925	16.1	12,521	231,359	18.5	16,543	296,073	17.
*******	2,825	43,223	15.3	5,592	76,610	13.7	7,951	156,275	19.
ıgh	8,355	132,845	15.9	13,495	160,591	11.9	10,186	198,507	19.
1	271	3,686	13.6	225	3,218	14.3	134	2,080 177,301	15.
***************************************	11,825	224,675	19.0	13,017	264,245	20.3	9,100	Section and	19.
	23,276	404,429	17.4	32,329 106	504,664 1,855	15.6	27,371 65	534,163	19.
nd	157	1,963	12.5	30	450	15.0	48	1,123 771	17.
	20	276	13.8		100	10.0	2	31	13.
	695	13,483	19.4	541	8,115	15.0	439	8,602	19.
	904	16,202	17.9	677	10,420	15.4	554	10,527	19.

AREA AND PRODUCE-SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE 1 X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1883-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			average fo years 1882-	30.
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Kesex	2,907	38,663	13.3	679	8,963	13.2	1,671	25,020 54,973	15.0 15.6
KentElgin	10,243 1,436	146,474 23,407	14.3 16.3	2,149 4 91	87,608 7,414	17.5 15.1	3,524 1,694	26,036	15.4
Norfolk	769	10,585	13.7	440	6,028	13.7	823	11,751	14 3
Haldimand	7,299 894	81,019 10,549	11.1 11.8	1,894 258	23,107 2,683	12.2 10.4	3,27 8 1, 43 1	48,743 19,833	13.3 13.9
Totals	23,548	310,647	13.2	5,911	85,803	14.5	12,421	181,356	14.6
Lambton	7,098	107,180	15.1	1,714	22,796	18.8	6,309	91,957	14.6
Huron	9,379	152,878	16.3 15.2	2,235	29,279 97,006	13.1 12.1	16,495 18,458	222,432 187,193	13.5 13.9
Bruce	13,768	209,274	· 1	8,017	97,006				13.8
Totals	30,245	469,332	15.5	11,966	149,081	12.5	36,262	501,582	1
Grey Simcoe	33,734 36,774	448,662 485,417	13.3 13.2	23,116 30,898	286,638 451,111	12.4 14.6	40,440 84,966	563,996 528,336	13.9 15.1
T)tals	70,508	934,079	13.2	54,014	737,749	13.7	75,406	1,092,334	14.5
	· i		17.3	1,216	18,483	15.2	10,487	159,347	15.2
Middlesex	4,936 7,168	85,393 117,555	16.4	1,543	25, 151	16.3	9.195	148,379	16.1
Brant	1,563	26,415	16.9	53	832	15.7	1,214	16,917	13.9
Perth	9,900 20 ,826	172,260 366,538	17.4 17.6	1,853 8,103	31,872 123,166	17.2 15.2	12,144 20,034	179,140 298, 20 0	14.8 14.6
Wellington	2,846	47,528	16.7	361	5,776	16.0	4,822	71,156	14.8
Dufferin	24,810	377,112	15.2	19,077	221,298	11.6	20,766	295,930	14.3
Totals	72,049	1,192,801	16.6	32,20 6	426,573	13. 2	78,662	1,164,069	14.8
Lincoln	3,017	34,997	11.6 14.3	888 907	11,810 11,700	13.3 12.9	2,185 2,723	31,643 40,558	14.5 14.9
Wentworth	5,135 8,820	73,431 121,716	13.8	2.540	42,672	16.8	3,952	59,293	15.0
Peel	22,470	343,791	15.3	8,822	140,270	15.9	13,267	219,047	16.5
York Ontario	32,894 51,289	427,622 538,535	13.0 10.5	20,524 41,582	320,174 681,945	15.6 16.4	26,392 46,943	442,525 789,381	16.8 16.8
Durham Northumberland	35,779	379,257	10.6	25,507	390,257	15.3	36,550	587,536	16.1
Northumberland Prince Edward	29,210	315,468 88,804	10.8 12.9	18,190	203,728 39,390	11.2 10.6	27,596 6,543	379,181 89,359	13.7 13.7
Totals	6,884 195,498	2,323,621	11.9	3,716 1 22 ,676	1,841,946	15.0	166,151	2,638,523	15.9
Lennox and Addington .	6,510	67,053	10.3	2.689	35,495	13.2	5,970	85,917	14.4
Frontenac	9,398	98,679	10.5	8,536	92,189	10.8	8,720	127,791	14.7
Leeds and Grenville	13,181 4,236	127,856 56,339	9.7	10,731 3,811	123,407 51,449	11.5 13.5	13,161 4,584	204,681 85,828	15.6 18.7
Dundas	4,073	56,207		4,657	58,213	12.5	4,477	79,782	17.8
Glengarry	7,967	91,621	11.5	7,589	103,969	13.7	7,898	127,259	16.1 15.7
Prescott	9,060 3,559	122,310 48,402	13.5 13.6	7,904 3,469	81,411 48,219	10.3 13.9	8,218 4,039	128,725 67,518	16.7
Carleton	25,165	269,266 325,729	10.7	19,223	349,859	18.2	21,800	•366,573	16.8
Renfrew	26,482	325,729	$12.3 \\ 9.0$	23,446 14,443		19.6 10.8	24,455 14,504	399,614 210,396	16.3 14.5
Lanark Totals	16,029 125,660	144,261 1,407,723	11.2	106,498	155,984 1,559,737	14.6		1,884,084	16.0
Victoria	35,477	457,653	12.9	25,336	364,838	14.4	32,048	474,935	14.8
Peterborough	28,920	335,472	11.6	22,515	27 9,186	12.4	25,638	342,874	13.4
Haliburton	1,940	21,340 122,429	11.0 11.7	1,291 9,740	20,398 117,854	15.8 12.1	1,366 14,853	17,574 224,710	12.9 15.1
Totals	10,464 76,801	936,894	12.2	58,882	782,276	13.3	73,905	1,060,093	•
Muskoka	1,208	16,550	13.7	886	12,050	13.6	1,372	20,251	14.8
Parry Sound	1,143	13,145	11.5	569	7,454	13.1	1,384	22,097	16.0
Nipissing	260 4,833	3,718	14.3 15.6	5,002	95,038	19.0	29 6,008	413 115,025	14.3 19.1
•	' 1	75,395			1				:
Totals	7,444	108,808	1 1	6,457	114,542		8,793	157,786	17.9
The Province	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	569,426	8,679,827	15.5

AREA AND PRODUCE .- BARLEY.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.		Yearly	average for years 1882	r the
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Arces.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush- per acre.
Essex Kent. Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	7,894 8,739 8,053 6,088 12,673 3,597	209,736 190,904 130,283 198,950	23.7	8,985 4,327 6,418 13,014	252,479 113,800 140,554 287,609	28.1	6,171	181,850 128,731	26.0 27.0 26.8 25.5 22.3 23.2
Totals	47.045		20.5	A COLUMN			39,041		24.6
Lambton	200	360,651 819,366	20.8 25.3 26 1	15,331 32,886	389,407	25.4 26.2	14,890 27,897	384,229 764 596	25.8 27.4 25.9
Totals	66,347		24.3	100000		24.8	61,895	1	26.6
Grey	15,726 30,632		25.2 23.6		443,124 1,092,157	22 0 27.1	22,500 31,323		24.5 25.7
Totals	46,358		24.1	1000	The state of the s	25.4	53,823	The second second	25.2
Middlesex Oxford	17,752 16,542 22,046 18,499 34,022 20,843 12,502	453,251 540,127 514,272 932,203 619,037	24.5 27.4 24.5 27.8 27.4 29.7 25.0	18,557 25,298 17,728 43,289 21,268	404,252 519,596 715,933 540,704 1,320,315 686,956 346,229	24.6 28.0 28.3 30.5 30.5 32.3 24.2	15,392 17,019 19,029 17,725 35,779 17,047 12,024	406,242 507,053 517,419 521,933 1,010,069 522,355 305,773	26.4 29.8 27.2 29.4 28.2 30.6 25.4
Totals,	142,206	C. Company	24.8	1	1 3 C T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	28.9	134,015	3,790,844	28.3
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	5,315 15,466 12,018 36,832 51,041 34,162 37,797 32,423 31,699	101,517 335,612 288,432 865,552 1,117,798 717,402 650,108 573,887 618,131	19.1 21.7 24.0 23.5 21.9 21.0 17.2 17.7 19.5	45,932 69,073	116.859 436,121 485,223 1,336,621 2,155,078 1,466,236 1,532,272 1,168,135 1,063,660	22.9 25.3 30.2 29.1 31.2 29.6 28.0 22.8 24.3	4,454 13,306 13,194 35,730 57,243 38,940 46,670 45,022 40,218	109,466 365,544 368,973 981,913 1,648,561 1,097,803 1,232,523 1,004,630 827,588	24.6 27.5 28.0 27.5 28.8 28.2 26.4 22.3 20.6
Totals	256,753	5,268,439	20.5	352,678	9,760,205	27.7	294,777	7,637,001	25.9
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Jlengarry Prescott Russell Darleton Renfrew Lanark	25,854 12,529 8,327 5,336 3,289 2,464 5,005 2,222 9,353, 1,681 3,554	447,274 236,798 151,551 108,321 74,003 50,306 110,110 52,439 231,954 31,771 75,345	17.3 18.9 18.2 20.3 22.5 20.4 22.0 23.6 24.8 18.9 21.2	38,464 20,499 10,795 5,741 1,935 2,591 4,233 1,849 9,418 2,045 3,975	950,061 412,030 249,365 136,636 49,343 58,298 108,788 52,881 271,238 64,009 109,313	24.7 20.1 23.1 23.8 25.5 22.5 25.7 28.6 28.8 31.3 27.5	38,873 17,956 10,738 6,608 2,400 2,242 3,021 1,541 8,039 1,469 2,925	851,769 406,886 264,527 192,912 65,249 51,085 79,543 37,819 231,248 35,331 75,731	21.9 22.7 24.6 29.2 27.2 22.8 26.3 24.5 28.8 24.1 25.9
Totals	79,616	1,569,872	19.7	101,545	2,461,962	24.2	95,812	2,292,100	23.9
Victoria	25,692 7,924 308 26,848	565,224 159,272 6,252 477,894	22.0 20.1 20.3 17.8	37,176 14,834 274 39,988	1,003,752 375,300 6,987 975,707	27.0 25.3 25.5 24.4	30,659 13,287 281 38,977	769,979 320,130 6,672 885,587	25.1 24.1 23.7 22.7
Totals	60,772	1,208,642	19.9	92,272	2,361,746	25.6	83,204	1,982,368	23.8
duskoka	568 755 194 712	11,360 16,459 4,326 15,166	20.0 21.8 22.3 21.3	451 474 565	9,381 10,049 14,125	20.8 21.2 25.0	535 661 21 581	11,516 15,038 480 15,086	21.5 22.8 22.3 26.0
Totals	2,229	47,311	21.2	1,490	33,555	22.5	1,798	42,120	23.4
he Province	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	875,286	23,386,388	26.7	764,365	19,705,734	25.8

AREA AND PRODUCE .- OATS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.	-		1889.			verage for years, 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Essex	40,809	1,048,791	25.7	33,899	1,159,346	34.2	30,554	1,153,952	37.8
Kent	35,034	1,005,476	28.7	36,066	1,395,754	34.2 38.7	32,886 32,662	1,301,630	39.
Elgin	34,638 28,135	886,733 602,089	25.6 21.4	35,743 28,541	1,179,519 713,525	33.0 25.0	32,662 26,869	1,218,548	37.3
Norfolk	25,548	505,850	19.8	27,905	798,083	28.6	23,031	847,818 746,902	32.
Welland	21,642	380,899	17.6	22,810	670,614	29.4	19,774	608,565	30,
Totals	185,806	4,429,838	23.8	184,964	5,916,841	32.0	165,776	5,877,415	35
ambton	55,419	1,344,149	24.7	46,396	1,503,230	32.4	40,977	1,456,480	35.
duron	94,630	2,952,456	31.2	95,918	3,194,069	33.3	78,662	2,860,364	36.
Bruce	73,700	2,211,000	30.0	75,463	1,939,399	25.7	61,165	1,970,117	32.
Totals	223,749	6,507,605	1	217,777	6,636,698	30.5	180,804	6,286,961	31.
Frey	101,957	3,028,123	29.7	114,396	3,409,001	29.8	88,888	2,805,811	31.
Simcoe	75,668	2,292,740	1 0000	78,390	2,884,752	36.8	64,608	2,191,339	33.
Totals	177,625	5,320,863	1000	192,786	6,293,753	32.6	153,496	4,997,150	32.
Middlesex	84,083	2,522,490	30.0	87,854	3,074,890	35.0	73,440	2,770,967	37.
Oxford	58,287 20,690	1,731,124 587,596	29.7 28.4	62 828 19,184	2,293,222 671,440	36.5 35.0	53,217 18,251	2,024,402 659,125	38.
Perth	68,435	2,436,286	35.6	68,184	2,706,905	39.7	57,046	2,311,265	40
Wellington	91,045	2,968,067	32.6	88,695	3,538,931	39.9	72,253	2,642,366	36
Waterloo Dufferin	44,317 40,040	1,316,215	29.7 26.4	40,464 35,410	1,513,354 1,193,317	37.4 33.7	35,932 29,954	1,337,095 1,010,792	37 33
Totals	406,897	12,618,834	31.0	402,619	14,992,059	37.2	ACCURATE STATE	12,756,012	133
	20,232			A CONTRACTOR	- N. C. C. C. C. C.	(63.76)	17,815	583,689	32
Wentworth.	30,455	785,739	25.8	17,467 32,400	534,490 949,320	30.6 29.3	28.832	1.037,447	36
Halton	30,455 22,443 37,109	418,802 785,739 626,160	27.9	32,400 21,926 36,319	949,320 835,381	38.1	19,040	1,037,447 682,716 1,103,329	35
eel	37,109	1,100,848	29.8	36,319	1,430,909	39.4	29,791	1,103,329	37
York Ontario	76,512 54,935	2,433,082 1,659,037	31.8 30.2	72,099 59,267	2,912,800 2,441,800	40.4		2,528,619 1,879,508	38
Durham	36,511	938,333	25.7	37,726	1,331,728	35.3	33,784	1,188,536	35
Northumberland	34,521	869,929	25.2	34,088	1,032,866	30.3		896,035	29
Prince Edward	14,488	378,137	26.1	13,592	400,964	29.5	100000	376,690	1
Totals	327,206	9,215,067	28.2	324,884	11,870,318	36.5	335000	10,276,569	100
Frontenac	25,212 29,902	562,228 702,697	22.3 23.5	24,704 33,104	741,120 923,602	30.0		629,168	28
Leeds and Grenville	72,221	1,661,083	23.0	76,443	2,232,136	29.2		2,059,724	31
Dundas	29,823 22,342	754,522	25.3	33,947	2,232,136 977,674 712,138	28.8	29,551	1,035,376	35
Stormont	22,342	625,576 697,992	28.0	76,443 33,947 24,727 31,651	712,138	28.8		779,183 2,059,724 1,035,376 827,565 951,253	34
Glengarry	30,480 31,013	790,832	25.5	28,427	870,403 770,372	27.5 27.1	30,168 26,446	814,043	30
Russell	22.417	656,818	29.3	18,900	553,770	29.3	18,495	589,586 2,077,789	31
Jarleton	63,724	1,816,134	28.5	70,851	2,160,956	30.5		2,077,789	34
Renfrew	43,262 41,012	1,163,748	26.9 26.8	50,287 44,446	1,971,250 1,257,822	39.2 28.3		1,295,443 1,139,396	
Totals	411,408		1	The same of	13,171,243	1	The state of the s	12,198,526	1000
Victoria	42,032	1,269,366	1	2000	1,691,642	35.2	7,47,000	1,289,503	35
Peterborough	31,797	880,777	27.7	36,528	1,220,035	33.4	29,932	935,178	31
Haliburton,	5,777	155,979	27.0	6,822	216,940	31.8	5,127	140,970	
Hastings	43,330		1 1000		The second second		350000		
Totals	122,936		The same	1		1 5 5 5 5	100000	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1
Muskoka Parry Sound	10,558 7,569	280,843 196,037							
Nipissing	1,668	49,039	29.1				185	5,449	29
Nipissing	6,944	190,960		6,407	228,730	35.7		162,533	33
Totals	26,739	716,879	26.8	23,857	735,329	30.8	18,562	574,19	2 30
The Province	1,882,366	52,768,207		1.923.444	64,346,301	00 1	1.643.490	56,566,27	6 3

AREA AND PRODUCE-RYE.

E XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye Ontario for the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the id per acre.

- 100		1890.			1889.			average for years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	873	14,841	17.0	845	15,844	18.8	804	16,305	20.
	1,484	14,841 32,203	21.7 17.0	806	15,844 17,732 35,396	22.0	737	15,858 23,675	21.0
**************	1,116 9,714	18,972 124,339	12.8	1,834 8,539	76,851	19.3	1,313 7,730	106,187	18.0
nd	564	7,896	14.0	477	4,675	9.8	809	13,087	16.
	243	3,645	15.0	641	10,641	16.6	618	10,602	V
ds	13,994	201,896	14.4	13,142	161,139	12.3	12,011	185,714	1000
1	462	8,778	19.0	312	5,538	17.8	249	4,243	
	306 964	4,590 19,280	15,0 20.0	232 437	3,480 8,740	15.0 20.0	270 460	4,650 8,404	
ds	1,732	32,648	18.8	981	17,758	1 000	979	17,297	1000
	1.031	14,125	13.7	403	8,181	20.3	574	9,956	
*******	3,038	47,697	15.7	2,500	44,000	17.6	2,373	42,646	
ds	4,069	61,822	15.2	2,903	52,181	18.0	2,947	52,602	17.
ex	892	15,342	17.2	553	9,290	16.8	519	8,955	
	1,502	24,032 27,395 1,185	16.0	1,539	26,625	17.3	1,238	19,272	15,
***************************************	1,621 79	1.185	16.9 15.0	1,596	18,354 880	11.5	1,096 190	16,427 2,807	15.
ton	622	10,574	17.0	935	15,147	16.2	822	14,647	17.
0	576	10,080		453	4,892	10.8	534	9,219	
*	357	5,177	14.5	329	3,455	10.5	711	12,616	1300
ds	5,649	93,785	16.6	5,449	78,643	14.4	5,110	83,943	1000
	606 965	7,757 14,475	12.8 15.0	1,186	2,349 17,078	16.9 14.4	433 980	6,641 16,602	
rth	877	11,664	13.3	415	8,300	20.0	528	8,679	16.
	586	9,786	16.7	955	14,325	15.0	1,278	25,065	19.
	1,089 1,548	20,691 22,291	19.0 14.4	1,326 1,776	27,846 29,837	21.0 16.8	1,671 2,648	27,884 46,341	16.
	3,908	55,103	14.1	3,917	65,414	16.7	4,851 11,425	73,804	15.
aberland	12,365	155,799	12.6	10,795	137,097	12.7	11,425	153,409	13.
Edward	6,329	88,606	1 000	10,039	156,608	15.6	8,908	124,613	1
als	28,273	386,172	1	30,548	458,854	15.0	32,722	483,038	1
and Addington .	3,450 3,391	49,680 48,491	14.4 14.3	4,103 3,229	61,955 54,570	15.1 16.9	4,940 3,691	73,181 60,508	14.
nd Grenville	4,153	57,727	13.9	1,780	31,862	17.9	5,999	104,144	
	486 332	10,400	21.4	897 240	17,940	20.0	1,322 455	29,833	
ry	201	5,810 3,015			4,200	17.5	68	9,349 1,136	
	54	783	14.5	183	3,349	18.3	253	4,657	18.
	471 4,558	9,891 82,500	21.0	3,808	236 81,110		234 5,957	4,656 107,864	
	9,126	156,055	17.1	5,312	126,957	23.9	6,773	131,781	19.
******	3,354	50,981	15.2	2,508	43,639	17.4	4,532	84,378	18.
als	29,576	475,333	16.1	22,072	425,818	19.3	34,224	611,487	17.
	1,819	31,651	17.4	1,240	24,056		1,232	21,199	
ton	6,116	86,236 6,683	14.1	2,295 141	27,999 2,637	12.2 18.7	3,462 266	53,314	
B	10,513	170,311	16.2		165,328	15.9	13,721	213,046	
als	18,858	294,881	1 1	20020	220,020	300 6	18,681	292,023	1 300
A	367	6,166	1 700		4,437	100	386	7.28	11
ound	154	3,711	24.1	141	3,215		322	6,76	5 21.
g	82	1,558	19.0				910	173	19.
	307	5,378	30 8	7000	9,614	1000	1 2 3		1 100
als	910	16,808	18.5	937	17,266	18.4	936	18,06	0 19

AREA AND PRODUCE-PEASE.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90: also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres,	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	12,771 19,030	192,842 249,293 381,472 289,393	17.7 15.1 13.1 16.0 15.8 12.5	3,665 14,847 15,055 18,808 14,981 4,481	59,373 246,460 230,342 376,160 247,187 84,243	16.2 16.6 15.3 20.0 16.5 18.8	3,872 10,747 13,014 15,804 13,766 4,259	72,098 204,897 232,766 301,239 252,254 71,763	18. 19. 17. 19. 18. 16.
Totals	84,196	1,262,693	15.0	71,837	1,243,765	17.3	61,462	1,135,017	18.
Lambton	15,844 45,558 43,548	240,829 920,272 1,062,571	15.2 20.2 24.4	12,009 36,290 40,353	180,135 718,542 730,389	15.0 19.8 18.1	10,082 33,043 37,641	186,297 728,485 848,547	18. 22. 22.
Totals	104,950	2,223,672	21.2	88,652	1,629,066	18.4	80,766	1,763,329	21.
Grey Simcoe	48,563 37,511	1,058,673 810,238	21.8 21.6	51,523 34,542	1,143,811 746,107	22.2 21.6	45,977 32,044	984,611 683,745	21.4 21.3
Totals	86,074	1,868,911	21.7	86,065	1,889,918	22.0	78,021	1,668,356	21.4
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	29,829 20,656 12,329 29,357 43,377 19,999 15,354	486,213 324,299 245,347 575,397 915,255 415,979 322,434	16.3 15.7 19.9 19.6 21.1 20.8 21.0	28,773 18,841 9,728 28,165 39,591 16,237 13,336	417, 209 265, 658 230, 554 422, 475 779, 943 298, 761 282, 723	14.5 14.1 23.7 15.0 19.7 18.4 21.2	22,739 15,850 9,180 23,538 37,776 14,784 11,961	432,041 328,759 184,230 521,762 846,382 326,695 250,027	19.0 20.7 20.1 22.2 22.4 22.1 20.9
Totals	170,901	3,284,924	19.2	154,671	2,697,323	17.4	135,828	2,889,896	21.3
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontaria Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	7,701 14,046 13,729 20,465 36,074 27,973 22,130 20,191 18,907	120,136 276,706 270,461 425,672 771,984 475,541 371,784 411,896 414,063	15.6 19.7 19.7 20.8 21.4 17.0 16.8 20.4 21.9	5,255 13,181 10,297 15,946 32,240 28,164 19,989 19,056 18,630	89,861 222,759 205,940 279,055 648,024 518,218 335,815 388,742 340,929	17.1 16.9 20.0 17.5 20.1 18.4 16.8 20.4 18.3	4,968 10,933 10,633 14,257 28,706 26,646 21,496 20,157 13,482	88,944 220,469 225,090 292,727 634,088 543,053 409,839 344,193 238,989	17.9 20.2 21.2 20.5 22.1 20.4 19.1 17.1 17.7
Totals	181,216	3,538,243	19.5	162,758	3,029,343	18.6	151,278	2,997,392	19.8
Lennox and Addington . Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Hengarry rescott Russell Arleton Lenfrew Lanark	9,861 10,294 5,493 1,262 1,637 3,981 6,396 4,039 10,011 21,276 11,346	182, 429 181, 174 95, 029 31, 298 35, 359 72, 454 111, 930 76, 741 228, 251 472, 327 230, 324	18.5 17.6 17.3 24.8 21.6 18.2 17.5 19.0 22.8 22.2 20.3	8,805 9,048 6,388 1,526 2,110 3,920 4,306 1,869 12,047 20,695 11,712	175,220 135,720 101,569 18,770 18,990 47,040 53,394 28,035 273,467 564,974 260,006	19.9 15.0 15.9 12.3 9.0 12.4 15.0 22.7 27.3 22.2	8,825 10,877 6,276 1,672 2,516 5,682 8,604 3,739 12,757 20,632 11,369	160,682 190,740 117,288 35,759 50,439 101,309 138,436 72,113 271,759 421,369 239,822	18.2 17.5 18.7 21.4 20.0 17.8 16.1 19.3 20.6 21.1
Totals	85,596	1,717,316	20.1	82,426	1,677,185	20.3	92,949	1,802,716	19.4
/ictoria eterborough Ialiburton Iastings	17,117 16,143 2,097 20,707	379,997 356,760 39,843 447,271	22.2 22.1 19.0 21.6	15,576 14,759 1,507 20,225	353,575 318,794 29,839 420,680	22.7 21.6 19.8 20.8	16,009 15,093 1,595 18,510	327,488 287,642 30,194 328,475	20.5 19.1 18.9 17.7
Totals	56,064	1,223,871	21.8	52,067	1,122,888	21.6	51,207	973,799	19.0
Iuskoka arry Sound Jipissing	3,756 2,512 696 5,245	83,008 49,989 14,477 122,209	22.1 19.9 20.8 23.3	2,910 1,508 5,174	61,401 27,446 	21.1 18.2 25.3	2,803 1,453 77 3,841	58,025 30,407 1,608 97,579	20.7 20.9 20.8 25.4
Totals	12,209	269,683	22.1	9,592	219,749	22.9	8,174	187,619	23.0
he Province		15,389,313	19.7	′ 1	13,509,237			13,418,124	20.3

AREA AND PRODUCE-CORN.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-90 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

S	-	1890.			1889,	4		average fo years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.
Essex	38,436	2,863,482	74.5	27,893	1,107,352	39.7	31,612	2,306,093	72.9
Kent	27,596 13,313	2,011,748 812,093	72.9 61.0	23,717 12,503	1,100,469 642,654	46.4 51.4	25,927 14,300	1,820,160 1,019,321	70.5
Nortolk	13,027	648,745	49.8	12,884	663,526	51.5	13,905	871.013	62.
HaldimandVelland	1,916 5,626	91,585 268,360	47.8 47.7	2,582 5,705	125,227 260,148	48.5 45.6	1,949	125,613	64.
Totals	99,914	6,696,013	67.0	85,284	3,899,376		6,155 93,848	374,508 6,516,708	69,
ambton	9,220	566,108	61.4	6,936	255,938	36.9	7,417	445,448	60.
Iuron	2,538	148,727	58.6	1,890	94,500	50.0	1,685	114,228 37,796	67.
Bruce	1,832	78,776	43,0	1,051	52,550	50.0	729	37,796	51.
Totals	13,590	793,611	58.4	9,877	402,988	40,8	9,831	597,472	1000
Simooe	2,004 1,342	100,200 81,862	50.0 61.0	962 1,041	36,556 59,858	38.0 57.5	677 862	32,743 48,907	48, 56.
Totals	3,346	182,062	54.4	2,003	96,414	48.1	1,539	81,650	1
Middlesex	12,935	811.025	62.7	10.815	509,387	47.1	10,977	727,444	66.
Oxford	10,775	633,570	58.8	8,557	365,384	42.7	8,760	537,837	61.
Brant	4,938	357,017	72.3	5,310	318,600	60.0	4,784	329,434	68.
Perth	1,671 1,551	91,905 93,060	55.0 60.0	952 829	33,320 41,450	35,0 50.0	844 695	51,988 40,941	61. 58.
Vaterloo	1,494	94,570	63.3	1,074	64,440	60.0	1,284	83,015	64.
Oufferin	226	11,300	50.0	120	6,000	50.0	92	4,768	51.
Totals	33,590	2,092,447	62.3	27,657	1,338,581	48.4	27,436	1,775,427	64.
incoln	5,970	257,307	43.1	6,562	297,259		6,247	387,316	
Ventworth	5,214 1,803	333,696 129,275	64.0	4,380 1,660	268,932 99,600	61.4	4,504 1,241	323,004 76,632	71. 61.
'eel	1,121	129,275 67,260	60.0	1,038	84,078	81.0	601	76,632 37,062	61
ork	2,727	163,620	60.0	1,797	105,664	58.8	1,559	100,245	64
Ourham	3,198 2,191	170,453 113,275	53.3 51.7	3,263 2,158	154,993 135,954	47.5 63.0	2,653 1,901	153,139 98,749	57
Northumberland	5,128	265,118	51.7	4,869	258,057	53.0	4,074	215,480	52
Prince Edward	7,340	448,474	61.1	6,115	328,987	53.8	5,999	298,064	1
Totals	34,692	1,948,478	56.2	31,842	1,733,524	54.4	28,779	1,689,691	
ennox and Addington	2,706 2,459	150,183 135,245	55.5 55.0	2,660 2,045	187,530 104,500	70.5 51.1	2,329 1,805	125,161 93,941	53
rontenac	9,442	626,949	66.4	7,028	499,691	71,1	5,895	375,457	63
Jundas	2,233	131,524	58.9	2,261	-104,006	46.0	1,729	108.732	62
tormont	1,689 2,047	126,675 151,069	75.0 73.8	1,152 806	69,811 52,390	60.6 65.0	1,289 885	75,425 47,989 72,981 21,360	58 54
lengarry	1,268	95,354	75.2	1,279	78,147	61.1	1,312	72,981	55
Cussell	752	43,842 169,175	58.3	433	19,485 102,590	45.0	453	21,360	47
arleton	3,350 790	169,175 35,550	50.5 45.0	1,914 454	102,590 22,337	53.6 49.2	1,598 490	78,672 24,706	49 50
anark	2,028	126,750	62.5	1,647	86,468	52.5	1,410	70,163	49
Totals	28,764	1,792,316	62.3	21,679	1,326,955	61.2	19,195	1,094,587	57.
ictoria	726	43,560	60.0	930	62,775	67.5	584	37,775	64.
eterborough	758	39,795	52.5	423	19,035	45.0	408	19,737	48.
Ialiburton	7,918	5,880 402,234	40.0 50.8	6,983	4,760 347,055	70.0 49.7	5,875	5,454 293,896	48, 50,
Totals	9,549	491,469	51.5	8,404	433,625	51.6	6,979	356,862	
Iuskoka.	234	8,564	36.6	200	10,000	50.0	208	7,949	38.
Parry Sound	56	2,240	40.0	32	1,216	38.0	36	1,557	43.
lipissing	35	1,341	38.3		*******		4	168	38.
Ilgoma	66	2,640	40.0	138	5,520	40.0	77	3,450	1
Totals	391	14,785	37.8	370	16,736	45.2	325	13,124	
he Province	223,836	14,011,181	62,6	187,116	9,248,199	49,4	187,932	12,125,527	64

AREA AND PRODUCE-BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-90 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			average fo years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex. Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	934 1,361 2,051 5,402 427 1,854	17,092 29,534 43,891 113,442 9,736 39,676	18.3 21.7 21.4 21.0 22.8 21.4	659 724 1,105 3,791 872 1,622	9,556 11,222 26,520 71,650 17,091 28,061	14.5 15.5 24.0 18.9 19.6 17.3	- 639 886 1,329 4,699 717 1,736	14,773 19,132 27,820 93,095 13,607 33,624	23.1 21.6 20.9 19.8 19.6 19.6
Totals	12,029	253,371	21.1	8,773	164,100	18.7	10,006	202,051	20.5
Lambton	1,103 456 860	17,097 9,120 12,040	15.5 20.0 14.0	350 136 234	5,880 2,448 4,680	16,8 18.0 20.0	483 265 382	9,612 4,994 6,450	19.9 18.8 16.9
Totals	2,419	38,257	15.8	720	13,008	18.1	1,130	21,056	18-6
GreySimcoe	603 919	11,276 16,818	18.7 18.3	247 217	3,458 4,123	14.0 19.0	353 393	6,293 6,669	17.6
Totals	1,522	28,094	18.5	464	7,581	16.3	746	12,962	17.4
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	376 933 790 86 582 144 79	7,595 15,861 15,326 2,150 14,550 2,880 1,580	20.2 17.0 19.4 25.0 25.0 20.0 20.0	485 461 495 63 121 46 72	8,730 8,436 9,257 1,285 3,025 552 1,188	18.0 18.3 18.7 20.4 25.0 12.0 16.5	530 638 670 108 184 94	9,560 12,110 13,411 2,252 4,361 1,893 1,903	18.0 19.0 20.0 20.9 23.7 20.1 19.4
Totals	2,990	59,942	20.0	1,743	32,473	18.6	2,322	45,490	19.6
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	846 1,331 65 148 182 1,238 3,995 11,038 8,437	19,458 26,487 1,300 3,700 2,548 26,369 86,692 231,798 207,550	23.0 19,9 20.0 25.0 14.0 21.3 21.7 21.0 24.6	527 582 220 381 196 474 1,874 6,679 6,681	9,697 8,963 3,476 6,706 3,920 14,220 40,104 140,927 116,918	18.4 15.4 15.8 17.6 20.0 30.0 21.4 21.1 17.5	671 757 163 248 253 505 1,554 6,083 6,810	15,940 16,374 2,606 4,497 5,305 11,827 33,618 127,941 155,750	23.8 21.6 16.0 18.1 21.0 23.4 21.6 22.9
Totals	27,280	605,902	22.2	17,614	344,931	19.6	17,044	373,858	21.9
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	5,672 2,099 7,078 2,420 2,346 1,580 1,762 1,373 2,850 1,391 4,917	145,770 55,414 174,827 74,294 66,392 35,392 33,830 35,149 63,940 32,132 108,666	25.7 26.4 24.7 30.7 28.3 22.4 19.2 25.6 22.4 23.1 22.1	2,035 1,251 5,156 1,506 1,434 1,196 1,022 616 3,443 720 3,770	67,969 34,903 124,260 38,704 37,141 26,910 27,696 18,911 109,487 15,120 95,758	33.4 27.9 24.1 25.7 25.9 22.5 27.1 30.7 31.8 21.0 25.4	2,950 1,568 5,471 1,585 2,013 1,070 1,532 966 3,683 1,102 5,390	74,303 38,193 126,266 43,927 53,718 25,576 32,965 23,365 81,188 25,032 125,079	25.2 24.4 23.1 27.1 26.7 23.5 21.5 24.5 22.0 22.1 23.5
Totals	33,488	825,706	24.7	22,149	596,869	26.9	27,330	649,612	23,8
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	1,897 1,947 340 5,218	43,062 50,817 8,772 116,361	22.7 26.1 25.8 22.3	478 461 173 3,457	14,149 12,032 3.633 75,017	29.6 26.1 21.0 21.7	602 827 242 3,828	11,868 18,526 4,104 89,210	19.7 22.4 17.0 23.3
Totals	9,402	219,012	23.3	4,569	104,831	22.9	5,499	123,708	22.
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	548 198 85 150	12,549 5,702 2,185 3,000	22.9 28.8 25.7 20.0	269 13 84	6,725 390 1,680	25.0 30.0 20.0	318 101 11 70	8,266 2,520 273 1,562	26.0 25.0 25.7 22.3
Totals	981	23,436	23.9	366	8,795	24.0	500	12,621	25,5
The Province	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	56,398	1,272,578	22.6	64,577	1,441,358	22.5

AREA AND PRODUCE-BEANS.

V.I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of n Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the eight years 1882-90 (1883 luded); also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.		· Yearly eight	average fo years 1882-	90.
ies.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	887	18,893	21.3	412	7,004	17.0	499	11,677	23.4
	24,981	492,126	19.7	12,842	191,346	14.9	13,377	257,785	19.3
	2,599	49,901	19.2	890	18,868	21.2	1,223	26,044	21.3
********	378 323	6,124 4,942	16.2 15.3	234 208	5,850 2,870	25.0 13.8	540 173	10,242 3,223	19.0 18.6
	1,155	13,860	12.0	483	6,424	13.3	710	10,738	15.1
	30,323	585,846	19.3	15,069	232,362	15.4	16,522	319,709	19.4
	468	5,803	12.4	263	4,077	15.5	356	6,689	18.8
	111	2,775	25.0	133	2,660	20.0	115	3,047	26.5
********	150	2,700	18.0	77	1,925	25.0	106	2,047	19.3
	729	11,278	15.5	473	8,662	18.3	577	11,783	20.4
	351	7,020	20.0	79	1,580	20.0	135	2,391	17.7
	78	1,404	18.0	136	2,720	20.0	105	2,035	19.4
	429	8,424	19.6	215	4,300	20.0	240	4,426	18.4
	322	6,118	19.0	271	4,770	17.6	312	5,972	19.1
	188	3,102	16.5	224	4,480	20.0	217	5,715	26.3
	269 10	5,003 250	18.6 25.0	42 59	1,440	16.3	394 54	7,155	18.2
	39	780	20.0	49	980	24.4	38	1,330 733	24.6
	61	1,220	20 0	29	522	18.0	37	767	20.7
	28	560	20.0	21	420	20.0	19	411	21.6
	917	17,033	18.6	695	13,297	19.1	1,071	22,083	20.6
********	262	5,240	20.0	160	3,040	19.0	166	3,469	20.9
	541	8,927	16.5	94	,115	22.5	173	3,392	19.6
	17	298	17.5	12	840	20.0	39	754	19.3
	24 79	1,975	17.5 25.0	136	1,225 2,584	25.0	54 129	1,329	24.6
	244	4,221	17.3	90	1,575	17.5	238	5,289	26.2 22.2
*******	392	7,174	18.3	287	3,918	13.7	316	6.147	19.5
d	594	9,623	16.2	487	8,425	17.3	513	10,814	21.1
*******	577	6,861	18.2	396	8,910	22.5	456	9,499	20.8
	2,530	44,739	17.7	1,741	32,632	18.7	2,084	44,071	21.1
dington .	239	5,091	21.3	79	2,275	28.8	164	3,255	19.8
nville	136 565	2,530	18.6	237 325	4,930	20.8	288 385	7,441	25.8
nvine	228	11,583 5,700	25.0	406	5,590	17.2 27.2	254	8,337 6,185	21.7
	194	4,171	21.5	268	6,030	22.5	180	4,456	24.8
	232	4,640	20.0	66	1,485	22.5	103	2,612	25.4
	365	6,388	17.5	496	10,218	20.6	481	12,849	26.7
********	197	3,546	18.0	97 395	1,843	19.0	199	4,379	22.0
	600 626	13,800 12,395	23.0	425	8,888 12,368	22.5 29.1	463 470	10,328 11,058	22.3
	278	5,365	19.3	205	5,986	29.2	220	5,281	24.0
	3,660	75,209	20,5	2,999	70,656	23,6	3,207	1-1-50	23.8
	122	2,843	23.3	61	1,220	20.0	85	1,695	19.9
	282	5,640	20.0	46		15.0	142		16.5
	26	520	20.0	22	550	25.0	25	493	19.7
********	327	7,488	22.9	404	5,454	13.5	304	6,222	20.5
	757	16,491	21.8	533	7,914	14.8	556	10,748	19.3
	37	833	22.5	59	1,180	20.0	42	875	20.8
	41	820	20.0	10		17.0	16	339	21.2
	11	228	20.7	*** **		- 190	1	29	20.7
********	22	440	20.0	36	720	20.0	15	297	19.8
	111	2,321	20.9	105	2,070	19.7	74	1,540	A
	39,456	761,341	19.3	21,830	371,893	17.0	24,331	490,54	11 20

AREA AND PRODUCE-HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.		Yearly a	average for rears 1882-	or the 90.
Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Ton per acre
Casex	39,980	69,565	1.74	40,911		1.88	36,366	58,200	1.6
Kent	53,422	105,776	1.98	56,631		1.81	51,379	80,625	1.5
Elgin	54,527	104,147	1.91	53,624	106,176	1.98	49,790		1.5
Norfolk Haldimand	42,532 48,325	72,730 81,669	1.71 1.69	40,804 50,579	67,735 70,811	1.66 1.40	40,417	55,873 65,762	1.3
Welland	47,790	91,757		64,047			46,851	65,464	1.4
Totals	286,576	525,644	1.83	296,596		1.71	274,032	L	!
ambton	59,278	105,515	1.78	58,919	97.806	1.66	53,591	79,976	1.4
uron	110,221	209,420	1.90	103,376	165,402	1.60	95,212	138,793	1.4
ruce	101,149	169,930	1.68	94,852	136,587	1.44	84,391	111,492	1.3
Totals	270,648	484,865	1.79	257,147		1.55	233,194		:
rey	126,129	239,645	1.90	126,244		1.44	115,454	147,833	1.2
imcoe	83,666	135,957	1.63	85,031	127,547	1.50	76,048	103,638	1.30
Totals	209,795	375,602	1.79	211,275	309,338	1.46	191,497	251,471	1.3
liddlesex	93,878	189.634	2.02	94,609		1.74	89,168	139,721	1.5
xford	66,180	144,272	2.18	62,222	106.400	1.71	62,086	97,995	1.5
rant	32,782	75,071	2.29	29,601	52,394	1 77	31,685	47,918	1.5
erth	72,403 90,500	159,287 181,000	2.20 2.00	69,277 86,251	110,843 131,102	1.60 1.52	67,084 82,738	106,107	1.50
aterloo	43,690	85,632	1.96	40,874	62,537	1.53	42,327	128,609 67,297	1.59
ufferin	34,205	62,595	1.83	36,528	54,061	1.48	33,183	45,334	1.37
Totals	433,638	897,491		419,362	1 1	1.63	408,271	!	1.55
ncoln	38,797	77,594	2.00	42,595	65,170	1.53	40,788	56,289	1.38
entworth	41,830	94,954	2.27	44,837	74,878	1.67	44 484	67,198	1.51
alton	30,525	53,419	1.75	32,725	50,397	1.54	33,256	46,537	1.40
el	35,884	66,385	1.85	38,048	58,213	1.53	37,353 71,355	55,043	1.47
ork	71,658	126,835	1.77	70,636	111,605	1.58	71,355	101,501 76,958	1.42
ntario	59,897	106,617	1.78	52,742	85,969	1.63	52,762	76,958	1.46
urham orthumberland	46,882 58,566	89,545 92,534	1.91 1.58	40,664	68,316	1.68 1.53	43,353	62,971	
ince Edward	33,602	53,091	1.58	53,635 28,755	82,062 52,622	1.83	53,212 29,634	69,638 40,602	1.31
Totals	417,641	760,974	1.82	404,637	649,232	1.60	406,197	, ,	1.43
ennox and Addington .	63,769	95,654	1.50	54,238	78,103	1.44	48,407	59,910	1.24
ontenac	65,478	110,003	1.68	65,369	101,976	1.56	61,819	76,304	1.2
eds and Grenville	119,216	180,016		115,716	192,088	1.66	110,492	148,308	
undas :	40,071	60,107	1.50	38,294	65,866	1.72	35,018	54,682	
ormont	37,332	51,518		36,585	68,048	1.86	82,372	50,150	1.55
lengarry	40,757 43,525	54,343 63,982	1.33	44,309 35,575	85,073 54,786	1.92 1.54	36,262 32,453	58,905	1.6
ussell	20,835	28,127	1.35	16,879	23,631	1.40	17,883	46,824 23,869	
arleton	65,046	83,909	1.29	58,654	76,837	1.31	58,492	78,324	
enfrew	63,443	84,591	1.33	67,431	78,894	1.17	61,868	68,172	1.10
anark	58,962	83,726	1.42	62,619	93,302	1.49	59,134	81,721	
Totals	618,434	895,976	1.45	595,669	918,604	1.54	554,200	747,169	1.35
ictoria	42,687	61,042	1.43	37,812	50,290	1.33	37,746	45,446	1.20
eterborough	40,151	65,446	1.63	36,941	49,870	1.35	37,830	44,595	1.18
aliburton	10,196	11,895	1.17	10,645	10,432	.98	9,929	10,514	
astings	75,547 168,581	129,185 267,568	1.71 1.59	71,733 157,131	96,122 206,714	1.34 1.32	67,583 153,088	87,733	1.30
uskoka	22,417	41,471	1.85	22,018	24,220	1.10	20,630	188,288 95.708	1.25
arry Sound	14,580	21,870	1.50	10,587	13,128	1.24	9,695	25,796 11,183	
pissing	4,703	8,223	1.75	10,001	10,140	27	523	914,	1.75
goma	14,989	26,231	1.75	11,801	16,875	1.43	10,837	13,791	
Totals	56,689	97,795	1.73	44,406	54,223	1.22	41,185	51,684	1.25
	2,462,002	4,305,915	. (2,386,223	3,728,313		2,261,664	_ ' !	1.40
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AREA AND PRODUCE-POTATOES.

E XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of catoes in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also yield per acre.

2	1	1890.			1889.	15/3		ly average e years 188	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
	2,600	206,440	79.4	2,470	130,910	53.0	2,769	284,049	102.
	3,013	290,755	96.5	2,588	207,040	80.0	3,302	412,520	124.
	2,646	222,793	84.2	2,225	151,969	68.3	2,812	281,306	100.
	2,807	200,701	71.5	2,749	145,422	52.9	3,369	340,115	101.
nd	1,320 2,254	92,928 143,129	70.4 63.5	1,309 1,954	76,184 125,447	58.2 64.2	1,480 2,366	160,727 221,435	108. 93.
ls	14,640	1,156,746	79.0	13,295	836,971	63.0	16,098	1,700,152	105.
	3,130	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	81.2	2,425	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	56.2	2,975	300,792	101.
******	4,943	254,156 538.274	118.0	4,631	136,285 470,973	101.7	5,062	606,804	119.
	4,633	529,089	114.2	4,366	441,403	101.1	4,745	606,804 544,206	114.
8	12,706	1,321,519	104.0	11,422	1,048,661	91.8	12,782	1,451,802	113.
	6,815 7,396	1,089,037 982,928	159.8 132.9	6,304 6,670	650,573 747,040	103.2 112.0	6,881 6,806	877,791 869,693	127.
s,	14,211	2,071,965	145.8	12,974	1,397,613	107.7	13,687	1,747,484	127.
x	6,078	577,410	95.0	4,400	259,600	59.0	5,607	586,892	104.
	3,149	284,355	90.3	2,830	208,854	73.8	3,274	354,850	108.
	2,173	236,857	109.0	2,150	161,250	75.0	2,215 3,720	244,482	110.
	3,403	439,668	129.2	3,146	184,356	58.6	3,720	421,561	113.
on	6,203	825,619	133.1	5,403	613,781	113.6	5,904	722,078 349,900	122.
	2,896 3,919	351,285 540,038	121.3 137.8	2,641 2,658	218,411 311,783	82.7 117.3	2,898 3,128	439,378	120. 140.
	27,821	3,255,232	117.0	23,228	1,958,035	84.3	26,746	3,119,141	116.
	1,747	140,109	80.2	1,605	100,313	62.5	1,905	184,860	97.
h	4,219	391,945 146,766	92.9	3,007	236,050	78.5	3,571	416,744 179,247 305,811	116.
************	1,532	146,766	95.8	1,384	123,591	89.3	1,599	179,247	112.
	3,218 8,244	276,104 867,269 457,286	85.8 105.2	2,974 7,387	235,541 785,238	79.2 106.3	2,915 7,624	799,036	104.
	4,492	457 286	101.8	4,453	504,970	113.4	4,144	516,278	124.
	3,195	313,430	98.1	2,982	381,994	128.1	3,147	395,158	125.
perland	4,699	476,949	101.5	4,417	410,339	92.9	4,337	466,271	107.
ward	2,324	181,737	78.2	2,336	150,906	64.6	2,414	223,078	92.
	33,670	3,251,595	96.6	30,545	2,928,942	95.9	31,656	3,486,483	110.
nd Addington	3,081	265,890	86.3	2,796	316,787	113.3	3,236	364,376	112.
Committee	4,299 7,391	361,116	84.0	4,023	259,081 496,499	64.4	4,047	397,465	98.
Grenville	2,216	753,143 365,640	101.9	7,323 2,341	166 913	67.8	7,293 2,417	849,643 341,925	116.
	1,985	218,350 251,843 358,005 176,382	110.0	1,838	166,913 87,305 100,188 221,664	47.5	2,043	245,313 277,050 311,556	120.
	2,275	251,843	110.7	2,277	100,188	44.0	2,438	277,050	113.6
	2,195	358,005	163.1	2,309	221,664	96.0	2,377	311,556	131.
	1,434	176,382	123.0	1,401	128,472 903,910	91.7	1,495	199,818	102.
	6,309	808,814 497,346	128.2	6,475	903,910	139.6	6,073	801,847	132.0
	3,814 3,336	497,346	130.4 126.3	3,790	720,100 469,418	190.0	3,771	570,710 498,007	151.3
	38,335	4,477,866	116.8	37,938	3,870,337	102.0	38,737	4,811,710	124.5
	3,490	484,761	138.9	3,767	541,695	113.8	3,157	412,493	130.
ugh	3,190	351,857	110.3	2,915	434,044	148.9	2,688	321,824	119.7
n	720	87,840	122.0	654	87,505	133.8	684	91,147	133.7
	5,311	517,823	97.5	5,889	717,869	121.9	5,781	685,359	118.
£	12,711	1,442,281	113.5	13,225	1,781,113	134.7	12,310	1,511,123	122.8
	1,395 1,107	176,886	126.8	1,545 863	253,844 136,268	164.3 157.9	1,354	184,311	136.
and	431	159,962 60,340	144.5	803	100,208	101.9	48	115,305 6.704	151.
	1,067	186,725	175.0	777	143,745	185.0	738	127,001	172.
s	4,000	583,913	146.0	3,185	533,857	167.6	2,903	433,321	149.
ince	158,094	17,561,117	111.1	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	154,919	18,261,216	1117

AREA AND PRODUCE-MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			ly average to years 188	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bus per acro
Essex	219	128,334	586	186	29,388	158	196	79,456	1
Cent	471	220,428	468	324	96,228	297	300	121,319	4
ilgip	345	183,170	386	322	104,650	325	287	111,790	
Norfolk	248	90,024	363	311	101,075 79,200	325 264	215 174	81,901	
Haldimand	208 116	86,320 43,036	415 371	300 223	80,949	363	151	58,415 61, 24 9	
Totals	1,607	701,312	436	1,666	491,490	295	1,323	514,130	١.
mbton	445	-	437	512	125,440	245	394	152,889	1
Iuron	2,155	194,465 1,038,710	482	1,742	698,542	401	1,552	697,853	1 4
Bruce	770	329,560	428	384	121,344	316	448	186,242	4
Totals	3,370	1,562,735	464	2,638	945,526	358	2,894	1,036,984	1
rey	646	260,338	403	308	116,732	879	378	166,527	1
imcoe	583	237,281	407	462	204,666	443	629	262,76 0	1
Totals	1,229	497,619	405	770	321.398	417	1,007	419,287	1
fiddlesex	1,758	812,196	462	1,622	496,382	306	1,374	577,949	1
xford	1,652	751,660	455	1,608	541,896	337	1,259 355	576,917	
Brant Perth	404 2,862	204,828 1,419,552	507 496	361 1,929	108,300 590,274	300 306	1,678	174,8 37 792,9 20	. ;
Vellington	1,433	654,881	457	1,103	349,651	317	950	414,444	
Vaterloo	697	286, 467	411	511	80,738	158	489	205,509	! !
Oufferin	140	73,500	525	89	32,930	370	124	49,956	
Totals	8,946	4,203,084	470	7,223	2,200,121	305	6,229	2,792,532	
incoln	203	89,726	442	317	112,218	354	244	92,953	
Ventworth	585	283,725	485	448	120,512	269	448	217,775	
lalton	577	259,650	450	447	165,390	370	436	199,670	
eel	446 1,925	182,414 866,250	409 450	626' 1,914	183,418 692,868	293 362	455 1,755	176,737	1
ork	988	529,568	536	758	326,698	431	784	795,510 353,582	
Ourham	711	284,400	400	467	219,490	470	477	203,208	
orthumberland	491	225,860	460	486	195,372	402	458	195,364	1
rince Edward	101	35,350	350	131	20,960	160	124	35,512	
Totals	6,027	2,756,943	457	5,594	2,036,926	364	5,181	2,270,311	
ennox and Addington	108	40,500	375	12×	43,520	340	133	44,316	!
rontenac	87	27,057	311	327	96,138	294	179	62,616	
eeds and Grenville	237	87,216 26,730	368	315	128,205	407	223	92,666	
undas	81		330	80	15,520	194	103	39,736	
tormont	60: 89:	18,000 30,082	300 338	14 60	4,438 22,500	317 375	32 67	11,844	
lengarry	202	84,234	417	117	37,089	317	86	20,998 31,900	
Lussell	243	106,920	440	49	22,050	450	73	26,058	
arleton	1,073	391,645	365	449	161,191	359	576	210,713	
Renfrew	109	34,553	317	85	42,925	505	104	36,277	l
anark	158	75,524	478	111	45,843	413	140	55,913	
Totals	2,447	922,461	377	1,735	619,419	357	1,715	633,037	
ictoria	757	355,790	470	731	313,599	429	543	253,988	:
eterborough	443	178,086	402	303	116,655	385	305	111,068	
Ialiburton	12	3,900	325	4	1,044	261	7	2,312	
Iastings	1,064	395,808	372	475	159, 12 5	335	382	123,148	
Totals	2,276	933,584	410	1,513	590,423	890	1,237	49 0,516	1
Auskoka	40	13,480	337	38	11,400	300	50	12,986	
Parry Sound	5 1	1,500 300	300 300	7	1,575	225	10	2,090	
Vipissing	5.	1,500	300	27	5,100	200	. 21	33 6 030	:
			1	1	•		!	6,039	•
Fotals	51	16,780	329	72	18,375	255	81	21,148	. :
he Province	25 953	11,594,518	447	21,211	7,223,478	341	19,167	8,177,945	

AREA AND PRODUCE-CARROTS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882.90; also yield per acre.

10.00		1890.			1889.			ly average le years 188	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Essex	104	35,152	338	120	12,600	105	89	22,291	25
Kent	232	74 936	323	164	21 652	193	154	43,618	28
Elgin	222	79,254	357	174	52,722	303	155	47,515	30
Norfolk.	276	79,254 68,724 27,753	249	192	52,722 48,000	250	151	41,824	27
faldimand	87	27,753	319	128	31,232	244	88	23,079	26
Welland	61	13,237	217	104	27,872	268	80	22,395	28
Totals	982	299,05€	305	882	204,078	231	717	200,722	28
ambton'	265	87,980	332	253	60,467	239	197	58,318	29
Iuron	424	160,782	381	503	157,439	313	500	193,897	38
Bruce	361	122,379	339	291	68,094	234	306	99,196	32
Totals	1,048	371,141	354	1,047	286,000	273	1,003	351,411	38
Frey	583	211,046	362	456	139,080	305	541	198,535	36
simcoe	562	206,254	367	559	207,948	372	588	212,098	36
Totals	1,145	417,300	364	1,015	347,028	342	1,129	410,633	36
diddlesex	655	230,560	352	466	123,024	264	489	153,268	31
)xford	354	126,732	358	449	150,864	336	355	153,268 140,383	39
Brant	196	88,592	452	220	61,380	279	213	89,064	41
erth	494	194,636	394	379	61,380 83,759	221	425	163,354	3
Vellington	380	139,080	366	280	65,240	233	308	100,459	3
Vaterloo	375	145,875	389	406	131,950	325	331	135,769	4
Dufferin	109	34,117	313	155	48,050	310	151	50,553	31
Totals	2,563	959,592	374	2,355	664,267	282	2,272	832,850	30
incoln	108	35,100	325	155	36,580	236	118	36,910	31
Wentworth	239 105	93,688 38,640	392 368	265 156	53,000 62,400	200 400	229 125	83,470	36
Peel	238	81,634	343	325	94,900	292	303	49,567 105,516	39
ork	818	330,472	404	689	227,370	330	724	297,692	41
Intario	482	209,670	435	465	177,165	381	512	198,715	38
Ourham	575	186,300	324	582	243,276	418	512	188,834	30
Northumberland	288	103,392	359	394	141,446	359	276	93,855	
rince Edward	65	18,590	286	126	18,900	150	61	12,816	2
Totals	2,918	1,097,486	376	3,157	1,055,037	334	2,860	1,067,375	
ennox and Addington .	59	21,417	363	67	20,770	310	59	16,717	28
rontenac	126 293	24,066	191	259 188	58,534	226 320	167	40,385	24
hindas	86	90,830 34,400	310 400	83	60,160 12,782	154	172 56	53,810 17,862	3
tormont	36	9,000	250	81	24,300	300	43	11,531	2
lengarry	36	9,000	250	64	13 312	208	43	10,196	2
rescott	39	11,739	301	50	12,750	255	50	13,667	2
Russell	240	73,440	306	177	55,401	313	139	43,117	3
arleton	978	303,180	310	565	174,020	308	581	187,531	3
denfrew	83 165	32,204	388	90 99	27,450	305	103	31,453	
Totals	-	68,805	417	To the same	36,630	370	133	46,761	3
Totals	2,141	678,081	317	1,723	496,109	288	1,546	473,030	30
eterborough	281 432	91,606	326	375	152,250 112,530	406 341	301	110,222	30
Ialiburton	25	177,984 8,500	412 340	330 23	4,623	201	337 20	108,037 6,002	33
Instings	251	68,021	271	207	61,893	299	164	47,163	2
Totals	989	346,111	350	935	331,296	354	822	271,424	3
Muskoka	100	25,000	250	84	32,844	391	78	20,337	20
Parry Sound	57	9,975	175	25	5,800	232	29	7,114	24
Vipissing	10	2,000	200				1	222	2
Algoma	24	4,800	200	38	9,500	250	29	7,043	2
	191	41,775	219	147	48,144	328	137	34,716	2
Totals	131	*****							

AREA AND PRODUCE-TURNIPS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the yield per acre.

		1890.			1889.			ly average ne years 188	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex Kent Elgin	174 404 402	65,250 144,632 140,700	375 358 350	192 285 396	21,696 86,355 113,256	113 303 286	198 345 356	56,281 117,335 119,967	284 340 337
Norfolk	1,306 84 209	428,368 29,400 50,787	328 350 243	1,570 266 187	436,460 69,160 52,178	278 260 279	991 119 172	365.525 33,892 56,789	
Totals	2,579	859,137	333	2,896	779,100	269	2,181	749,789	544
Lambton	302 6,620 5,714	93,620 2,992,240 2,445,592	310 452 428	379 6,685 5,884	75,800 2,125,830 1,776,968	200 318 302	300 6,659 5,592	94,681 2,557,050 2,173,833	316 384 389
Totals	12,636	5,531,452	438	12,948	3,978,598	307	12,551	4,825,564	384
Grey	9,794 3,551	4,044,922 1,633,460	413 460	9,165 3,873	2,932,800 1,603,422	320 414	8,974 3,348	3,541.531 1,345,969	-
Totals	13,345	5,678,382	426	13,038	4,536,222	348	12,322	4,887,500	397
MiddlesexOxford BrantPerth Wellington	1,822 5,905 3383 4,687 12,994	624,946 2,486,005 1,502,052 2,001,349 5,327,540	343 421 444 427 410	1,860 5,827 3,401 3,792 12,872	446,400 1,619,906 870,656 963,168 4,363,608	240 278 256 254 339	1,697 5,327 2,702 4,630 12,908	603,644 2,188,878 1,187,486 1,739,720 5,340,982	356 411 439 376 414
Waterloo	4,780 2,745	1,940,680 1,092,510	406 398	4,858 2,455	1,248,506 927,990	257 378	5,049 2,383	1,959,214 885,858	388 372
Totals	36,316		412	35,065	1000000	298	34,696	13,905,782	401
Lincoln. Wentworth Halton Peel.	3,073 1,728 1,381	94,320 1,545,719 886,464 615,926	360 503 513 446	270 3,125 1,876 1,553	88,830 978,125 487,760 509,384	329 313 260 328	233 2,457 1,695 1,324	79,325 1,131,057 738,920 483,972	340 460 436 366
YorkOntarioDurhamNorthumberlandPrince Edward	4,410 12,809 5,224 3,524 98	1,869,840 6,276,410 2,173,184 1,585,800 37,338	424 490 416 450 381	4,193 12,657 5,538 3,651 174	1,320,795 5,062,800 2,159,820 1,577,232 17,400	315 400 390 432 100	3,326 11,705 5,125 3,148 116	1,282,470 4,688,911 2,149,557 1,216,578 25,722	386 401 419 386 229
Totals	32,509	15,085,001	464	33,037	12,202,146	369	29,129	11,796,512	406
Lennox and Addington . Frontenac.	96 255	25,632 67,320 141,087	267 264	97 528	21,825 120,384	225 228	150 378	35,803 102,222	238 270
Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry	393 71 141 44	20,093 53,580 23,100	359 283 380 525	321 82 64 23	109,461 20,500 16,000 5,175	341 250 250 225	258 65 91 36	91,978 18,645 23,726 13,065	357 287 261 363
Prescott	62 573 2,520	20,336 236,649 957,600	328 413 380	118 356 1,675	34,574 170,880 624,775	293 480 273	108 309 1,536	39,380 120,976 534,780	365 392 348
RenfrewLanark	726 479	241,758 180,583	333 377	639 576	247,932 230,400	388 400	600 471	191,508 165,542	319 351
Totals	5,360	1,967,738	367	4,479	1,601,906	358	4,002	1,337,625	334
Victoria. Peterborough Haliburton. Hastings	3,386 1,649 275 835	1,185,100 659,600 84,425 265,530	350 400 307 318	3,975 1,569 343 1,452	1,462,800 660,549 109,760 429,792	368 421 320 296	3,279 1,207 313 839	1,214,236 416,477 86,243 231,612	370 345 276 276
Totals	6,145	2,194,655	357	7,339	2,662,901	363	5,638	1,948,568	346
Muskoka	796 740 112 517	299,296 209,420 33,600 206,800	376 283 300 400	1,169 574 558	482,797 211,806 125,550	413 369 225	968 607 12 489	298,989 187,526 3,733 165,007	309 309 300 337
	0.000		200	1000	1000000	10000	-2000	01901	
Totals	2,165	749,113	346	2,301	820,153	356	2,0761	655, 255	316

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1890 to average of total yields for the nine years 1882-90.

yields in 1690 to a	avera.	80 01	total	yleic	15 101	one i	ume	years	1002	s-00.		_		_
Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat,	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex Kent. Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	70 83 99 106 84	155 266 90 90 185	205 115 148 83 63	91 77 73 71 68	91 203 80 117 60	103 94 107 127 115	124 111 80 74 73	116 154 158 122 72	162 191 192 60 153	120 131 135 130 124	73 70 79 59 58	162 182 119 110 148	158 172 167 164 120	116 123 117 117 87
Welland	96 89	53 171	67 101	63 75	34 109	106 111	72 103	118 125	129 183	140 130	65 68	70 136	59 149	89 115
Lambton	84 78 79	117 69 112	94 107 88	92 103 112	207 99 229	129 126 125	127 130 208	178 183 187	87 91 132	132 151 152	84 89 97	127 149 177	151 83 123	99 117 113
Group	80	94	98	104	189	126	133	200	96	147	91	151	106	115
Grey	65 79 74	80 92 86	72 90 82	108 105 106	142 112 118	108 119 112	306 167 223	179 252 217	294 69 190	162 131 149	124 113 119	156 94 119	106 97 102	114 121 116
MiddlesexOxford	97	54 79	107 S9	91 86	171 125	113	111 118	79 131	102		98 80	141	150	104 114
Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo	88 74 47 87	156 96 125 67	104 99 92 119	89 105 112 98	167 42 72 109	133 110 108 127	108 177 227 114	114 95 334 152	70 19 106 159	157 150 141 127	97 104 114 100	117 179 158 139	99 119 138 107	126 115 100 99
Dufferin	47 85	127 102	102 100	105 99	41 112	129 114	237 118	83 132	136 77	138 142	123 104	147 151	67 115	123 108
Lincoln Wentworth. Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	83 74 63 54 66 44 125 115 192	157 97 68 65	93 92 78 88 68 65 53 57 75	72 76 92 100 96 88 79 97 100	117 87 134 39 74 48 75 102 71	135 126 120 145 122 88 91 120 173	66 103 169 181 163 111 115 123 150	122 162 50 82 48 223 258 181 133	151 263 40 32 58 80 117 89 72	138 141 115 121 125 139 142 133 131	76 94 82 90 109 89 79 102 81	97 130 130 103 109 150 140 116 100	95 112 78 77 111 106 99 110 145	119 137 120 127 146 134 101 130 145
Group	72		69	90	80	118	115	162	102		93	121	103	128
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew	133 36 46 23 14 9 61 16 70	78 77 62 66 70 72 95 72 73 82 69	53 58 57 56 113 98 138 139 100	89 90 81 73 76 73 97 111 87	68 80 55 35 62 265 17 212 76 118	114 95 81 88 70 72 81 106 84 111	144	145 138 169 124 138 103 150 79 128	156 34 139 92 94 178 50 81 134 112	160 144 121 110 103 92 137 118 107 124	73 91 89 107 89 91 115 115 101 87	91 43 94 67 152 143 264 410 186 95	128 60 169 193 78 88 86 170 162 102	72 66 153 108 226 177 52 196 179 126
Group	54	100	99 68	96 86	60 78	96 95	181	87 127	102	102	85 93	135 146	147 143	109
Victoria	28 67 177 127	96 98 121 54	73 50 94 54			116 124 132 136	202 108		241	147 113		160 169		98 158 98 115
Group	76		61				138		153	1	000		-	113
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	43 255 157	59	109	132	85 55 140	164		152 226 192	242				140	100 112 125
Group	100		200	125	93	144	113	186	151	189	135	79	120	114
The Province	81	. 89	79	93	90	115	110	6 74	2 15	2/ 13	2 /2	16/ 74	18/ 1.	16/ 7

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Table XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1890 to average yields per acre for the nine years 1882-90.

Kent.			-		-	-	-		-	_	-		_	_	_
Kent.	Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots,	Turnips.
Carey	Kent. Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	102 110 113 93	92 106 96 83	89 88 84 70	72 69 68 61	101 94 93 86	79 73 84 86	104 86 80 74	100 102 106 120	102 90 85 82	126 123 124 126	77 84 71 65	99 95 124	114 116 90 122	105 104 89 123
Huron 112 121 92 86 86 87 92 86 106 94 130 98 107 98 11 Group 108 112 91 84 106 97 96 85 76 126 92 107 101 11 Grey 92 96 103 94 79 102 103 105 113 148 125 91 99 108 Group 90 91 96 92 85 101 102 106 108 93 120 104 101 102 11 Group 90 91 96 92 85 101 102 106 107 137 114 97 102 104 Group 90 91 96 92 85 101 102 106 107 137 114 97 102 104 Middlesex 115 114 93 80 100 86 95 112 99 129 91 110 112 Middlesex 118 122 90 79 113 99 105 93 138 83 99 107 Mrather 118 122 90 79 113 99 105 97 102 102 Mrather 118 122 90 79 113 99 105 97 102 102 99 103 104 Perth 110 118 95 88 101 88 89 120 102 139 114 105 103 114 Waterloo 104 113 97 80 101 94 95 100 97 123 100 98 95 104 Waterloo 104 113 97 80 101 94 95 100 97 123 100 98 95 104 Group 112 112 95 83 101 90 96 102 90 134 100 105 102 104 Group 112 112 95 83 101 90 96 102 90 134 100 105 102 104 Group 112 112 95 83 101 90 96 102 90 134 100 105 102 104 Halton 88 92 88 89 88 88 88 88			70	0.00	100		3.0	200	000	50		200	132	1000	1 100
Grey	Huron	112 113	121 109	92 101	86	87	92	86	106	94	130	98	107	98	118
Simcoe. S8 87 92 89 87 101 108 108 93 120 104 101 102 114 Group. 90 91 96 92 85 101 102 106 107 137 114 97 100 107											-				114
Middlesex.	Simcoe	88	87	92	89	87	101	108	108	93	120	104	101	102	114
Group	MiddlesexOxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo	115 118 118 110 96 104	114 102 122 118 121 113	93 92 90 95 97 97	80 78 79 88 89 80	100 103 113 101 96 101	86 76 99 88 94 94	95 96 105 89 102 98	112 89 97 120 105 100	99 63 102 102 104 97	129 138 152 139 129 123	91 83 99 114 109 100	110 99 103 105 105 98	112 91 108 103 112 95	96 102 101 114 99 105
Wentworth						-	1000	53	3000				0.00	1000	103
Group. 94 75 79 79 93 98 96 101 84 128 88 104 101 112 Lennox and Addington 108 72 79 79 97 102 103 102 108 121 77 112 128 112 Frontenac 83 71 83 83 87 101 106 108 72 137 86 89 79 98 Leeds and Grenville 83 62 74 73 80 93 104 107 94 113 87 88 99 101 Dundas 84 71 70 72 95 116 94 111 102 96 117 85 125 99 100 100 113 86 89 92 81 93 14 86 86 88 28 108 100 124 112 124 11	Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland	93 83 85 97 96 108 100	96 92 93 77 63 66 79	79 86 85 76 74 65 79	72 78 81 80 79 73 85	89 81 85 114 82 93 94	98 93 101 97 83 88 119	89 116 97 93 92 100 98	92 125 138 67 91 100 100	84 91 71 95 78 94 77	150 125 126 125 122 132 121	80 85 82 100 82 78 94	100 98 105 99 119 94 108	108 93 99 98 112 88 106	106 109 118 122 110 122 99 117 172
Frontenac 83 71 83 83 87 101 106 108 72 137 86 89 79 98 Leeds and Grenville 83 62 74 73 80 93 104 107 94 113 87 88 99 101 Dundas 84 71 70 72 95 116 94 111 102 96 117 85 125 99 Stormont 66 78 83 82 85 108 128 106 87 89 92 81 93 146 Glengarry 76 71 89 73 90 102 136 94 79 82 97 108 105 146 Prescott 97 86 84 83 79 109 135 89 66 102 124 112 110 91 80 81 101	The state of the s	94	75	79	1				100	300	10000	1000	10000	1	115
Lanark 67 62 82 87 82 96 126 95 80 103 90 120 118 107 Group 90 70 82 80 90 104 109 104 86 107 94 102 104 110 Victoria 78 87 88 91 101 108 93 115 117 119 106 100 89 95 Peterborough 82 87 83 89 92 116 108 117 121 138 92 110 129 116 Haliburton 88 85 86 98 97 101 82 152 102 110 91 98 113 111 Hastings 97 77 78 88 105 122 102 96 112 182 82 116 94 115 Group 89 85 84 90 100 115 101 104 113 129 <	Leeds and Grenville	83 84 66 76 97 90 128	71 62 71 78 71 86 81 64	83 74 70 83 89 84 96 86	83 73 72 82 73 83 92 83	87 80 95 85 90 79 106 100	101 93 116 108 102 109 98 107	106 104 94 128 136 135 124 103	108 107 111 106 94 89 106 102	72 94 102 87 79 66 82 103	137 113 96 89 82 102 102 96	86 87 117 92 97 124 120 97	89 88 85 81 108 112 123 100	79 99 125 93 105 110 99	112 98 101 99 146 145 90 105 109
Victoria 78 87 88 91 101 108 93 115 117 119 106 100 89 95 Peterborough. 82 87 83 89 92 116 108 117 121 138 92 110 129 116 Haliburton 88 85 86 98 97 101 82 152 102 110 91 98 113 111 Hastings 97 77 78 88 105 122 102 96 112 132 82 116 94 115 Group 89 85 84 90 100 115 101 104 113 129 92 103 106 103 Muskoka 87 93 93 92 89 107 96 88 108 148 93 130 96 122 Parry Sound <td< td=""><td>Lanark</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>126</td><td>95</td><td>80</td><td>103</td><td>90</td><td>120</td><td>118</td><td></td></td<>	Lanark					-		126	95	80	103	90	120	118	
Group 89 85 84 90 100 115 101 104 113 129 92 103 106 103 Muskoka 87 93 93 92 89 107 96 88 108 148 93 130 96 122 Parry Sound 78 72 96 86 115 95 92 115 94 130 96 144 71 92 Nipissing 90 82 82 77 100 92 89 90 101 132 102 104 82 119 Group 94 82 91 87 96 96 94 95 100 138 98 126 87 109	Victoria	78 82 88	87 87 85	88 83 86	91 89 98	101 92 97	108 116 101	93 108 82	115 117 152	117 121 102	119 138 110	106 92 91	100 110 98	89 129 113	95 116 111
Parry Sound 78 72 96 86 115 95 92 115 94 130 96 144 71 92 Nipissing 99 82 82 77 100 92 89 90 101 132 102 104 82 119 Group 94 82 91 87 96 96 94 95 100 138 98 126 87 109	A COLOR		1	100						200	1000		1500	1000	
Group	Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing	78	72	96	86	115	95	92	115	94	130	96	144	71	122 92
	Algoma		100	4.1		100	222		- 200	333	2000	201	10.60	100	
	The Province									100	1			-33	

ACREAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the total area under crop enumerated in Tables VIII—XXI, for the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the area in Pasture and in Orchard and Garden for the same period.

The state of	A	cres in cro	р.	Past	ure.	Orchs	ard and gai	den.
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	165,950 228,010 179,476 165,103 146,604	145,522 217,670 167,292 156,817 147,924	143,228 209,321 167,391 154,941 141,934	30,784 47,661 68,604 39,299 35,488	28,500 47,721 68,386 43,153 35,715	6,050 7,294 7,081 7,626 4,446	6,210 7,356 7,228 8,078 4,391	5,997 7,407 7,024 7,760 4,547
Totals	111,812 996,955	114,634 949,859	110,687 927,502	24,271 246,107	26,148 249,623	7,070 39,517	6,436	6,80- 39,540
Lambton Huron Bruce	200,371 354,703 296,860	182,334 340,239 290,184	172,841 332,629 275,264	74,054 154,177 111,753	65,999 146,741 106,688	7,205 8,652 5,743	6,718 8,613 5,774	6,310 8,450 5,694
Totals	851,934	812,757	780,734	339,984	319,428	21,600	21,105	20,459
Grey	366,695 329,666	378,771 340,702	358,366 307,720	141,680 72,881	137,924 83,163	6,741 5,117	7,124 4,605	7,170 4,73
Totals	696,361	719,473	666,086	214,561	221,087	11,858	11,729	11,90
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	315,485 227,218 124,582 241,528 315,676 175,268 139,408	308,768 219,772 118,876 235,045 304,193 165,350 129,304	304,514 217,203 120,847 232,965 295,323 164,761 124,555	166,959 85,098 26,927 80,937 85,926 32,732 35,033	162,980 84,826 29,940 81,231 85,582 31,908 35,151	10,336 7,862 3,574 4,754 4,378 4,948 1,486	9,773 7,863 3,993 4,658 4,682 4,869 1,418	10,45: 8,38; 4,47- 4,836 4,81: 5,18- 1,50:
Totals	1,539,165	1,481,308	1,460,168	513,612	511,618	37,338	37,256	39,648
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peol York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	103,252 146,854 110,523 176,051 311,787 257,408 203,532 225,911 133,996	99,807 145,329 110,170 175,772 312,065 260,533 202,018 225,941 136,326	101,708 143,621 107,344 162,959 300,106 246,851 203,435 217,798 130,827	22,747 35,020 33,493 33,399 53,467 55,462 43,806 60,200 31,469	28,281 39,022 38,506 38,687 59,127 57,360 48,510 64,300 36,623	8,150 8,861 4,859 4,207 6,285 4,908 3,047 6,304 5,817	7,714 8,847 4,947 4,360 6,591 4,733 3,251 6,162 5,637	7,883 9,043 4,834 4,220 7,600 5,251 3,798 6,443 6,146
Totals	1,669,314	1,667,961	1,614,649	369,063	410,416	52,438	52,242	55,235
Lennox & Add'n. Frontenac Leeds & Gren Dundas Stormont Glengarry	149,268 141,160 250,662 88,834 75,583 92,220	143,514 149,402 246,299 91,328 75,243 94,656	140,635 140,799 237,041 85,937 72,719 87,585	44,636 56,476 136,204 40,413 35,668 46,145 29,763	51,282 54,167 154,167 39,031 39,587 41,217	2,358 1,964 2,513 1,252 767 584	2,600 1,993 2,961 1,109 764 565	2,748 2,205 3,149 1,188 982 582
Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	100,991 58,382 196,315 173,227 147,795	86,019 46,372 189,290 175,633 153,164	85,098 49,792 183,116 163,594 144,211	29,763 19,047 70,232 63,279 99,734	34,576 25,658 70,730 70,435 104,551	284 54 299 186 837	462 116 269 229 1,011	287 147 538 539 1,088
Totals	1,474,437	1,450,920	1,390,527	641,597	685,401	11,098	12,079	13,438
Victoria. Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	178,308 148,107 22,544 220,158	181,107 147,414 22,192 231,630	173,020 141,307 20,105 222,188	42,419 52,334 5,611 94,939	39,674 56,298 5,233 89,989	1,377 1,734 111 5,108	1,541 1,803 92 4,694	1,751 1,938 100 5,408
Totals	569,117	582,343	556,620	195,303	191,194	8,330	8,130	9,186
Tuskoka Parry Sound Tipissing	42,056 29,074 8,308	41,439 20,869	37,724 20,076 923	8,776 6,314 1,417	9,582 4,631	422 15 11	356 17	358 27
Ugoma	35,576	31,654	27,418	5,358	4,982	169	153	153
Totals	7,912,297	93,962	86,141 7,482,427	21,865	2,607,962	182,796	526	1

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1890, per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Ремве.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans,	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex Kent. Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	122.3 158.5 140.0 130.6 144.4 124.2	13.7 33.6 5 2 3.3 35.7 5.5	37.2 28.7 28.8 26.0 62.0 22.0		41.5 2.8	19.7 41.9 68.1 101.8 89.6 37.1	9.4	4.5 7.4 23.1	4.2 82.1 9.3 1.6 1.6 7.1	188.5 175.5 195.2 181.7 236.4 292.3	9.9 9.5 12.0 6.5	1.5 1.2 1.0	.5 .8 .8 1.2 .4	5.6	782.3 748.9 642.6 705.3 717.3 684.6
Group	138.6	16.8	3 3.7	132.9	10.0	60.2	71.5	8.6	21.7	205.0	10.5	1.2	.7	1.8	713.5
Lambton Huron Bruce	97.9 79.8 71.5	23.2 16.6 30.0	56.6 57.4 36.3	180.9 167.8 160.8	1.5 .6 2.1	51.7 80.8 95.0	30.1 4.5 4.0	3.6 .8 1.9	1.5 .2 .3	193.5 195.5 220 7	8.8		.9 .7 .8	1.0 11.7 12.5	654.0 629.0 647.7
Group	81.1	22 .8	49.9	168 4	1.3	79.0	10.2	1.8	.6	203.7	9.6	0.000,00	.8	9.5	641.5
Grey	33.5 99.4	60.3 76.2	28.1 63.5	182.2 156.9		86.8 77.8	3.6 2.8	1.1	.6	225.4 173.4	15.3	1.2	1.1	17.5 7.4	655.4
Group Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	64.0 112.6 97.8 125.0 81.1 27.5 135.7 25.1	9.3 20.7 9.1 27.1 47.3 11.8 127.3	44 5 33.2 47.7 128.8 50.6 77.3 86.9 64.2		9.5 .2 1.4	82.6 55.8 59.5 72.0 80.3 98.5 83.4 78.8	3.2 24.2 31.1 28.9 4.6 3.5 6.2 1.2	1.5 7 2.7 4.6 .2 1.3 .6	.4 .6 .5 1.6	201.4 175.7 190.8 191.6 198.0 205.5 182.1 175.5	11.4 9.1 12.7 9.3 14.1 12.1	3.3 4.8 2.4	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 .9 1.6	3.4 17.0 19.8 12.8 29.5 19.9 14.1	668.4 590.5 655.0 728.0 660.6 716.9 730.5 715.4
Group	84.9	31.4	62.0	177.5	2.5	74.5	14.7	1.3	.4	189.1	12.1	3.9	1.1	15.8	671.2
Linceln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	118.7 113.5 96.0 66.8 58.8 12.2 15.6 40.1 18.3	19.7 24.5 52.0 93.1 80.2 150.6 131.3 90.9 37.7	34.7 73.9 70.8 152.6 124.4 100.3 138.7 100.9 173.8	132.2 153.8 186.5 161.4	5.2 2.4 2.7 4.5 14.3 38.5	50.2 67.1 80.9 84.8 87.9 82.2 81.2 62.8 103.7	39.0 24.9 10.6 4.6 6.6 9.4 8.0 16.0 40.2	3.6 14.7 34.4	1.7 2.6 .1 .2 .7 1.4 1.8 2.1	253.2 199.9 179.9 148.7 174.7 175.9 172.0 182.3 184.2	9.0 13.3 20.1 13.2 11.7 14.6	1.9 4.7 2.9 2.6	1.1 .6 1.0 2.0 1.5 2.1	1.7 14.7 10.2 5.7 10.7 87.6 19.2 11.0	673.8 701.8 651.2 729.4 759.9 756.0 746.7 703.1 734.6
Group	53.5	85.0	111.6	142.2	12.3	78.8	15 1	11.9	1.1	181.5	14.6	2.6	1.3	14.1	725.6
Lennox & Add'n Frontenac Leeds & Gren Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	12.9 3.2 6.4 2.1 1.1 .4 .3 2.7 1.6 7.6	31.8 42.8 31.4 31.2 34.6 54.1 65.4 44.2 86.8 100.8 56.2	126.2 57.0 19.9 39.3 28.0 16.7 36.1 27.6 32.3 6.4 12.5	136.0 172.3 219.5 189.9 206.9 223.9 278.4 219.8 164.7	15.4 9.9 3.6 2.8 1.4 5.9 15.7 34 7	48.1 46.8 13.2 9.3 13.9 27.0 46.2 50.2 34.5 81.0 39.8	9.3 11.5 3.0	9.5 16.9 17.8 19.9 10.7 12.7 17.1		311.2 297.9 284.4 295.0 317.4 276.7 314.3 258.8 224.3 241.5 206.8	19.6 17.6 16.3 16.9 15.5 15.9 17.8 21.8 14.5	.5 .4 .6 .6 .5 .6 .3 .0 3.7 .4 .6	.3 .6 .7 .6 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6 .6	.5 1.2 .9 .5 1.2 .3 .4 7.1 8.7 2.8 1.6	728.4 642.2 598.0 653.9 642.5 626.1 729.2 725.1 677.1 659.4 518.3
Group	4.3	54.6	34.6	178.8	12.9	37.2	12.5	14.5	1.6	268.7	16.7	1.1	.9	2.3	640.7
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	11.6 35.9 9.0 35.5	145.2 124.5 64.9 31.4	105.1 34.1 10.3 80.7	172.0 136.8 193.2 130.2	26.3 13.7	70.0 69.5 70.1 62.2		$8.4 \\ 11.4$	1,2 ,9 1.0	174.7 172.8 340.9 227.0	$\frac{13.7}{24.1}$	3.1 1.9 .4 3.2	1.1 1.9 .8 .7	13.9 7.1 9.2 2.5	729.7 637.4 753.8 661.4
Group	27.7	91.5	72.4	146.4	22.5	66.8	11.4	11.2	.9	200.8	15.1	2.7	1.2	7.3	677.9
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	3.7 1.8 14.9	21.7 27.2 22.9 103.4	10.2 18.0 17.1 15.2	189.5 180.3 147.2 148.5	6.6 3.7 7.2 6.6	67.4 59.8 61.4 112.2	4.0 1.3 3.1 1.4		.7 1.0 1.0	402.4 347.3 415.0 320.6	$\frac{26.4}{38.0}$.7 .1 .1	1.8 1.4 .9	14.3 17.6 9.9 11.1	754.9 692.5 733.1 761.0
Group	5.8	47.8	14.3	171.7	5.8	78.4	2.5	6.3	.7	363.9	1	.3	- 1	13.9	738.3
he Province	61.8	51.6	60.2	161.5	1 2 2	67.0	10 9	77	3.4	211.2	19 6				

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

"Owing to the plentifulness of fodder and the mildness of the winter," ran the account in the May bulletin, "the present condition of live stock is with few exceptions all that could be desired. In very many cases there is a superabundance of food, which will be carried over. Hay is very cheap, ranging as low in one instance as \$4 per ton. A few instances are reported, however, from the extreme south-west in which there appears to have been some scarcity in the root supply, and where the corn crop was too largely depended upon for fodder. Cattle are generally thrifty and strong, although a few correspondents (especially in the district referred to) report them as thin in flesh. Horses are in an exceptionally good condition for spring work. The mild winter and small amount of labor would seem to have been unusually favorable to them. Sheep and pigs are also thrifty generally, except in cases where they were allowed the run of the fields throughout the winter. Sheep are reported as scarce in parts, but the lambing season has been a favorable one and there is a probable increase in the number of lambs all over. There seems also to be an increase in the number of young pigs, but complaint comes from the east that there has been an unusual mortality among them from some unknown cause. Distemper and influenza have also been strongly marked among horses. Some describe the symptoms as approaching those of la grippe, but there is a marked immunity from all malignant types."

According to the August bulletin most encouraging reports came from the eastern half of the province regarding the condition of pastures, but in the west and in the Niagara peninsula the dry weather appeared to have affected the fields more unfavorably. The abundant supply of hay and straw augurs well for the fall and the winter keep of stock, although of course much would depend upon the root crops. Stock generally were in fair condition, but good cattle were picked up very early in the season and there was not likely to be as many animals as usual left for fattening. While in the western districts complaints were made that the flow of milk was falling off considerably owing to the drouth, the great cheese producing counties along the St. Lawrence and in the county of Hastings appeared to feel but little difference in this respect, and reported much activity in the factories. The low price offered for milk was commented upon by

several correspondents in the western part of the province.

The November bulletin contained the following cheerful references to the condition of live stock: "Fall pastures have been in unusually fine condition all over the province, and are for the most part still quite fresh and green owing to the abundance of warm showery weather. Hay is very abundant, and of straw and coarse feed there is about a sufficiency. All kinds of live stock are consequently in a thriving condition, but with the exception of hogs their numbers are somewhat small. Few farmers have yet commenced to stall-feed their cattle, but the supply of fodder for the winter months will be more than sufficient. Sheep are in good condition, but not numerous. Many farmers are fattening lambs for the December market, and there has been a greater demand than usual for breeding sheep. There is quite a notable increase in the number of hogs all over the province, and especially in the southern and south-western counties. Great numbers have already been finished and marketed on foot, and the rest are being rapidly fattened. The demand for all kinds of live stock has so far been brisk; in some localities in the southern part of the province buyers have picked up nearly everything, and fair prices have been paid."

Horses. The following table gives the number of horses by county groups and for the province in each of the five years 1886-90, those for 1890 being also divided into classes:

Horses.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses	42,394	31,238	26,329	62,351	69,231	61,305	22,191	3,421	318,460
Breeding mares.	19,498	15,615	11,167	26,479	26,995	22,038	7,863	1,498	131,153
Unbroken horses	32,343	25,365	16.201	40,811	44,345	35,616	13,747	1,595	210,023
(1890	94,235	72,218	53,697	129,641	140,571	118,959	43,801	6,514	659,636
1889	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795
Totals 1888	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
1887	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,361
1886	77,949	59,879	46,828	111,454	126,204	105,228	38,066	4,041	569,649

The table shows that among the farm stock of the province there are 318,460 working horses, 131,153 breeding mares and 210,023 unbroken horses, making a total of 659,636 or 40,481 more than the number reported last year. There has been an increase in the total number of horses every year given. Each group also surpasses its own figures for any previous year, the number of horses in 1890 being as follows for each district: Lake Erie 94,235, Lake Huron 72,218, Georgian Bay 53,697, West Midland 129,641, Lake Ontario 140,571, St. Lawrence and Ottawa 118,959, East Midland 43,801, Northern Districts 6,514.

Hogs. The appended table shows the total number of hogs by county groups and for the province in each of the years 1886-90, and gives the numbers over and under one year for 1890:

Hog	ŗs.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron,	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1	year.	46,732	21,037	18,892	37,047	36,330	49,909	19,152	3,095	232,194
Under	lyear	195,903	86,469	76,736	202,263	174,655	106,714	56,047	9,578	908,365
	1890	242,635	107,506	95,628	239,310	210,985	156,623	75,199	12,673	1,140,559
	1889	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469
Totals -	1888	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079
	1887	185,843	69,700	71,015	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817
	1886	183,358	69,942	76,193	166,002	170,014	137,263	50,327	7,026	860,125

The number of hogs in the province has taken a tremendous leap upward compared with the returns for the previous or any preceding year, the increase in the number under one year being particularly large. It is not too much to assume that the bulletin entitled "The Swine Industry in Ontario," issued by this department in November, 1889, has been a considerable factor in contributing to this remarkable increase. The total number of all classes of hogs in the province is 305,090 more than in the previous year, an addition of nearly 37 per cent. Every group exhibits an increase over its figures for any previous year. The swine industry in Ontario is most largely followed in the Lake Erie and West Midland groups.

HORNED CATTLE. In the following table the number of horned cattle is shown by lasses for 1890 (milch cows being given also for 1889), and the total number is given for ach year since 1886 by county groups and for the province:

Cattle.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen	1,497	911	1,559	810	781	798	1,921	1,890	10,167
∫1890	86,520	74,690	56,281	155,643	121,643	209,490	62,380	11,191	777,838
Milch cows 1889	87,594	75,577	59,119	158,255	124,002	203,188	62,809	8,627	779,171
Store cattle over 2 yrs	42,125	69,048	36,442	87,420	42,495	47,637	18,106	4,367	347,640
Young and other cattle	92,484	107,087	76,493	170,386	107,072	141,553	49,498	14,494	759,067
(1890	222,626	251,736	170,775	414,259	271,991	399,478	131,905	31,942	1,894,712
1889	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899
Totals	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638
1887	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,264
1886	239,183	250,631	178,296	447,929	326,751	412,176	137,991	25,216	2,018,173

The total number of cattle in the province is 1,894,712, which, although 2,813 more than in 1889, is considerably less than the figures returned for any other year in the table. But although the total number of cattle has increased compared with the previous rear, the number of milch cows in the province has decreased by 1,333. There has been falling off in the number of this class in every group excepting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties (where the immense decline of last year has been more than regained) and the Northern Districts. While the largest number of all classes of cattle is to be found in the beef-raising West Midland group, by far the greatest number of milch cows appear in the dairying counties comprising the St. Lawrence and Ottawa District. The number of working oxen is decreasing with the advancement of settlement and general civilisation, being less by 2,405 than in 1888, or a falling off of 19 per cent. in two years.

SHEEP. The number of sheep is presented in the following table by county groups and for the province in each of the years 1886-90:

Shee	ep.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland,	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1	year.	99,594	107,747	98,551	150,078	111,970	165,200	46,074	16,049	795,263
Under	lyear	73,365	80,114	64,587	105,325	77,110	102,011	30,654	11,266	544,432
	(1890	172,959	187,861	163,138	255,403	189,080	267,211	76,728	27,315	1,339,695
	1889	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180
Totals -	1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283 237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044
-	1887	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161
	1886	171,238	191,776	189,405	300,149	263,571	369,851	105,664	19,295	1,610,949

The total number of sheep in the province is 1,339,695, which is less by 4,485 than in the previous year, and the least also of any of the years comprising the table. This lecrease has been mainly confined to sheep over one year old, in which class there has been a

decline for some years; but the number of young sheep has increased compared with the returns of 1888 and 1889. A marked addition has been made to the total number of sheep in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron groups and the Northern Districts, although there is a falling off in the other five groups.

THE WOOL CLIP. The following table gives the number of fleeces with their total and average weights, by county groups and for the province for the years 1889 and 1890, together with the averages for the nine years 1882-90:

		1890.			1889.		1882-90,			
Districts.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	fb. per fleece	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Lake Erie	99,241	553,372	5.58	84,517	485,196	5.74	106,684	593,490	5.5	
Lake Huron	108,948	650,357	5.97	104,817	615,403	5.87	121,451	694,403	5.75	
Georgian Bay	99,818	567,196	5.68	104,259	588,106	5.64	114,362	630,014	5.51	
West Midland	151,915	893,332	5.89	154,937	882,542	5.70	191,769	1,089,563	5.68	
Lake Ontario	114,650	681,541	5.94	129,417	755,834	5.84	158,226	928,641	5.87	
St. Law. & Ottawa.	168,454	874,573	5.19	178,774	894,353	5.00	224,995	1,094,626	4.87	
East Midland	47,888	261,926	5.47	56,261	291,425	5.18	67,548	350,293	5.19	
Northern Districts	16,572	92,400	5.58	12,948	76,037	5.87	11,600	64,984	5.6	
The Province.	807,486	4,574,700	5.67	825,930	4,588,896	5.56	996,635	5,446,014	5.46	

The total number of fleeces is less by 18,444 than in the previous year, but falls off 189,149 compared with the average for the nine years. The weight per fleece is 5.67 lb, being .11 lb, above that of 1889 and 21 lb. higher than the average for the years 1882-90, which brings the total weight of wool within 14,196 lb. of that of the previous year, although it is still very much below the weight of the average of the nine years. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and West Midland groups lead in the number of fleeces, but the former district has an average weight per fleece of only 5.19 lb. (it is also the lowest for the nine years), while the Lake Huron counties average 5.97 and the Lake Ontario group comes second with 5.94. With their positions reversed these two groups also lead in the average weight per fleece for the nine years.

POULTRY. The number of poultry to all classes in each of the five years 1886-90, is given by county groups and for the province in the appended table:

Poul	try.	Lake Erie.	LakeHuron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa,	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkey	8	56,949	37,380	33,998	86,580	97,777	125,206	23,626	5,226	466,742
Geese		49,941	50,826	45,588	83,214	88,222	87,914	27,500	5,517	438,722
Other f	owls.	786,317	690,432	504,854	1,254,594	1,164,132	1,081,643	386,511	80,917	5,949,400
	(1890	893,207	778,638	584,410	1,424,388	1,350,131	1,294,763	437,637	91,660	6,854,864
	1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298
Totals-	1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
	1887	942,641	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361
	1886	1,007,965	740,057	579,679	1,377,089	1,371,697	1,394,001	433,790	64,637	6,968,915

The total number of all classes of poultry is given at 6,854,864, which is 550,556

e than the number reported in the previous year. An increase appears in every ip. The largest number of turkeys is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa aties, the greatest number of geese is reported in the Lake Ontario group, and the st Midland counties lead in the number of other fowls and in the total number of classes of poultry, closely followed in both particulars by the two districts previously ed.

THE DAIRY.

The following summary of the condition of the dairying business appeared in the ember bulletin: "The past season has been a favorable one to the dairying astry, with plenty of grass and water. In the eastern part of the province especicheese-making has flourished, and farmers seem well satisfied with the returns. oughout the rest of the province cheese appears to have taken the lead also, and have given better results than butter, except in the neighborhood of cities and large ns. Cheese factories are everywhere more numerous than creameries, and it is hard nake a comparison of the two products. There are many creamery advocates, how-, and many express a desire to see them established in their neighborhoods. large percentage of butter is still made by the farmer's wife for home and local conption. But the quality is very uneven and the quantity irregular, and for these ons some suggest that it would be better to have butter for the market made by creameries alone in order that greater uniformity might be secured, as in the case heese. Durhams and their grades are still the favorite breed for the dairy cow in west, but Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced to a considerable extent where er is made, and they are well liked. In the east, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Durs and their grades are the most popular breeds."

CHEESE. The total number of factories reported to the Bureau as in operation in 0 was 817, being 33 more than in the previous year, and 69 more than the average the eight years 1883-90. The following table gives the statistics for these ories for each of the years named, based on the returns of factories which have orted during the several years, together with the annual averages for the eight years' od:

	ies in tion.	Quantit	ty of—	value ese.	ge No.	trons.		of per	of of ore.	9 J.
ar.	Factories i operation.	Milk used,	Cheese made,	Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Milk required to make	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of opening	Average date of closing.
	No.	1ь.	Ib.	8	-		m.	\$ c.		
0	817	836,387,516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	304,584	10.54	9 06	May 4	Oct. 31
9	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	10.47	9 35	* 4	" 30
8	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	10.51	9 24	* 5	" 24
7	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10.54	10 54	" 4	** 27
6	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	37,665	237,106	10.27	9 25	** 7	" 29
5	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	10.30	8 12	14 4	" 29
4	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10.25	10 46	" 3	" 30
3	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	193,840	10.08	10 45	" 3	" 30
3-90	748	698,579,857	67,284,989	6,398,947	40,723	254,395	10.38	9 51	** 4	" 29

quantity of milk used in the manufacture of cheese in 1890 is 76,241,189 lb. we the figures for the previous year, and the quantity of cheese made therefrom is 1,866 lb. more than the make of 1889, which led the other years of the table in a respects. An increase of \$402,388 is observed in the total value of cheese manufactured, although the value of cheese per 100 lb. fell from \$9.35 in the previous year \$9.06. The average quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 10.54 exactly the same as reported in 1887, but more than in any other year comprising

the table, and .16 lb. more than the average for the eight years. There is an increase of 1,623 in the number of patrons, and of 31,353 in the number of cows. The average date of opening was May 4th, the same as that for the eight years, but the average date of closing was two days later than that of 1883-90.

The following table presents statistics of an average factory by county groups and for the province. It will be observed that the figures vary greatly in some of the groups, the western factories being much more largely patronised than those in the east:

	Quantit	y of—	jo e	o. of	ped ib.	cheese 0 lb.	otte	e tre
Districts.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Gross value oheese,	Average No.	Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese.	Value of ch per 100	Average date of opening.	Average date of closing.
	m.	Ib.	8		16.	8 c.		
Lake Erie { 1890	1,048,787 895,015	98,282 83,800	8,863 7,642	72 68	10.67 10.68		May 4	Nov. 6
Lake Huron. { 1890	1,106,257 1,010,109	102,880 95,246	9,353 8,800		10.75 10.61		" 15 " 16	Oct. 29
Georgian Bay { 1890	737,871 626,989	70,384 59,646	6,276 5,457	60 50	10.48 10.51		" 21 " 10	" 16 " 14
West { 1890	1,621,221 1,545,984	151,531 144,797	13,909 13,605		10.70 10.68		" 1	Nov. 8
Lake Ontario { 1890	819,430 725,992	77,779 69,438	6,977 6,506		10.54 10.46		" 4 6	Oct. 28
St. Lawrence § 1890 and Ottawa. § 1889	818,580 793,080	78,548 77,261	7,034 7,207		10.42 10.26		" 3	" 28 " 29
East Midland { 1890	978,570 883,568	94,972 86,516	8,682 8,269		10.30 10.21			Nov. 1 Oct. 31
The Province \[\begin{pmatrix} 1890 \ 1889 \ 1883-90. \end{pmatrix}	1,023,730 969,574 934,086	97,142 92,593 89,968	8,800 8,658 8,556	55	10.54 10.47 10.38	9.35	" 4	** 31 ** 30 ** 29

These averages are computed from the aggregates of factories returned. For the province the average number of patrons per factory is 55, the same number as in the preceding year, but one more than the average for the eight years. There is an increase of 54,156 lb. of milk per factory, and an addition of 4,549 lb. in the quantity of cheese made, compared with the previous year, and the total value of the output per factor is \$142 more than in 1889. This improvement is chiefly owing to the increase in the average number of cows per factory, which is 24 more than in the previous year, 373 being given as the average for the province. In examining the figures by groups it will be seen that the West Midland counties continue to lead in the amount of business done in the average factory, although the average number of patrons, which is 74, is less by 10 than in the Lake Huron group. The least number of patrons for any group is 41, the record given for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, but three out of every seven factories in the province are to be found in this district. In every group excepting the Lake Erie and Georgian Bay an increase is observed in the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese. In the East Midland group it takes only 10.30 lb. of milk to make a pound of cheese, while in the Lake Huron district 10.75 lb. of milk are required Every group shows a reduction in the value per 100 lb. of cheese, there being 42 cents difference in the figures for 1890 in the East Midland district compared with the previous year, and a falling off of 40 cents in the Lake Ontario group. The make of the West Midland counties averaged the best price, viz., \$9.18 per 100 lb., while that of the Georgian Bay group brought only \$8.91. Although the figures given for the province show the average date of opening to be the same for the three periods given, and the date of closing is but one later than in 1889, the figures in the various groups show a considerable diversity compared with each other, and some of the groups show complete change of dates compared with their respective records in the previous year. The date of

ag in the Lake Erie group averaged four days earlier and the date of closing four ater than in the preceding year. In the Lake Huron counties the opening averaged ay earlier and eight days later than in 1889. In the Georgian Bay district the fopening was very late, being on the 21st of May, ten days later than in 1889, closed two days later. Comparatively little change was made in the length of in the other groups. The factories in the West Midland group were at work for ngest period, the average opening being May 1 and the closing November 8. The lation of the returns by counties will be found in Table v.

SUTTER. The following table gives statistics by counties of 32 creameries reported 39 in operation in Ontario, showing the quantity and value of product (including in five combination factories), the average number of patrons, the average price ter per pound, and the dates of opening and closing:

	in .	mak-	But	ter.	Che	eese.	Jo s	o. of	ice of . Ib.	te of	te of
unties.	Creameries in operation.	Creameries mak- ing returns.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Total value product.	Average No. patrons.	Average price of butter per lb.	Average date opening.	Average date closing.
	No,	No.	Ib.	8	Tb.	8	\$		ets.		1
	1	1	9,203	1,841			1,841	29	20,00	Jun. 2	Sep. 27
ton	1	1	17,195	3,189			3,189	36	18.55	May 5	Oct. 31
	4	3	69,800	13,580			13,580	257	19.46	" 21	" 19
*******	8	7	266.496	51,469			51,469	809	19.31	" 18	" 12
	7	7	427,967	80,692			80,692	1,008	18.85	" 17	" 23
sex	1	1	10,860	2,175	5,451	518	2,693	3	20.03	** 6	
	1	1	43,100	8,405			8,405	120	19.50	" 15	Nov. 8
gton	1	1	29,252	5,909			5,909	85	20.20	" 26	Oct. 4
loo	4	3	91,140	16,370	86,117	5,430	21,800	258	17.96	** 19	" 25
m	1	1	13,400	2,483			2,483	64	18.53	" 27	" 13
Edward.	2	1	13,610	3,062	63,989	4,136	7,198	60	22.50	** 1	Nov. 1
s and	2	2	59,003	11,997			11,997	54	20.33	Apr. 26	30
S	2	1	49,313	10,106			10,106	59	20.49	" 27	Oct. 31
nt	1	1	39,816	8,123	135,609	8,610	16,733	76	20.40	May 1	Nov. 5
rry	1	1	7,400	1,443	19,272	1,734	3,177	17	19.50	" 1	" 1
counties.	2										
rovince:					-			1			
0	39	32	1,147,555	220,844	310,438	20,428	241,272	2,935	19.24		
9	33	30	876,003	184,067	219,808	14,406	198,473	2,221	21.01		

^{*} Worked throughout the year. Reported to February 1st, 1891.

imber of creameries has been increased by 6. Of the 32 creameries returned 5 both butter and cheese, one each in the counties of Middlesex, Waterloo, Prince d, Stormont and Glengarry. Only 3 were thus engaged in 1889. The output of from the 27 butter factories was 38,896 lb. per factory, as compared with 29,517 1889, 26,592 lb. in 1888 and 34,250 lb. in 1887. The number of patrons increased 4 per creamery in 1889 to 92 in 1890. The prices realised for butter averaged per 100 lb. less than in 1889. More than 60 per cent. of the creamery butter is actured in the counties of Grey and Bruce. Of the creameries reporting, 7 state antity in pounds of cream gathered and 7 the quantity of milk gathered. The use 1,693,168 lb. of cream in manufacturing 373,417 lb. of butter, valued at

\$71,988. It thus required 4.53 lb. of cream per pound of butter as compared with 4.14 in 1889, and 4.38 in 1888. In those creameries manufacturing from milk it took 25.24 lb. of milk for a pound of butter, as compared with 24.28 in 1889 and 24.9 in 1888. The average value of the product of 100 lb. of milk by this system was 79.6 cents (exclusive of the value of the buttermilk). The average from cheese factories was 86.0 cents. The average from the 5 combination cheese and butter factories was 90.2 cents. These factories used 4,433,003 lb. of milk, and made 97,346 lb. of butter, valued at \$19,551, and 310,438 lb. of cheese valued at \$20,428. By estimating the business of the 7 factories not returned, in the same proportion to the 27 butter factories reported, it will be found that the 39 creameries used 37,812,534 lb. of milk, or the product of 13,770 cows.

ENSILAGE. Correspondents report a very slow movement in the erection of siles. The idea seems to have met with the greatest favor in the Lake Ontario counties and in some of the counties along the St. Lawrence river, but even in these sections dairymen are moving cautiously. One correspondent in Dundas county states: "If the siles sprinkled over the township turn out well this year the practice of growing corn for ensilage is likely to become quite general next year." Another correspondent, however, claims that an objection to the sile is "the large amount of work it demands during a busy season of the year." Corn is the principal crop used for ensilage. Some correspondents report the siles as being remarkably successful, while one suggestively describes a neighboring sile as "smelling like a brewery."

THE APIARY.

The winter, according to the May reports, was favorable to the apiary, the losser resulting chiefly from stocks wintered inside finding the quarters too warm. Dysenter, was reported by a few correspondents, and some colonies died from starvation, but taking the province over it was estimated that the losses would not average over eight per cent, and with experienced apiarists that percentage of losses would be further reduced. Western beekeepers appear to have been more successful than those in the east. The spring was rather backward for bees, and when correspondents wrote many colonies had not been out for a fly. Two cases of swarming in April were mentioned in Grimsby-an unusual occurrence.

The August bulletin had the following:—"Swarming was late as a rule, but in the majority of cases was quite frequent. Although occasional mention is made of spring dwindling and dysentery, very little is said about foul brood, and the general health of bees may be classed as good. There was a full supply of white clover, but linden was a failure owing to unpropitious weather at the time of bloom. The bees, however, found compensation in thistles and dandelions, which yielded considerable nectar. The average yield of honey per hive may be placed at 40 pounds, and in this matter eastern beekeepers appear to have been more favored than those in the west. The outlook for the aping was fair, as correspondents wrote, although some were fearing the effects of the droub then prevailing."

The November bulletin thus summed up the question of bees and honey:—"Very contradictory reports are given regarding the condition of the apiary. Some correspondents, in the Lake Ontario counties more particularly, speak of bees as in good condition and the yield of honey as a very fair one. The general experience, however, was that the fall was too wet and cold for the gathering of a full supply of nectar, and that bees could do but little more than hold their own in the latter part of the season. The result is that unskilled apiarists will find themselves with empty stores and weak colonies, which mean feeding back and doubling up, or annihilation. The net yields per colony, spring count vary from nothing at all up to 200—the latter an exceptional case in Welland—but the average may be placed at about 40 lb. No disease is reported."

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1890, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE. - No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*).

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Essex:			
Mersea	Blytheswood	C. W. Hind, Prop	Blytheswood.
Kent:			
Camden	Dawn Mills	J. T. Race, Prop.	Dawn Mills,
Chatham	*Thamesville *Chatham Centre	James Secord, Sec	Thamesville. Eberts.
Onatham	Chatham Gore	David McArthur, Pres	Tupperville.
40.00	Sydenham Valley	J. N. McCoy	Wallaceburg.
Harwich	*Creek Road	John Buller	Harwich.
Howard	Botany	D. A. Graves, Sec	Botany. Selton.
Orford	Orford Cheese Mfg. Co	S. McDonald, Sec	Muirkirk.
Raleigh	"Scaman's	Wm. S. Scaman	Charing Cross.
Tilbury East	Valetta	J. M. Hyde	Valetta.
ELGIN:		and the same of th	
Aldborough	Crinan	W. H. McLean	Crinan.
	Rosedale	Wm. Johnston, Prop	Rodney. Aldborough.
	West Lorne	John F. Taylor, Sec	West Lorne.
Bayham	Bayham	E. T. Martin, Sec Benj. Hopkins, SecTreas	Griffin's Corners,
	Bayham Br. (Brownsville) Bayham and Malahide	John L. Brown, Sec. Treas	Brownsville. Corinth.
	New England	O. E. Twiss, Sec	Tilsonburg.
	*Novia Scotia St	Miss J. Saxton, Sec	Lakeview.
	Vienna	J. T. Gamble, Sec	Guysborough. Vienna.
Dorchester S	Avon	Wm. Dafoe, Sec.	Avon.
	Lyons	Wm. Dafoe, Sec Thos. Wilkinson, Sec	Lyons.
Dunwich	Springfield	John Clunas, Sec	Springfield. Dutton. Box 217.
Dunwich	Wallacetown	A. Keilor	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Dunboyne	Noble F. Tufford, Sec	Dunboyne.
	Malahide Northwood	R. Abell	Seville. Aylmer.
Southwold	Iona Station	McCallum Bros, Props	Iona Station.
	Fingal	Thos. E. McLaughlin, Sec	
	Payne's Mills	Wm. Sharon, Sec	Frome. West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	J. W. Scott, Prop	Sparta.
	Mapleton	A. Charlton	Mapleton.
	*Springwater Yarmouth Centre	Asa Pound, Prop	New Sarum. YarmouthCentre.
	I at modeli Centre	Dames Drown, Bec	I almount Centre.
NORFOLK:	Of MAINI	0 W W	Cle MITTHE
Charlotteville	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec	St. Williams, Vittoria.
Colonia Company	Walsh	Walter Rollings, Sec	Walsh.
Houghton	*Clear Creek	James Slater	Clear Creek.
Middleton	Houghton Centre	S. T. Jackson, Prop O. E. Twiss, Sec	Houghton. Tilsonburg.
priductou,	Delhi	G. R. Gray, Sec.	Delhi. Box 115.
Townsend	Bloomsburg	J. H. Lingwood, Sec	Bloomsburg.
	Boston	W. A. McIntosh, Sec H. W. Foster, Sec	Boston. Villa Nova.
*	Rockford, Villa Nova Waterford	John Martin	Waterford.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Norrolk—Con. Walsingham	*CarholmeLynedoch	James Knowles, Sec C. A. Ostrander, Prop	Carholme. Lynedoch.
Windham	Marston Bookton Nixon Ranelagh	C. H. Brayley, Sec	Marston. Bookton. Nixon. Ranelagh.
Woodhouse	Vanessa. Black Creek Excelsior. *Lynn Valley.	W. J. Reavely W. C. Parsons, Prop. W. H. Olds, Sec. E. G. Ford, Prop.	Vanessa. Jarvis. Simcoe. Lynn Valley.
HALDIMAND: Canborough	Attercliffe Sta	Harold Kagle Sec	Attercliffe Sta
Cayuga N	Canborough *Kohler Lake View	Harold Eagle, Sec. James N. Paget, Prop. John J. Lint, Sec. F. Splatt, Prop.	Canborough. Kohler. Dunnville.
MoultonRainham	*Stromness Selkirk. Tyneside	Arch. McDonald	Stromness. Selkirk. Tyneside.
Walpole	Cheapeide	R. A. Walter, Sec. W. C. Parsons, Prop. John Hainer, Treas. John W. Bain, Prop.	Cheapside. Jarvis. Springvale. Cheapside.
WELLAND: Bertie	*Bertie	E. O. Disher, Sec	Ridgeway.
Wainfleet	Forks Road *Wellandport	John G. Wills, Sec	Forks Road. Wellandport.
LAMBTON: Bosanquet Brooke	Ridge Tree	Alexander Jamieson, Sec John J. Risk, Prop	Thedford. Aberfeldy.
Funkanial	Alvinston Brooke and Waiwick Walnut *Annett's	R. J. Ward, Prop	Alvinston. Watford. Walnut.
Euphemial	*Florence Forest	John J. Risk, Prop J. W. Healy Nicholas Hanning	Aberfeldy. Florence. Forest.
	*Gala Bank	Wm. Symington, Prop A. D. Anderson, Sec Edward Archer, Sec	Camlachie. Wyoming. Warwick Wes
Sarnia Sombra Warwick	*Vyner Sombra Cheese Co. *Maple Grove. Thompson	Miles Carrick, Sec	Mandaumin. Thornyhurst. Birnam. Arkona.
	Warwick	J. S. Clark, Prop	Warwick West
Hubon: Grey	Ethel Grey and Morris Molesworth	Robert Barr, jr., Prop Daniel Stewart, Sec Henry Coghlin, Sec	Ethel. Brussels. Molesworth.
Howick	WaltonFordwich	R. H. Ferguson, Sec James Fallis, Sec Wm. McKercher, Sec	Walton. Newbridge. Wroxeter.
Hullett	Springbank	George Padfield, Sec R. Jamisson, Sec John C. Morrison, Sec	Gorrie, Seaforth, Winthrop,
Stanley Stephen	Corbett	Asa J. Styles, Sec R. F. Hicks Miss M. A. Corbett, Sec	Blake. Centralia. Corbett.
Tuckersmith	Crediton Rodgerville Bluevale Belgrave	Charles Brown James Murray, See John Burgess, Sec. George Hood, Sec.	Crediton. Rodgerville. Bluevale. Sunshine.
BRUCE: Amabel	Wiarton	Geo. H. Johnson, Sec	Wiarton.

County and Township,	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address,
Bruce-Con.	2-9-11		2 JULY 1
Brant	Dunkeld	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres.	Dunkeld. Tiverton.
Carrick	Underwood	Amos Hilker, Sec D. M. McDonald, Sec Louis Braun, Sec	Underwood. Belmore. Walkerton.
Culross Elderslie	*Riversdale	J. Lochart	Riversdale, Williscroft,
Greenock	*Pinkerton	D. Pinkerton	Pinkerton. Kincardine.
	*Paramount Pine River	Joseph Taylor, Sec	Lucknow. Pine River.
Kincardine	*Bervie	John Thempson, jr	Armow. Beavie.
200	Glammis	W. M. Alton Wm. Rutledge, Sec	Tiverton. Millarton.
Kinlosa	Lucknow	J. A. Denning, Prop.	Holyrood, Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne	T. B. Millar George S. Webb, Prop	Burgoyne. North Bruce.
Grev: Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur.
Bentinck	Markdale *Hanover Ch. Co.	Henry D. Irwin, Sec	Markdale. Hanover.
Holland	Alsfeldt Ch. & B. Co Mount Forest	W. A. Ferguson, Sec C. H. Peterson, Sec Joseph Tuck, Sec	Chatsworth. Clifford. Mount Forest.
Osprey	Varney	Chas, Ramage, Sec	Varney. Shrigley.
Proton	Dundalk Ventry	Robert Russell	Dundalk. Hopeville.
SIMCOE:	Victoria	Wm. Haines, Prop	Inistioge.
Flos	Elmvale	Wm. Harvey, Sec W. G. Carruthers, Sec	Elmvale, Avening,
	Glen Huron Lavender	James Connor, Sec	Glen Huron. Lavender.
Tecumseth	*Lafontaine	W. F. Moore, Sec Lecamp & Tremeer, Dirs	Cookstowu. Randolph.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	Kerwood	A. McKenzie, Sec Hugh E. Wilson, Prop	Kerwood. Keyser.
Biddulph	Victoria	Wm. Dowding	Adelaide. Elginfield.
Caradoc	North Middlesex Caradoc Mount Carmel	George W. Fox, Sec Wm. E. Sawyer, Sec	Lucan. Mount Brydges.
Delegrans	Muncey Road	D. Leitch, Sec. John Stuart, Sec H. J. Smith, Sec	Strathroy. Mount Brydges.
Delaware	Burnside *Dorchester Station	S. Barr, Sec	Lambeth. Mossley. Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	L. D. Monk	Gladstone. Crampton.
	Harrietsville Thames	F. Kunz, Sec J. A. James, Mfr.	Harrietsville. Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin Mayfair	Hector McFarlane, Sec John Cooper, Sec	Glencoe. Melbourne.
London	*Birr Bryanston, Devizes	Chas. Robson, Sec	Birr. Plover Mills.
	Geary Melrose	John Geary, Prop W. Ferguson	London, Box 132 Ferguson.
	North Branch Proof Lime	James Tier, Sec	Rebecca. Arva.
McGillivray	Union Hill West McGilhvray	R. H. Harding, Sec	Thorndale. Lieury.
Metcalfe	Napier	Wm. Ormerod, Mfr	Napier. Cairngorm.
Mossa Nissouri W	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
MIDDLESEX.—Con. Nissouri W	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec	Thamesford.
Westminster	Nissouri West	W. Lee, Sec	Thorndale. Belmont.
	Glanworth North Street *Pond Milis	R. G. Rose, Sec H. B. Stephens, Prop John McDougal	Hubrey. Glanworth. Lambeth.
·	Westminster	A. E. Carrothers, Sec	Pond Mills. White Oak.
Williams W	Rob Roy, Parkhill	Wm. Dickson, Sec	Parkhill.
Oxford: Blandford	BrightEastwood	John Riesberry, Pres W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Bright.
Blenheim Dereham	Soho Ch. & B. Co	J. D. Scott, Sec Benjamin Hopkins, Sec	Richwood. Brownsville.
	Tilsonburg	Wm. Jones, Sec	Mount Elgin.
	Lawson's, Salford	J. P. Harris, Sec James V. Bodwell, Sec	Ingersoll. Holbrook. Mount Elgin.
	*Prouse's	Thos. Prouse, Prop James Hunter, Sec J. H. Wilkinson.	do Verschoyle. do
Nissouri E	Kintore (East branch)	D. R. Calder, Sec Thos. W. Alderson, Sec	Kintore. do
	Lakeside Murray Bros. *Nissouri	Robert Marshall W. C. Murray, Sec G. A. Sutherland, Sec	Lakeside. St. Marys. Ingersoll.
Norwich N	Thamesford Dunkin's	David Lawrence, Sec T. L. Duncan, Sec	Thamesford. Norwich.
Norwich S	Ontario, Burgesville *Smith's Springford	I. L. Farrington, Prop Robert Snell, Sec F. C. Anstice, Sec	do do Springford.
Oxford E	Summerville	J. B. Addison	Otterville. Vandecar. Norwich.
Oxford N	Oxford Oxford, East and West Maple Leaf	M. S. Schell, Sec Thos. Caddey, Prop	Woodstock. Ingersoll.
Oxford W	Oxford, North	W. H. Sutherland, Sec C. E. Cook W. G. Francis, Sec	Ingersoll (Boxl) Ingersoll. Ingersoll.
Zorra E	Blandford and Zorra E German Union	A. Miller, Sec	Walmer. New Hamburg.
	*Honey Grove Spring Creek Strathallan.	Robert Morton, Prop A. McKay, Sec	Cassel. Woodstock. Hickson.
Zorra W	Zorra East Central	Douglas Bruce, Sec	South Zorra. Brooksdale.
	Cold Springs. Red Star Zorra, West	Hugh Matheson, Sec	Youngsville. Ingersoll. Embro.
Brant: Brantford	N. Brant Dairy Ass	Thos. A. Good, Sec	Brantford.
Burford	*Riverside Cathcart Harley	Robert Sanderson Chas. Kelly, Sec. I. L. Farrington, Prop.	do Cathcart. Norwich.
	Kelvin* *New Durham	Joseph McCombs, Sec	Kelvin. New Durham.
Dumfries S Oakland	St. GeorgeOakland	John Richardson, Prop George Taylor	St. George. Oakland.
PERTH: Blanshard	Blanshard	George B. Webster, Sec	St. Marys.
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier	Motherwell. Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop John Dempsey, Prop Geo. Barthel, Prop	Avonton. Fairview.
Easthope N		John Wilford, Prop	Stratford. Shakespeare.

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PERTH-Con.			25,-00
Easthope S	*Tavistock	D. A. Dempsey, Prop	Tavistock. Stratford.
Elma	Ellice	Chas. Stock	Stratford. Britton.
	Donegal	Samuel McAllister, Prop	Donegal.
	Elma	Wm. Lochhead, Sec	Atwood. Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman, Sec	Britton.
	Monkton Newry	John Morrison, Sec	Monkton. Newry.
	Newry Silver Corners	Geo. Richmond, Sec	do.
Fullarton	Trowbridge	John Adams, Sec	Trowbridge. Fullarton.
Logan	*Willow Grove	James Wood	Bornholm.
Mornington	*Milverton Newton, Carthage	H. Goodhand, Prop	Milverton. Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	Hugh Jack, Sec	Wallace.
VELLINGTON:	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
Arthur	Conn	James McLuhan, Sec	Conn.
Luther W	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec	Kenilworth, Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	Wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay.
	Riverbank Wyandotte	A. R. McLachlan, Sec Thos. J. Paterson, Sec	do. Moorefield.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur*Palmerston	James Wiseman, Sec	Cotswold, Palmerston.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec	Gladstone.
VATERLOO:	Peel	John Hought, Sec	Glenallan.
Dumfries N	Galt	W. P. Clay, Prop	Galt.
Wellesley	Bamberg	Jacob Kaufman, Sec	Bamberg. Poole.
Wilmot	*Oak Grove	C. Schrag, Mfr	New Hamburg
UFFERIN:	Philipsburg	John D. Schantz, Prop	Baden.
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec	Laurel.
Melancthon	WaldemarSbelburne	John Johnston, Treas	Waldemar.
Meiancthon	Speiburne	Jacob Walker, Ireas	Shelburne.
INCOLN:	Caistorville	Adam Sasan Sas	G-1-1
Clinton	*Beamsville	Adam Spears, Sec	Caistorville. Beamsville.
	Campden	H. S. Hummel, Sec	Campden.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	John L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport.
VENTWORTH:	Danfamil	D. Handley Co.	
Ancaster	Renforth	D. Hamilton, Sec	Renforth. West Flamboro
	*Sheffield	C. W. Laing, Prop	Sheffield.
REL:			
Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
ORK:			
King	Eversley	Henry Rogers, Sec	Eversley.
Markham	Cedar Grove	Mrs. J. N. Raymer, Mfr A. B. Grove	Box Grove. Ringwood.
Whitby E	Geneva	James Burns, Prop	Columbus.
URHAM :		D- Commission of the Commissio	
Cavan	Millbrook	James Brock, Sec	Millbrook.
Clarke Darlington	Newtonville Darlington	W. J. Jones L. M. Courtice, Salesman	Clarke. Courtice.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis, Sec.	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	Wm. Henwood, Sec	Welcome.

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NORTHUMBERLAND:	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan, Sec	Hastings.
Brighton	Brighton and Murray Cedar Hill *Codrington Hilton Standard	Isaac W. Hennessey, Sec Hugh Strong, Prop A. D. Richards, Pres A. E. Thorne, Sec	Wooler. Hilton. Codrington. Hilton. Warkworth.
Cramahe	Castleton	John Armstrong, Pres	Castleton. Dundonald. Morganston. Colborne.
Haldimand	Eddystone Spring Valley Wicklow	George Gillespie, Sec	Vernonville. Burnley. Wicklow.
Hamilton	Baltimore, Crown	Samuel Philp, Prop John C. Rosevear, Pres	Baltimore. Cold Springs.
Monaghan S Murray	Bensfort Fountain *Maple Leaf, B Queen's	Thomas Dodds, Sec	
Percy	Smithfield Brickley Model Warkworth	W. H. Potts, Sec	Brickley. Warkworth.
Seymour	Brae Crow Bay Empire Forest	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford. Sarginson. Campbellford. Menie. Campbellford.
	Meyersburg Prince of Wales, Valley Rylestone Seymour West Stanwood	Wm. Clark, Sec	Springbrook. Campbellford. Preneveau.
D 11	Woodland	F. Macoun, Sec	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD: Ameliasburg	Brandy Creek Mountain View Rednerville	R. N. Hunt, Pres A. J. Potter, Prop John G. Peck, Pres	Murray. Mountain View. Albury.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec David S. Hubbs, Sec Louis P. Hubbs, Sec	Cherry Valley. Bloomfield. Hillier.
Marysburg N Marysburg S	Union	G. N. Rose, Sec	Waupoos. Picton. Milford.
Sophiasburg	Point Traverse	Alva Rose, Sec	South Bay. Milford. Gilbert's Mills.
	*Big Island *Elm Brook *Grape Vale Maple Leaf Northport	Ryerson Rankin Mrs. Richard Benson James Roblin	Demorestville. Picton. Fish Lake. do Solmesville.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	* A dolukustowa	Danieral Dlass	D14
Adolphustown Cainden	Camden East	Percival Platt George E. Hinch, Sec. Wm. Whelan, Treas James Cousins, Auditor Vanluven Bros., Props	Enterprise. Moscow.
Ernesttown	Newburgh Bath, Union *Empey Metzler	L. L. Gallagher, Sec	
Fredericksburg N	Odessa Napanee Phœnix	James C. Fraser, Sec W. N. Dollar, Sec Charles B. Parks, Sec	Odessa. Napanee. Hay Bay.
Fredericksburh S	Phippen's	Wm. Phippen, Prop	Sandhurst.

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LENNOX AND ADCon.			
Kaladar	Flinton	Thomas Welsh, Mfr	Flinton.
Richmond	Forest Mills	W. J. Sergeant, Sec	Kingsford.
CL-00-14	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins, Sec	Selby.
Sheffield	Clareview	John Garrett, Sec D. E. Rose, Sec	Erinsville. Tamworth.
BONTENAC:		33.44	
Bedford	Fermoy, Salem	John McGuire, Sec Joseph Kenny, Prop	Westport. Tichborne.
Hinchinbrooke	Iron Junction	Joseph Kennedy David Goodfellow	Godfrey. Parham.
Kennebec	Parham	W. B. Mills	Arden.
Kingston	Arigan	Patrick Black	Mt. Chesney.
Tringason	*Glenburnie	Robert Vair, Prop	Glenburnie.
	*Glenvale	J. Creamer	Glenvale.
	*Lake Shore	P. E. Ward F. P. Grass, Prop	Kingston.
	Maple Grove	F. P. Grass, Prop	do
	Pious Hollow	T. A. Keenan, Prop	Mt. Chesney.
Loughborough	Union *Forest	Joshua Knight	Elginburg. Sydenham.
Loughborough	Railton	Keely & McAuley	Railton.
Oso	Crow Lake	Keely & McAuley	Sharbot Lake.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie, Sec	Perth Road.
Pittsburg	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Sec	Pittsferry.
	Keenan & Sons	T. A. Keenan	Mt. Chesney.
	Leo Lake	John P. Bower	Seeley's Bay.
	*Maple Leaf	Thomas Bell	Birmingham. Eric.
	*Pine Grove	John Dillon	Brewer's Mills.
	Pine Hill	D. Trotter, Sec	Cushendall,
	Rose Hill	James R. Barnes, Sec	Dufferin.
	Woodburn	David Rea	Willetsholme.
Portland	Bellrock	Vanluven Bros., Props	Moscow.
	*Bradshaw	Robert McLean, Sec	Harrowsmith.
	Hartington	Thomas Leonard, Sec	Hartington. Verona.
Storrington	Verona *Battersea	Howard Reynolds, Prop	Battersea.
Storrington	*Cold Springs	W. J. Anglin C. W. Langwith, Sec	Sunbury.
-	Duff's	Alexander Ritchie, Sec	Inverary.
	Excelsior	J. L. Keelor, Prop	Battersea.
	*Lake Opinicon	Adam Barr	Inverary.
	Sand Hill	W. W. Sands, Sec	Sunbury.
	*Storrington	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mills.
	Sunbury Washburn	Henry McBroom	Sunbury, Washburn.
Wolfe Island	St. Lawrence	Rattray & Kenny, Props	Wolfe Island.
	-	The state of the s	
EEDS AND GRENVILLE:	Charleville Crenville	to the special state of	
Augusta	Charleville, Grenville, Domville, Central Augusta	J. W. Place, Sec	Prescott.
The second second	*Maple Grove	F. K. Wright, Sec	Algonquin.
	North Augusta	George Neeley	North Augusta
	Roebuck	James Keating, Sec	Roebuck.
	"St. Lawrence Star	John McLean Frank Meech, Sec	Maitland.
	South Branch, Throoptown	Frank Meech, Sec	North Augusta.
	*Victory, No. 1	John S. Ralph	North Augusta. Brockville.
Bastard and Burgess S.	Willow	M. F. Bresee, Sec	Philipsville.
Distance and Durgess D.	Clear Spring.	Alex. Murphy, Sec.	Portland.
	Grand Central	E. Bowser, Sec	Delta.
	Myers'	Thomas Myers, Prop	Forfar.
	People's Mutual	Thomas G. Morris	do.
	Philipsville	L. N. Phelps, Sec	Philipsville.
	Plum Hollow	Andrew Derbyshire, Sec	Plum Hollow.
	Poole's	Wm. N. Poole, Mfr Rogers & Co., Prop	Freeland. Newboyne.
	ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTY AND A		
	Smith's Valley	R. A. Sheldon, Sec	Harlem.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS AND GREN.—Con.		_	
Crosby S	Clear Lake Jnlo	George Leggett	Singleton.
	Dominion	E. V. Halladay, Prop S. M. Halladay, Mfr	Elgin. do.
	Morton.	R. H. Somerville, Mfr	Morton.
	Rockdale, Elgin Model	J. R. Dargavel, Sec	Elgin.
	Singleton	T. C. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Edwardsburg	Cardinal	Alex. Smith, Sec.	Cardinal. Glensmail.
	Glensmail, (Eager's) Johnstown, (Eager's)	L. Rooney, Sec	Prescott.
	Lime Kiln.	Wm. Gore, Sec	do.
	Mainsville	William Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Millar's, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Millar & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville.
	Shanley, (Eager's) *Thompson's, No. 1	George Anderson, Sec	Shanley. Prescott.
	Thompson's, No. 4	W. H. Thompson, Prop	do.
Elizabethtown	Anvern	A. C. Johns, Prop	Fairfield, East.
	Barlow	C. L. McCready, Sec	Addison.
	*Excelsior	R. McNish	Brockville.
	Glen Buell *Leeds Union	C. J. Gilroy, Sec	Glen Buell.
	Maple Grange.	L. Shipman, Sec	Lyn. do.
	Orchard Valley	James White, Prop	Jellyby.
	*Palace	Cyrenus Stowell, Sec	Addison.
	Rockspring	W. C. Tackabery	Rockspring.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
	*Smith's	M. K. Evertt, Prop	Greenbush. Easton's Corne
Elmsley S	Lombardy	Michael O'Mara	Lombardy.
Gower S	Hickston	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
Kitley	Farmer's Choice	Fred W. Scovill	Athens.
	Farmer's Friend	Charles Rudd, Sec	Frankville.
	Glen Elm	Hugh A. Hunter, Sec	Smith's Falls. Newbliss.
	*Robinson	Alex. Cameron.	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	George S. Stratton, Sec	Toledo.
Leeds and Lansdowne.		Robert_Wilson, Sec	Wilstead.
	Birmingham's Cheddar	James Birmingham	South Lake.
	Bruce Cold Glen	James Keating, Sec	Lansdowne. Ellisville.
	Deerlick	John Cowan	Lansdowne.
	*Dulcemain	Wm. Sliter	Warburton.
	*Fairfax	John A. Heaslip	Sand Bay.
	Gananoque, Lorne	James Donevan, Sec	Gananoque.
	*Gananoque Junction Lake View	W. H. Pierce, Sec	do. Ellisville.
	Lyndhurst	Henry Green, Prop	Lyndhurst.
	Oak Leat	M. J. Johnson, Treas	Oak Leaf.
I	*Rapid Valley	C. A. Bradley	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	George E. Godkin, Sec	Waterton.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner, Prop.	Sand Bay. Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale	B. H. Brown, Sec	Morton.
	Tilley	James W. Grier, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook, Sec	Warburton.
Oxford on Rideau	Washburn	L. H. Washburn, Sec John Anderson, Prop	Soperton. Oxford Mills.
Oxford on Indead	Bishop's Mills	Albert Alexander, Sec	Bishop's Mills.
	Brown's Bridge	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	Graham	Joseph Carson, Sec	Millar's Corner
	*Kemptville	Orlando Bush, Sec	Kemptville.
Wolford	*Oxford Mills	Levi Patton, Sec	Oxford Mills. Easton's Corne
	Rideau Valley	John Kerr, Sec	Merrickville.
Yonge and Escott	Caintown	James White, Sec	Caintown.
	*Edgeley's	M. J. Connolly, Sec	do.
	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	Elbe Mills.
	Escott Union	W. H. Warren, Sec	Rockfield.
	Farmersville		Athens.

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LEEDS AND GRENCon.			
Yonge and Escott	*Junetown, A	James Herbison, Salesman Alvin Avery, Sec Terrence Purvis, Sec	Caintown. do. Yonge Mills,
	Lillie Springs *Mallory's *Mallorytown Union Ronan's	R. W. Littlejohn, Pres A. W. Mallory	Caintown. Mallorytown. do. Athens.
DUNDAS:	Springfield Union	N. E. Mallory, Sec	Escott.
Matilda	Advance, No. 2	Thomas Scott, Sec	Glen Stewart. Dundela. Iroquois.
	Model, No. 1	James McCullough, Prop E. A. Roode, Prop Wm. Eager, Prop C. E. Robertson, Sec	do. Hulbert. Morrislurg.
	*Rowena, (Eager's) *Thompson's, No. 3 *Thompson's, No. 6	R. M. Bouck, Sec S. W. Wood W. H. Thompson, Prop	Irena. Dixon's Corners. Prescott.
Mountain	*Advance, No. 1	John McTavish, Sec	Heckston. VanCamp. Morrisburg.
Williamsburg	Archer Caughnawaga Dunbar.	Wm. Eager, Prop Isaiah Barkley	Archer. Morrisburg. Dunbar.
	*East Williamsburg	John N. Logan	Morrisburg.
Winchester	North Williamsburg	Thomas McDonald, Prop James Dickey, Sec B. H. Hayunga, Sec D. Halliday, Sec	Morrisburg. N. Williamsburg. Morrisburg. Cassbridge.
	Chesterville	Thos. McDonald, Prop Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg. do.
	*Morewood	W. R. Allison, Sec John McCormick John McTavish, Sec	Dunbar. Morewood. VanCamp.
STORMONT:	Union, (co-operative)	George Carlyle, Sec	Morewood.
Cornwall	Black River, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	P. N. Tait, Prop A. E. Cline, Sec.	Mille Roches. Eamer's Corners.
	Grant's Corners	Wm. Irvine, Prop	Cornwall. Mille Roches, Moulinette.
Finch ,	*Silmser's Corners Berwick, No. 1 and 2	D. J. McGilles, Sec	Cornwall, Berwick.
	Cahore	Wm. Eager, Prop F. Richards, Sec C. H. Wood, Prop	Morrisburg. Crysler. Goldfield.
Osnabruck	*Dickenson Landing	Chas. S. Baker J. C. Stata, Sec. J. R. Farran, Sec.	Wales. Lunenburg. Farran's Point.
	Goldfield Comb. (3) Lunenburg North Osnabruck	C. H. Wood, Prop	Goldfield. Lunenburg. Osnabruck Centre
Roxborough	*Allangrove Comb. (2) Berwick, No. 3	Gordon Baker	Gallingertown. Lancaster. Berwick.
GLENGARRY:	Gravel Hill	O. Fulton, Salesman	Avonmore.
Charlottenburg	Allangrove Comb. (9) Camerontown, Tyotown Fraser's Point	D. M. Macpherson, Prop Thos, McDonald, Prop D. A Fraser, Sec	Lancaster. Morrisburg. South Lancaster.
Kenyon	Martintown or Lilly White. Allangrove Comb. (5)	W. Irvine, Prop D. M. Macpherson, Prop J. J. Cameron, Sec.	Cornwall. Lancaster. Greenfield.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
GLENGARRY.—Continued. Lancaster	Allangrove Comb. (4) *Glen Norman, *Dalhousie \}	D. M. Macpherson, Prop James Irvine	Lancaster. Dalkeith.
Lochiel	Mills Pine Grove (Thistle Brand) *Dalkeith, *McCormick, *McCrimmon E. Hawkesbury, No. 3 *Gauthier's Bridge *Spring Creek Comb. (7)	R. J. McArthur James Irvine James Hurley, Sec D. A. McDonald W. D. McLeod, Prop.	N. Lancaster. Dalkeith. Barb. Alexandria. Kirkhill.
Prescort: Alfred	Alfred	F. W. Langrell, Sec	Alfred.
Caledonia	Dubois Molloy's E. Hawkesbury, Nos. 1 & 2 Hawkesbury Maple Leaf	Onesime Pubois James Proudfoot, Sec James Hurley, Sec W. H. Byers, Pres J. C. McAlpine, Sec	Lefaivre. Fenaghvale. Barb. Hawkesbury. St. Ann du Prescott.
	Maple Leaf, No. 1	Amèdè Leroux Joseph Seguin James Ross	St. Eugene. Point Fortune. Little Rideau.
	*Monolea, No. 4 *Spring Creek Comb. (7) Spring Grove Vankleek Hill *One factory	John W. Ross McCuaig, Cheney & Co. Props S. N. Morrison, Prop. D. C. McKinnon John McNish	do. Vankleek Hill. Henry. Vankleek Hill. do.
Longueuil	do. do. Cassburn. Fournier Pendleton Riceville, Burnside St. Isidore Star Treadwell	Wm. Wyman Joseph Vachon, Prop. R. H. Marston, Sec. Stephen Surch, Sec. Henry Moffatt, Prop. A. McLean, Sec N. Parent, Prop John McCrank, Sec. A. H. Chessar, Sec	Chute à Blondesa. Mongenais. Cassburn. Fournier. Pendleton. Riceville. St. Isidore. Curran. Plantagenet.
RUSSELL: Cambridge	Clarence*St. Albert	Damase Meilleur	Clarence.
Clarence	The Brook	Louis Genier	St. Albert. The Brook.
Cumberland Russell	The Lake Russell, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Felton *Ridge, No. 1	Dr. A. DesRosiers W. A. Munros Wm. Eager, Prop D. McDiarmid	Clarence Creek. Navan. Morrisburg. St. Onge.
CARLETON: Fitzroy	River View	John Stevenson, Prop John Tierney, Sec	Kinburn. Arnprior.
Goulbourn	Golden	Henry Vaughan, Sec. Adam Abbott, Sec. Wm. Eager, Prop.	Stapledon. Hazledean. Morrisburg.
	*North Gower	Edward Kidd, Prop	North Gower.
Huntley	*Dunrobin *Burritt's Rapids	J. J. Younghusband, Sec Edward Kidd, Prop	Dunrobin. North Gower.
Nepean	Fallowfield	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg.
	*Lorne *Manotick Osgoode, No. 10 *Osgoode, No. 12 *White Globe, No. 2. White Globe, No. 3.	John Campbell Edward Kidd, Prop. A. Walker, Sec. H. D. York. G. M. Donaldson John McCaul, Sec.	Dalmeny. North Gower. Metcalfe. do. Vernon. do.
Renfrew: Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec	

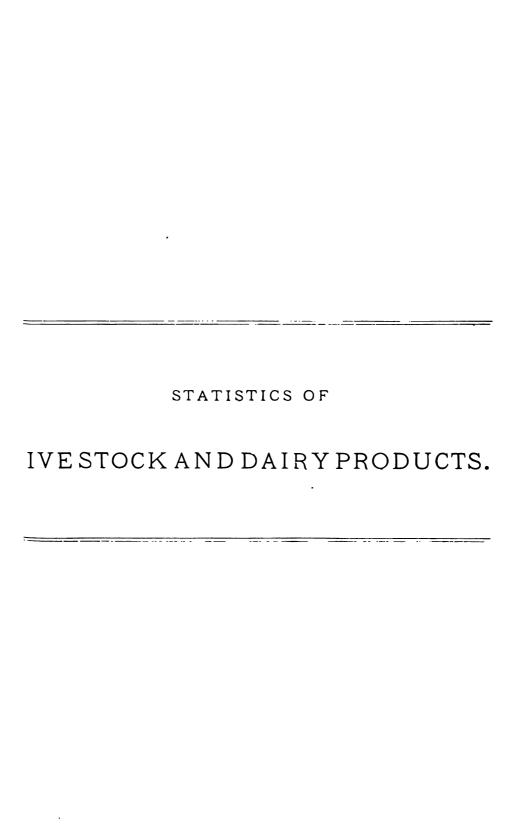
and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
	an at	m n as a	77111
st	*Bathurst	Thomas Radford	Elliott.
	*Fallbrook	Walter Cameron	Fallbrook.
	Harper	Joseph Warren, Sec	Harper.
41	Scotch Line	Samuel Wilson	Allan's Mills,
ith	Beckwith	Thomas Nesbitt, Sec	Carleton Place
of a	Valley Queen	Peter McEwen, Sec	Franktown.
sie	Watson's Corners, Brookside	W. A. Moore, Sec	Perth.
nond	Balderson	Andrew Allan, Sec	Balderson.
	Dexter	Donald McPhail, Sec	McPhail.
		Wm. J. McCreary, Sec	Innisville.
- N	Mississippi, Riverside	C. A. Matheson, Sec	Perth.
y N	Lone Star	B. S. Snider, Sec	Port Elmsley.
	Boyd's, No. 1	Thomas Indiana Sec	Innisville.
The second second	Fairplay Hopetown	Thomas Jackson, Sec	
	Modellawill	John Stewart, Sec.	Hopetown. Middleville.
and the same	Middleville	A. R. McIntyre, Sec	
gue.,	Cedar Grove	Colin McNabb, Sec	Smith's Falls.
	Roseville	Hugh Clark, Sec.	Montague.
hom	Palson barr	Robert Eamer, Sec	Smith's Falls.
ham	Pakenham Mississippi Pride	B. B. Dunnet	Pakenham. Almonte.
y	Posedala	Alfred Lames C.	
ooke S	Rosedale	Alfred James, Sec	Clayton.
00K6 9	Lake View	John McGuire, Sec	Westport
A:	To the second decision.	The second second	
	Kirkfield	C Tempor Cos	Kirkfield.
	Lowerille	S. Truman, Sec.	Lorneville.
*************	Lorneville	John A. Jackson, Sec	
n		J. C. Lucas	Downeyville.
	Cambray Fenelon Fal's	H. J. Lytle F. Sandford, Prop.	Cambray. Fenelon Falls,
osa		Owen Verseler Prep	
Osa	Little Britain	Owen Yearsley, Prop David Rogers, Sec	Little Britain.
	Mariposa	T A Property Sec	Linden Valley
	Reaboro'	J. A. Brown	Reaboro'.
ım	Bobcaygeon	I. L. Read, Sec	Bobcaygeon.
ROUGH:	Star	Mergan Johns, Sec	do.
del	*Norwood	Wm. Buck	Norwood.
dor continuous	Ormond	James O'Reilly, Sec	Hastings.
	Westwood	James O Remy, Sec	Westwood
nt	Melrose Abbey	John Lancaster, Sec Samuel Elliott, Sec	Norwood.
Hu	Round Lake	D. T. Young, Pres	Rush Point
		James B. Peoples, Sec.	Preneveau.
	Star		Trentbridge.
	Marle Leaf	Wm. Johnston, Pres	
	Maple Leaf	David Pilkey, Sec E. J. Abbott, Sec	Peterborough, Lakefield,
er	Pine Grove*South Dummer	S S Spance	Cottesloe.
	Warminster	S. S. Spence S. R. Payne, Sec	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	Wm. F. Darling	do
more	*Myrtle	R. J. Scollard	Ennismore.
bee	Keene	George Mather, Sec	Keene.
		George Stewart, Sec.	
	Otonabee Union	Wm Cievie Sec	Peterborough.
	Shearen	Wm. Girvin, Sec	
	Shearer Central Smith	John Miller, Sec	Lang.
	Charry Grove	James Tindle, Sec	Peterborough, Bridgenorth,
	Cherry Grove	J. W. Moore, Prop	Lakefield.
	Missing Link	James Middleton, Sec	Peterborcugh
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Pres	
TON:	Actua Simon	M. E. Sanderson, Fres	Selwyn.
	Deer Lake	Alfred W. Willis, Sec	Deer Lake.
		Edward Holmes	
	Dysart	Edward Holmes	Haliburton.
40 TO 100	*Minden	George Bemister, Sec	do.
m	*Minden	M. Brown, Sec	Minden.
outh	*Monmouth	J. H. Anderson	Wilberforce.
ope	Stanhope	Jospeh Beatty	Boskung.
6.			
and Mayo	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec.,	. Boulter.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Habtings :— Continued.			
Dungannon	Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Pres	Bencroft. L'Amable.
Elzevir	Walkerville Bridgewater, Elzevir	D. Kavanagh, Pres. Wm. Wiggins, Pres. John M. Third, Sec.	Umfraville. Queensborough.
Herschel	Maynooth Bogart *Cedar	Peter Labarge, Pres Andrew Kirk	Maynooth.j Bogart Chapman.
	Kervine	Patrick Murphy, Pres Wm. Burley, Sec	Stoco. Marlbank.
	Moneymore	John Thompson, Sec	Moneymore. Chapman.
	Thomasburg	E. Elliott, Sec	Thomasburg. Tweed.
Huntingdon	Victoria. Beulah. Daisy.	Martin Baker, Pres	do. Ivanhoe. Madoc.
	Glen Moira	Samuel Ray, Pres W. H. Morton, Pres	Fuller. Moira.
	*West Huntingdon	James Haggerty, Pres	West Huntingdon Ivanhoe.
Madoc	Allen Settlement Alexandria *Brook Valley	W. J. Allen, Pres	Cooper. Madoc. do.
	Cold Spring	Thomas Burnside	do. do.
Marmora	Golden	Wm. Thompson, Pres	Remington. Madoc.
Monteagle	Deloro Marmora, Cook	Ralph Laycock, Pres Wm. Hilton, Pres Mrs. Edward Leveck, Sec	Deloro. Marmora.
Rawdon	Greenview	George A. Bartlett, Pres Alex. Johnston	Greenview. Hybla. Stirling.
2000 40211111111111111111111111111111111	Enterprise Evergreen	James W. Butler, Pres Robert Lanigan, Pres	Sine. Stirling.
	Harold	John Tanner, Pres Wm. Meiklejohn, Pres	Harold. Big Springs.
	Plum Grove	Thomas Walker, Pres	Wellman's Corners Springbrook. Stirling.
Sidney	Bay View	Hiram Conley, Pres	Belleville. Frankford.
	Front of Sidney	A. P. Meyers, Salesman	Trenton. Frankford.
	Johnstown	E. Harry, Sec	Glen Miller. Stirling. Belleville.
	Sidney* Sidney Town Hall Springfield	J. R. Brower, Pres. S. T. Wilmott, Pres, W. H. Knox, Pres. Harford Ashley, Sec. James Boldrick, Pres.	Wallbridge. Trenton.
Thurlow	AshleyBronk	Harford Ashley, Sec	Belleville. Canifton.
	East Hastings	W. A. Chabman, Sec	Roslin. Foxboro'
	Thurlow	P. R. Daly, Pres O. R. Weese, Pres F. Brenton, Pres Wm. Sills, Sec	Belleville. Corbyville. Foxboro'.
Tyendinaga	Albert	Peter Gould, Sec	Albert. Napanee.
	Melrose	A. J. McLaren R. L. Lazier, Pres	Melrose. Shannonville.
	Read	John D. Naphan Alex. Coulter, Sec. Wm Claric Pros	Naphan. Myrehall. Ballowillo
Wollaston	Coe Hill.	Wm. Clazie, Pres	Belleville. Coe Hill.

CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO IN 1890.

nd Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
•••••	*Leamington	Sloan & Bruner, Props	Leamington.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cedar Springs	Taylor & Williamson	Cedar Springs.
a	Wanstead	Arch. Wark	Wanstead.
pnith	Goderich (Town). *Londesborough Seaforth (Town) Brucefield	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth. Londesborough. Seaforth. Brucefield.
	*Elmwood. Walkerton (Brills) Mildmay Formosa Teeswater Chesley. Dobbinton. Whitechurch	John Dirstine, Sec. George Balkwill, Mgr John Henderson. Sebastian Gfroerer, Sec. S. R. Brill, Sec. Isaac Wenger, Prop Wm. Harris. John J. W. Simpson.	Elmwood. Walkerton. Mildmay. Formosa. Teeswater. Ayton. Dobbinton. Whitechurch.
by		Wm. Gladstone. John Philp, Sec David Allan, Sec A. Davidson, Sec Issac Wenger, Prop John B. Ashley, Sec James Struthers, Prop	Owen Sound. Dromore. Holstein. Durham. Ayton. Neustadt. Owen Sound.
K:	†Medway	Jas. Carmichael	Arva.
db	Kirkton	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth.
ON:	Agricultural College	President of College	Guelph.
.р	*Breslau	M. Brubacher	Breslau. Cross Hill. Haysville. Elmira.
ht	Cedar Grove	Robert Philp, Prop	Cadmus.
WARD:	†Sprague* *Willow Glen	John Sprague, Salesman McAuley & Miller	Ameliasburg. Picton.
GRENVILLE: burg	Ventnor	Millar & Ferguson, Props C. Johnson & Son, Props	Spencerville. Athens.
	*Banford & Johnston	A. Steinbury	Hainsville. Irena.
: :k	†Stormont	John H. Croil	Aultaville.
r: mburg	Gore	Abrams & McLennan, Props.	Camerontown.
	*St. Onge	Mr. Dupuis	St. Onwe.





HORSES AND HOGS.

TABLEI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the numbers of Horses and of Hogs in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890.

			Horses.			1	H	logs.	
Counties.	king es.	ding es.	Inbroken horses.	Tot	als.	Over	Under	Tota	ıls.
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Unbr	1890.	1889.	1 year.	1 year.	1890.	1889.
Essex	8,079	4,405	6,570	19,054	15,744	15,283	44,298	59,581	55,734
Kent	9,784 7,381	5,214 3,355	8,062 5,691	23,060	20,033 15,121	11,597 7,511	58,908 38,964	70,506 46,475	59,422 34,680
Elgin	6,261	2,661	4,659	16,427 13,581 12,183	12,896	6,275	27,821	34 096	26,643
Norfolk Haldimand	5,468	2,453	4,262	12,183	11,230	8,618	15,785	19,303	13.364
Welland	5,421	1,410	3,099	9,930	9,951	1 1	10,127	12,675	7,302
Totals	42,394	19,498	32,343	94,235	84,975	46,732	195,908	242,685	197,015
Lambton	8,213	3,416	6,608	18,237	15,638	5,547 7,980	23,508 25,230	29,050	17,972
Huron	12,786 10,239	7,311 4,888	11,255 7,502	31,352 22,629	29,439 21,673	7,860 7,630	35,829 27,137	43,689 34,767	30,679 34,46
Bruce	31,238	15,615	25,365	72,218	66,750	21,037	86,469	107,506	73,006
Totals	0 000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	The second	, ,			•
Grey	13,143 13,186	5,892 5,275	8,461 7,740	27,496 26,201	26,993 25,862	9,664 9,228		46,522 49,106	33,45 40,60
Totals	26,329	11,167	16,201	53,697	52,855	18,892		95,628	74,194
Middlesex	14,653	6,818	10,940	32,411	29,399	8,883	45,514	54,397	39,863
Oxford	9,839 5,331	3,583 1,66d	5,696 3,155	19,118 10,154	19,480 10,438	5,764 2,619	35,049 16,005	40,813 18,624	31,601 14,166
Brant	8,947	4,745	7,044	20,736	10,438 20,410	5,496	29,740	35, 236,	25,384
Wellington	11,527	5,187	7,434	24,148	23,024	7,559	39,688	47,247	33,556
Waterloo	7,093 4,961	2,482 1,996	3,796 2,746	13,371 9,703	12,916 8,658	3,350 3,376	20,378 15,894	23,723 19,270	15,041 18,461
Dufferin	4,961 62,351	1,996 26,479	2,746 40,811	9,703 129,641	8,658 124,325	3,876 37,047	202,263	239,310	171,44
Totals	5,138	1,535	2,987	9,660	9.232	2,116	11,748	13,864	9,659
Lincoln	7.500	2,245	4,293	14,038	13,224	3,388	17,662	21.050	13,671
Halton	5,188	1,578	2.834	9,600	8,582	2.293	13,964	16,257	8.342
Peel	6,742 13 220	2,638 5,835	4,388 8,227	13,768 27,332	12,924 25,390	3,732 7,354	19,859 41,611	23,591 48,965	18,200 37,913
York Ontario	8,891	5,140	7.602	21,633	19,089	6,274	27,096	33,370	24,756
Durham	7.722	2,855	4,705	15,282	14.802	4,479	16,582	21,061	14,005
Northumberland	9.139	2,783	5,250 4,059	17,172 12,086	17,114	4,763 1,931	17,338	22,101 10,726	16,71 3 4,905
Prince Edward	5,691	2,336 96 995	,	· ' I	11,194		1 1		148,233
Totals	69,231 5,072	26,995 2,090	44,345 3,908	140,571	131,551 9.649	36,330 2,626	174,655 8,783	210,985 11,409	148,233 7,738
Lennox & Addington	5,072 5,660	2,090 1,599	2.824	11,070 10,083	9,649 9,065	2,626 3,178	9.284	12,462	7,73
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville.	11,662	2,995	2,824 5,336	19,993	19,418	8,606	21,382	29,987	18,985
Dundas	4,368	1,426	2,553	8,347	8,066	4,162	6,774	10,936	9,154
Stormont	3,511 4,742	1,555 2,192	2,661 3,130	7,727 10,064	7,473 9,195	2,928 3,842		8,059 10,668	6,765 7,365
Glengarry Prescott	3,551	1,544	2,730	7,825	7,648	4,188	5,509	9,697	8,863
Russell	2,603	1,082	1,573	5,258	4,816	2,892	4,535	7,427	4,669
Carleton	7.475 6,556	3,166 2,649	4,202 4,031	14,843 13,236	14,257 11,663	5,455 8,223	16,025 11,181	21,480 19,404	15,791 15,364
Renfrew Lanark	6,556 6,105	2,649 1,740	2,668	13,236	10,000	8,223 3,810		15,094	13,234
Totals	61,305	22.038	35,616	118,959	111,250	49,909	106,714	156,623	115,645
Victoria	6,165	2,936	4,557	13,658	12,565	4,444	17,659	22,103	14,353
Peterborough	5,880	1,800	2,994 296	10,674	10,277	6,197	14,674	20,871	13,971 1,434
Haliburton	668 9,478	294 2,833	296 5,900	1,258 18,211	1,055 18,238	792 7,719		2,505 29,720	18,654
Totals	22,191	7,863	13,747	43,801	42,135	19,152	56,047	75,199	48,411
Muskoka	1,264	563	599	2,426	2,452		3,030	4,072	2,894
Parry Sound	841	378	396	1,615	995	750	2,201	2,951	1,696
Nipissing	316 1,000	78 479	66 534	460 2,013	1,507	283 1,020		859 4,791	3,011
Algoma	1 1		í	1 1		3,095	9,578	12,673	7,521
Totals	3,421 318,460	1,498 131,153	1,595 210,023	6,514 659,636	4,954 618,795			, ,	7,021 8 35,46 9
The Province	J10,40U	101,100	210,040		520,170	200,101		-,-14,440	

CATTLE.

E II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Cattle in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890.

Counties.	Working	Mileh	cows.	cattle	Young and other cattle,	Tota	ls.
	oxen.	1890.	1889.	Store over 2	Your	1890.	1889,
		14,600	13,760	9,030	16,343	40,220	37,382
		18,311 18,608	18,699 18,166	13,494 9,239	24,487	56,376 48,145	57,647 47,417
******************	472	14,031	15,969	3,481	11,749	29,733	33,079
nd	118	12,231	12,110	4,077	11,521	27,947	28,807
	1000	8,739 86,520	8,890	2,804	8,350	20,205	20,069
8		Contract of	87,594	42,125	92,484	222,626	224,401
	63	18,693 29,431	17,573 30,256	17,532 31,619	27,327 43,503	63,615 104,720	59,935 107,534
	681	26,566	27,748	19,897	36,257	88,401	83,467
ls	911	74,690	75,577	69,048	107,087	251,736	250,936
	996	32,465	34,308	22,367	47,510	103,338	102,179
************	563	23,816	24,811	14,075	28,983	67,437	70,348
ls	1,559	56,281	59,119	36,442	76,493	170,775	172,527
X.,		35,864	36,396	28,292	44,310	108,564	105,039
		35,194 10,584	34,775 10,415	12,007 3,197	23,519 9,846	70,871 23,694	67,602 23,799
		26,137	26,178	15,380	31,381	73,008	76,243
on		24,635	26,107	16,365	33,265	74,426	79,000
	222	13,728 9,501	14,755 9,629	4,819 7,360	14,927 13,138	33,590	36,172 30,052
ls	200	155,643	158,255	87,420	170,386	414,259	417,907
		7,506	8.620	2,738	6,588	16,967	18,913
rth	78	13,679	13,534	3,138	10,556	27,451	29,532
		10,162	9,599 12,538	4,956	9,470	24,632	25,580
	22	11,558 21,971	20,973	4,900 6,988	10,000 14,120	26.527 43,157	29,172 46,768
	95	15,832	16,320	8,506	22,436	46,869	48,935
berland	96	10,912 19,959	12,326 21,191	5,358 4,588	13,174	29,540	34,528 42,913
dward	40	10,064	8,901	1,323	13,928 6,800	38,621 18,227	16,878
ds	1000	121,643	124,002	42,495	107,072	271,991	293,21
and Addington	152	14,671	12,680	3,584	10,407	28,814	25,889
d Changilla	442	16,675	15,505	4,689	13,998	35,804	29,87
d Grenville		45,597 16,756	45,401 17,841	5,817 2,252	22,803 7,196	74,285 26,204	71,840 28,483
t		15,824	15,471	2,539	7,653	26,016	24,08
у	*** ********	19,319 11,999	18,375	1,710 2,404	10,023	31,052 21,760	30,10 21,88
		7,053	13,027 5,925	2,550	7,357 6,300	15,903	12,96
************	16	24,123	23.587	7,251 7,770	16,166	47,556	46,84
		17,886 19,587	16,823 18,553	7,770	21,842 17,808	47,599 44,485	40,53
ds		209,490	203,188	47,637	141,553	399,478	374,03
	100	11,935	12,297	6,337	14,999	33,404	36,13
ough		14,527	14,728	4,377	12,002	31,246	33,82
on	355	2,622	2,405	1,083	3,484	7,544	6,15
d-	1,093	33,296	33,379	6,309	19,013	59,711	56,81
als	1,921	62,380	62,809	18,106	49,498	131,905	132,92
ound	676	4,471 2,785	4,511 1,918	1,559	5,178 3,941	11,884 8,380	12,78
g	112	738	1,010	359	811	2,020	5,71
************	614	3,197	2,198	1,283	4,564	9,658	7,44
ds	1,890	11,191	8,627	4,367	14,494	31,942	25,94
vince	10,167	777,838	779,171	347,640	759,067	1,894,71	2 1,891,

SHEEP AND POULTRY.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the numbers of Sheep and of Poultry in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890.

	ı	8	heep.		ļ		Poultry.	,	
Counties.	Over	Under	Tota	als.	1			Tota	als.
Countries.	1 year.	1 year.	1890.	1889.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	1890.	1889.
Essex	16,394		27,911	22,082		15,128		158,695	179,019
Kent	20,711 22,437	15,517 17,868	36,228 40,305	27,711 32,025	11,287 13,365	11,296 6,543	171,651 156,936	194,234 176,844	191, 20 5 169,473
Elgin	13,325	9,820	23,145	32,023 22, 182	7,717	5,013	124,009	136,739	134,151
Haldimand	15,085	10.317	25,402	22,137	8,458	5,955	109,395	123,808	112,801
Welland	11,642 99,594	1 1	19,968	19,901	1 1	02/2/2018	90,035	102,887	92,90\$
Totals	24,863		172,959 44,412	146,038 34,042	1 1	10,391	786,317 171,801	893,207 194,920	879,563 162,255
Huron	39,052	32,377	71,429	65,570		24,088	313,165	353, 108	334,126
Bruce	43,832	28,188	72,020	73,044			205,466	230,610	230,888
Totals	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Part Service	187,861	172,656	1	50,826	690, 432	778,638	727,369
Grey	61,196		102,737	104,116			266,122	304,973	293,563
Simcoe	37,355	10000000	60,401	63,831	19,184	1000000	238,732	279,467	263,794
Totals	98,551	61,587	163,138	167,947	979, 5, 3719	4000000	504,854	584,440	567,286
Middlesex	32,812		56,435	48,151	32,493		307,360	359,691	355,735
Oxford	11,303 9,856		19,598 17,781	24,717 16,710	8,012 7,187	5,470 3,660	188,874 82,923	202,356 93,770	196,031 89,134
Perth	25,817	18,290	44,107	45,630	9,574	16,588	221,007	247,169	228,850
Wellington	37,626	25,594	63,220	67,516	15,347	21,847	224,230	261,424	214,306
Waterloo	18,214	11,949	30,163	29,041	3,622	4,548	130,791	138,961	127,067
Dufferin	150,078		24,099	26,075	10,345	11,263	99,409	121,017	98,938 1 949 07
Totals	7,172	1000000	255,403	257,840 15,080	1000	83,214	1,254,594	1,424,388	1,342,071 73,167
Wentworth			13,175 20,516	20,261	5,800 7,799	4,940 6,224	77,172 111,895	87,912 125,918	73,167 101,967
Halton		6,475	15,031	16,495	6,444	6,680	81,071	94,195	78,216
Peel	9,011	6,053	15,064	20,697	18,459	16,101	121,830	156,390	118,213
York	19,933		31,669	34,225	19,263	16,777	204,649	240,689	218,829 177 111
Ontario	20,342 14,571		34,809 24,262	39,320 28,419		11,316 12,679	176,554 139,872	201,489 165,959	177,111 1 3 8, 6 57
Northumberl'd	14,304		24,202	28,163		10,498	152,977	174,376	145,435
Prince Edw'd.	6,037		10,348	11,815		3,007	98,112	103,203	79,135
Totals	111,970		189,080	214,475	97,777	88,222	1,164,132		1,130,730
Lennox & Ad.	9,396		16,542	14,360		5,801	92,646	103,935	81,883
Frontenac Leeds & Gren.	13,892 24,201		23,128 42,571	19,880	8,290 31,249	5,750 15,419	80,939 190,046	94,979 236,714	74,069 213,159
Dundas	5,893		10,612	42,701 11,799	6,286	5,196	94,851	106,333	111,628
Stormont	6,771	2.975	9,746	12,203	4,118	5.121	77,225	86,464	88,469
Glengarry	10,000	5,745	15,745	17,254	2,172	5,252	92,556	99,980	103,222
Prescott	6,023	5,241	13,778	7,761	7,604	2,986	64,206	74,796 47,577	63,063 41,661
Russell	6,023 19,668		10,009 31,043	7,761 37,632	4,609 28,233	3,744 15,862	39,224 143,486	47,577 187,581	163,239
Renfrew	33,184	18,364	51,548	55,036	12,730	8,651	95,951	117,332	114,794
Lanark	27,635		42,489	40,227	14,427	14,132	110,513	139,072	115,275
Totals	165,200	102,011	267,211	275,905	125,206	87,914	1,081,643	1,294,763	1,170,461
Victoria	16,558	11,173	27,731	27,947	9,773	9,286	113,081	132,140	131,009
Peterborough .	12,083	8,185	20,268	22,360	8,263	8,996	110,592	127,851	133,204
Haliburton	2,993 14,440	$\frac{1,984}{9,312}$	$4,9771 \ 23,752$	4,579 34,198	830 4,760	982 8,236	14,071 148,767	15,883 161,763	11,973 154, 2 %
Totals	46,074	30,654	76,728	89,084	23,626	27,500	386,511	437,637	430,424
Muskoka	5,438		9,651	9,724	1,757	2,048	28,341	32,146	30,206
Parry Sound .	3,894.		6,450	3,436	938	1,023	21,004	22,965	13,845
Nipissing	449	246	695	. 	497	495	6.179	7,171	
Algoma	6,268	4,251	10.519	7,075	2,034	1,951	25,393	29,378	22,453
Totals	16,049	11,266	27,315	20,235	5,226	5,517	80,917	91,660	66,505
The Province.	795,263	544,432	1,339,695	1,344,180	466,742	438,722	5,949,400	6,854.864	6,304,298

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

		1890.			1889.			average fo years 1882-	
Counties.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	Ib. per fleece	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. pe
Essex	15,401	83,898	5.45	12,874	76,729 99,091 108,733 66,684	5.96	14,486	81,111	5.60
Kent	20,447	113,515	5.55	16,682	99,091	5.94	20,631 22,691	117,099	5.6
Elgin	23,021	133,457	5.80	18,052	108,733	6.02		129,371	5.7
Vorfolk	13,245	72,753	5.49	12,511	66,684	5.33	16,677	87,983	5.2
HaldimandVelland	. 15,282 11,845	89,246 60,503	5.84	12,507 11,881	74,792 59,167	4.98	17,987 14,212	106,044 71,882	5.9
Totals		553,372	1	84,517	485,196	1 3 30	136,684	593,490	5.5
ambton	1 20000	145,390	5.88	19,676	118,056	0.00	25,283	147,050	5.8
luron		233,098		39,342	226,217	5.75	48,191	273,590	5.6
Bruce	44,831	271,869	6.06	45.799	271,130	5.92	47,977	273,763	5.7
Totals	. 108,948	650,357	5.97	104,817	615,403	5.87	121,451	694,403	5.7
rey	62,692	357,379		63,407	360,152	5.68	69,333	382,305	5.5
imcoe	. 37,126	209,817	5.65	40,852	227,954	5.58	45,029	247,709	5.5
Totals	. 99,818	567,196	5.68	104,259	588,106	5.64	114,362	630,014	5.5
diddlesex	. 33,017	200,235	6.06	28,361	171,868	6.06	37,637	223,180	5.9
)xford		64,603	5.65	14,212 9,592	81,577	5.74	19,761	112,608	5.7
Brant	10,074	58,103	5.77 6.02	26,420	56,593	5.90 5.65	14,083	80,453 182,147 269,883	5.7
Verth	. 26,128 38,235	157,185 225,946	5.91	41,725	149,273 235,746	5.65	32,295 47,605	269 883	5.6
Vaterloo	18,380	102,289	5.57	18,122	96,047	5.30	22,372	120,552	5.3
Oufferin	14,646	84,971	5.80	16,505	91,438	5.54	18,016	100,740	5.5
Totals	The state of the s	893,332	5.89	154,937	882,542	5.70	191,769	1,089,563	5.6
incoln	7,703	40,151	5.21	8,626	42,095	4.88	10,352	52,937	5.1
Ventworth	12,094	69,195	5.72	11,468	66,400	5.79	15,026	84,859	5.6
falton		55,811	6.41	9,716	57,033	5.87	11,762	72,542	6.1
eel	8,850	59,383 119,912	6.71	13,287 20,638	84,505 122,590	6.36	15,352	99,929	6.5
ork	20,366	126,623	5.89	23,867	144,395	6.05	27,578 27,075	164,290 165,122	5.9
Durham	15,518	91,072	5.87	17,705	102,689	5.80	20,957	121,116	5.7
Northumberland	14,371	86,203	6.00	16,785	98,696	5.88	20,603	117,810	5.7
rince Edward	6,101	33,194	5.44	7,325	37,431	5.11	9,521	50,036	5.2
Totals	114,650	681,544	5.94	129,417	755,834	5.84	158,226	928,641	5.8
ennox and Addington.	9,594	55,228	5.76	9,277	51,395	5.54	14,925	78,522	5.2
rontenac	14,377 24,596	78,717 127,943 32,027	5.48	12,067 27,030	65,524	5.43	18,593	93,464	5.0
eeds and Grenville	24,096	127,948	5.20	7 750	129,744 39,303	4.80 5.07	37,063 10,920	179,936	4.8
Dundas	5,936	36,347	5.40	7,752 8,176	44,232	5.41	9,908	54,418 51,077	5.1
lengarry	10,100	52,089	5.16	11,974	90,017	4.72	15,499	72,428	4.6
rescott	8,622	45,055	5.23	10,231	52,792 27,004	5.16	10,979	53,542	4.8
ussell	6,343	35,297	5.56	5,697	27,004	4.74	7,898	37,997	4.8
arleton	19,930	104,743	5.26	24,611	129,208	5.25	28,849	145,604	5.0
enfrew	33,748	165,218 141,909	4.90	36,214 25,745	172,741 125,893	4.77	37,081 33,280	168,063 159,575	4.5
Totals		874,573	5.19	178,774	894,353	5.00	224,995	1,094,626	4.8
		100,247	5.77	17,942	97,784	5.45	21,677	120,171	5.5
eterborough		64,990	5.25	13,930	73,968	5.31	16,877	88,710	5.2
laliburton	3,065	15,239	4.97	3,118	15.871	5.09	3,368	16,036	4.7
lastings,		81,450	5.41	21,271	103,802	4.88	25,626	125,376	4.8
Totals	47,888	261,926	5.47	56,261	291,425	5.18	67,548	350,293	5.1
Iuskoka	5,549	29,076	5.24	6,184	34,198	5.53	5,829	31,252	5.3
arry Sound	4,082	22,498	5.51	2,519	15,265	6.06	2,273	13,030	5.7
ipissing	466	2,177	4.67			******	52	242	4.6
lgoma	6,475	38,649	5.97	4,245	26,574	6.26	3,446	20,460	5 9
Totals	16,572	92,400	5.58	12,948	76,037	5.87	11,600	64,984	5.6
he Province	807,486	4,574,700	5.67	825,930	4,588,896	5.56	996,635	5,446,014	5.

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 664 factories in Untario in 1890, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

	ion.	8 5 4	Quantity	y of—	Gross	e .	requir- make cheese.	. .	2 is	
Counties.	Factories operation	Factories making returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	value of cheese.	Average No. of petrons.	Milk reed to	Value cheese p	Average date of opening.	Average date of
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	8		lb.	8 c.		
Essex Kent	11	6	549,271 4,096,295	50,025 381,992	4,518 34,304	90 363	10.98 10.72	9 03		Sep. 6 Oct. 24
Elgin	27	24	30,343,020	2,844,387	258,704	1,738	10.67	9 10		
Norfolk	22	19	18,494,943	1,724,875	154,736	1,402	10.72		May 2	
Haldimand Welland	11 3	9	8,018,550 ¹ 1,425,157	762,883 132,774	67,624 11,884	646 92	10.51 10.73	8 86 8 95		Oct. 30 Nov. 24
Total	75	60	62,927,236	5,896,936	531,770	1	10.67	9 02	" -	
	16	10			•		I .	903		1 "
Lambton	16	15	8,118,187 17,851,470	755,276 1,654,675	68,182 151,686	741 1,308	10.75 10.79			
Bruce	22	18	21,599,392	2,013,833	182,297	1,572				
Total	54	43	47,569,049	4,423,834	402,165	3,621	10.75	9 09	! " u	,, 29
Grey	11	10	8,830,548	842,803	75,002		10.48	8 90		
Simcoe	6	5	2,237,516	212,965	19,135	206	10.51	8 99	ı, 23	i 13
Total	17	15	11,068,064	1,055,768	94,137	904	10.48	8 91	,, 2	l _{i 1} 16
Middlesex	40	36	50,825,388		433,118	2,642	10.77	9 18		
Oxford	43 8	39 6	84,297,098 6,330,352	7,914,767 599,022	724,297 53,145		10.65 10.57			
Perth	26	22	34,105,543	3,162,573	294,621			9 32	May (., 6
Wellington	11	10	13,382,441	1,267,946	115,802	879	10.55	9 13		Oct. 30
Waterloo Dufferin	5 3	3	4,276,516 1,329,135	395,201 126,424	36,765 11,344			930 897		Nov. 1 Oct. 15
Total	136	120	194,546,473	· ·	1,669,092	1	10.70	9 18	1	Nov. 8
Lincoln	4	3	2,108,187	195,640	17,271	1 '	10.78		May 1	
Wentworth	3	2	1,663,959	161,541	14,800	82	10.30	9 16	1 11	Nov. 3
Peel	1 3	1 3	425,348	39,400	3,500			886		5 Oct. 10 Sep. 21
York	1	i	495,336 321,180	46,777 28,663	4,519 2,700		10.59 11.21		May 20	
Durham	6	6	3,443,940	321,896	28,761	277	10.70	8 93	1 11 1	31
Northumberland	36 17	32 13	30,181,191 11,346,069	2,870,487 1,080,091	259,142 94,934					Nov. 3 Oct. 24
Total	71	61	49,985,210		425,627				1	1 . 28
Lennox & Addington.	21	19	26,129,718	2,531,724	232,057				!	Nov. 2
Frontenac	39	26	17,057,760	1,647,701	146,304	763		8 88	: 1	Oct. 27
Leeds and Grenville.		87	86,933,075	8,269,785	741,683	3,599		8 97		Nov.
Dundas	36 28	26 23	19,636,805 17,397,482	1,879,508 1,683,586	168,590 147,308	928 983				1 Oct. 29 2
Glengarry	38	24	11,216,784	1,078,297	96,753	650	10.40		1 "	7 . 96
Prescott	32 9	21 7		1,025,904	90,580					6 , 2
Russell	20	12	3,150,638 6,903,035	306,735 653,877	27,011 59,337			8 81		
Renfrew	4	4	1,589,111	156,178	13,476	142	10.17	8 63	, 2	3 . 12
Lanark	25	23	22,168,166		190,137	1	I	i - "-	1	7 . 25
Total	359	272	222,653,731		1,913,236	1	ļ	1	1	3 28
Victoria Peterborough	10 22	10 19	6,027,252 21,692,524	572,093 2,032,660	51,663 185,869	1,062				6 , 31 3 , 34
Haliburton	6	i 19	909,261	89,784						
Hastings	67	60	62,378,006	6,137,862	561,983	2,691				Nov.
Total	105	93	91,007,043	8,832,399	807,463	4,301	10.30	9 14	May	1 . 1
The Province	817	664	679,756,806	64,502,043	5,843,490	36,441	10.54	9 06	3	4 Oct. 3
Estimated at 153 fac-	 		156,630,710	14,862,670	1,346,467	8,397	1 1	 		.
tories not reported.		1			.,,		l .	1	i	1

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

The table below gives the value of farm property by county groups for the years 1889 and 1890, under the heads of land, buildings, implements and live stock, the totals for the province in each of these years, and the average for the nine years 1882-90:

Districts.	Farm land.	Buildings.	In:plements.	Live stock.	Total farm property.
	8	8	8	8	8
Lake Erie		25,399,366 25,039,382	6,784,793 6,876,644	13,822,445 13,457,339	133,359,479 133,238,462
Lake Huron		19 ,49 5,144 18,991,619	5,407,097 5,503,309	12,611,995 12,638,402	107,426,307 107,830,304
Georgian Bay $\begin{cases} 1890 \dots \\ 1889 \dots \end{cases}$		14,392,172 14,759,680	4,285,087 4,529,700	8,784,252 9, 2 21,997	76,392,556 77,441,820
West Midland	131,682,712 136,387,257	42,095,403 42,161,762	10,164,923 10,478,851	22,666,507 22,208,386	206,609,545 211,236,256
Lake Ontario	135,869,460 138,904,264	44,454,383 43,340,883		20,474,216 20,798,891	211,304,783 213,908,945
St. Lawrence and Ottawa (1890	103,791,410 104,077,562	34,491,377 34,727,499	9,418,689 9,496,358	18,029,706 19,099,339	165,734,182 167,400,758
East Midland $\begin{cases} 1890 \dots \\ 1889 \dots \end{cases}$			3,384,004 3,494,646	6,432,464 7,309,068	60,772,991 63,769,606
Northern Districts $\begin{cases} 1890 \dots \\ 1889 \dots \end{cases}$	5,880,781 4,739,355	1,617,104 1,206,001	562,266 441,291	1,265,041 997,866	9,325,192 7,384,513
The Province:					
1890	622, 686,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035
1889	632,329,433	192,464,237	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,664
1882-90	635,514,008	177,145,010	47,632,015	100,965,860	961,256,893

The total value of farm property in Ontario is \$970,927,035, which is less by \$11,283.629 than in 1889. This loss in value is divided between three of the four items of the table as follows: Farm land, \$9,443,433; implements, \$1,170,123, and live stock, \$1,644,662. A net increase of \$974,589 is observed in the total value of buildings, although four of the groups fail to show an improvement. Outside of the newly settled Northern Districts, the Georgian Bay is the only group that does not show an increase in the value of farm land over last year's figures, while in the matter of implements the Northern Districts alone report an advanced value. Live stock have declined in value in every group excepting the Lake Erie and West Midland and the Northern Districts. The Lake Erie group is the only one of the older districts which has an increase in the total value of farm property; but of course the Northern Districts show a great gain. The value of the farm land of the province is about two per cent. below the average derived for the nine years, but owing to additions in the values of buildings, implements and live stock, the total farm property is about one per cent. higher than the average annual values.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED. The value per acre occupied, by classes of farm property, is shown in the following table by county groups and for the province for 1889 and 1890:

Districts.	Fa	Farm		Farm land.		Buildings.		Implements.			Live stock.			ık.	Total farm property.					
	189	0.	188	39.	189	0.	188	39.	189	0.	188	39.	189	0.	188	39.	189	20.	18	89.
	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	\$	C.	*	c.	*	c.	8	c.		c.
Lake Erie	37	40	37	50	10	87	10	69	2	90	2	93	5	92	5	74	57	09	56	86
Lake Huron	30	73	31	14	8	57	8	37	2	38	2	42	5	54	5	57	47	22	47	50
Georgian Bay	24	31	24	17	7	15	7	29	2	13	2	24	4	37	4	56	37	96	38	Æ
West Midland	40	52	41	96	12	95	12	97	3	13	3	22	6	97	6	83	63	57	64	98
Lake Ontario	44	63	45	55	14	60	14	21	3	45	3	56	6	72	6	82	69	40	70	14
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	19	68	19	72	6	54	6	58	1	79	1	80	3	42	3	62	31	43	31	72
East Midland	14	89	15	33	4	34	4	61	1	28	1	31	2	43	2	75	23	94	21	00
Northern Districts	3	73	3	99	1	02	1	01	0	36	0	37	0	80	0	84	5	91	6	21
The Province	27	79	28	66	8	63	8	73	2	25	2	34	4	64	4	79	43	31	44	52

The statement for the province is very discouraging. Land has decreased in value 87 cents per acre in the year, buildings 10 cents, implements 9 cents and live stock 15, making a decline of \$1.21 per acre in the total value of farm property. The greatest relative decline in the value of all farm property occurs in the East Midland group, while an increase upon their figures of 1889 is observed in the Lake Eric counties. The Lake Ontario group shows the highest figures in the value per acre occupied of farm land, buildings and implements, but in the item of live stock it is surpassed by the West Midland district, which has made a considerable increase in the value of this class of farm property.

Calculated upon the total area occupied the values per acre of buildings, implements and live stock show a very wide range in the various groups into which the province has been divided. Their distribution is thus indicated, but if we base our averages upon the area cleared, as is done in the following table, we will find no such marked divergence, but that these improvements follow closely the advance in settlement or territory cleared:

Farm property.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	Th 1890.	1889.	ince. 1882-90.
Buildings		14 67	13 81	18 34	19 32	14 99	13 69	10 38	16 59	16 76	16 13
Implements Live stock Total	4 85 9 89 32 91	9 49	8 43		8 30	7 83	7 66	8 12	8 93	9 21	9 19

It will be seen that with the exception of farm buildings the newest portion of the province, the Northern Districts, is well equipped as compared with the older counties. In the aggregate the Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups are bunched as leaders.

MARKET PRICES. The following table is made up from market reports of newspapers published at fourteen market centres, the figures being taken during the period when each of the various articles of farm produce comprising the table are mainly marketed. The average price is also given for a series of years:

Markets.	Fall wheat, per bushel.	Spring wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Pease, per bushel.	Corn (in ear), per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel,	Beans, per bushel,	Potatoes, per bushel.	Carrots, per bushel.	Turnips, per bushel.	Hay,	Wool, per lb.
	ets.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	ets.	cts.	cts.	cts.	ets.	8 0	. cts.
Belleville	84.8	94.3	51.0	37.7	52.4	57.3	34.0			44.7	****		6 38	23.0
Brantford	90.6	89.7	50.3	38.1	48.2	58.2	28.1	45.0	112.5	49.1	40.0	15.0	6 65	20.0
Brockville	97.7	97.7							183.7					19.0
Chatham	91.3	89.9	41.6	38.7		52.9	24.2		106.9	49.9			6 94	19.6
Cobourg	89.4	86.4	49.2	38.2	54.7	57.6		35.9	*****	32.9	36.0	19.0		
Guelph	93.3	88.2	47.5	38.3	45.1	58.0	***	****		36.3		12.9	6 90	21.3
Kingston	95.2	93.7												
Lindsay	94.7	87.3	44.9	36.7	45.8	60.6	****	32.5		29.0			6 62	19.0
London	91.9	91.5	46.3	39.6	55.6	58.5	30.6	46.6	121.8	42.6	29.4	28.3	7 29	19.7
Ottawa	101.0	101.1	48.6	42.7	42.5	61.3	33.5			35.6	24.7	18.0	9 40	18.5
Peterborough	94.5	91.7	46.0	39.1	46.4	60.2				40.5			7 33	19.1
St Thomas	91.7		47.9	41.0		57.1	31.7			47.8			6 62	19.0
Stratford	92.7	92.7	43.0	37.7		59.8				35.4			5 49	
Toronto	96.5	90.1	54.4	44.3	53.1	62.8				48.4	31.2	24.9	8 99	23.1
The Province:		7					-							1
1890	94.2	91.3	50.2	41.1	52.7	60.3	30.5	43.0	128.5	44.3	31.5	25.6	7 95	20.5
1889	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25.9	39.5	126.7	45.5	27.3	22.8	9 98	20.7
1888	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	26.8	20.8	16 71	20.4
1887	78.4	78.0	56.7	34 6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.1
1886	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
1885	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
1884	80.5	81.4												
1883	105.0								*****					
1882	101.0													
1885-90	85.4	84.1							107.0					
1882-90		89.1	2000	100	-		-			7000		-		1000

Of the fourteen items comprising the table, potatoes, hay and wool are the only ones which fail to equal their respective averages for the preceding year. Fall and spring wheat exceed their averages for 1882-90, but barley is 4.8 cents below its figures for the nine years, although 6.2 cents higher than in 1889, when the crop was much injured for the market by discoloration. Oats are 5.2 cents above the average for the nine years, but rye has a drop of 6.4 cents compared with the same term. Pease are one cent lower than the average for 1882-90. Of the remaining crops hay is the only one which shows a decrease compared with the averages in the six years (1885-90) for which a record has been kept. This falling off in the price of hay, however, is a large one, amounting to \$2.47 per ton. The increase in yield nearly offset this reduction per acre.

VALUE OF CROPS. The value of each crop is given in the following table, based upon market prices, for each of the five years 1886-90, together with the averages for the six years 1885-90 and the nine years 1882-90. For the bracketed items no record was

kept prior to 1885, but their averages	for the six years	are added to those of the other
items for 1882-90 so as to give the nes	arest approximate	average for the long term:

Сторв.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	Average 1885-90.	Average 1882-90.
	\$	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fall wheat	13,439,875	11,493,648	14,162,726	11,321,439	13,300,361	13,537,141	15,745,844
Spring wheat	7,015,405	5,019,680	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,900,951	6,182,823	7,738,005
Barley	7,831,285	10,290,011	14,043,308	9,715,448	10,009,799	10,169,398	10,838,360
Oats	21,687,734	19,625,622	26,514,099	17,247,443	18,772,995	20,207,544	20,310,715
Rye	823,883	728,725	779,772	442,969	577,573	675,799	1,031,138
Pease	9,279,756	7,524,645	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,439,004	8,250,730	8,227,183
Corn	4,273,410	2,395,283	5,108,976	2,412,164	2,982,265	3,361,491)
Buckwheat	883,100	502,668	602,585	461,409	56 5,72 5	602,585	
Beans	978,323	471,188	607,756	270,180	403,494	521,365	
Hay	34,232,024	37,208,564	33,570,674	35,947,748	29,016,182	33,668,153	56,542,491
Potatoes	7,779,575	6,531,766	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,189,548	7,322,644	
Carrots	1,326,321	936,925	1,044,820	589,592	1,029,710	1,008,770	
Turnips	12,042,384	8,440,847	9,909,169	9,266,970	11,577,019	10,157,483	j
Totals	121,593,075	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,665,926	120,533,235

The total value of the thirteen crops comprising the table is \$121,593,075, which is \$10,423,503 more than in the previous year and \$1,059,840 more than the average of the eight years 1882-90. A great falling off is observed in the values of barley and hay compared with the preceding year, that of the former being lower in 1890 than in any other year of the table. A substantial increase is observed in the value of the remainder of the grains compared with the figures of 1889, although fall and spring wheats, rye and corn do not equal their averages for the long term. The root crops each exceed their values in any of the previous years.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS. The aggregate value of field crops for each of the five years 1886-90, together with the averages for two series of years, is presented in the following table by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	Average 1885-90.	Average 1882-90.
	8	\$	8	8	8	8	8
Lake Erie	14,791,696	12,926,470	17,889,286	12,080,651	13,485,030	14,361,449	14,553,271
Lake Huron	13,634,099	11,009,721	14,303,010	11,936,938	11,438,427	12,553,355	12,988,489
Georgian Bay	11,465,081	10,391,701	10,969,814	9,447,927	9,447,776	10,258,013	10,855,881
West Midland	27,655,714	22,006,961	29,217,226	22,805,391	23,691,683	25,010,326	25,954,287
Lake Ontario	25,675,051	25,342,044	27,908,395	22,386,070	24,623,942	25,230,000	26,491,065
St. L. and Ottawa	18,660,552	19,928,380	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,046,820	19,389,577	20,291,539
East Midland	7,847,766	8,089,324	7,213,525	6,459,491	7,870,811	7,421,307	7,917,920
Northern Districts	1,863,113	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,160,137	1,441,899	1,480,783
The Province	121,593,075	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,665,926	120,533,235

A decrease is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties compared with their respective values in 1889, but in every other group an increase is observed, running as high as \$5,648,753 in the case of the West Midland District. Four of the groups, viz., the Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland,

fall below their averages for the nine years. The West Midland group regains its position as leader in the value of all field crops, the Lake Ontario counties once more falling into second place, although they are first in the average for nine years.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP. The following table gives the value per acre grown by each of the principal field crops by county groups and for the province for 1889 and 1890, together with averages for a series of six and nine years. The average value per acre of all field crops is also shown for the same periods:

-	- Crite	-	non		9.0			.pi		.0	Law-	18.	3	d.	un	ot.			Th	e F	rov	nce		
Crops.	Lake Erie		LakeHuron		Georgian	Bay.	West	Midlar	Lake	Ontari	St. Law	Ottawa.	East	Midlan	Northern	Distric	189	90	18	89	188	5-90	1882	-90
	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	\$	c.
Fall wheat	17	68	19	64	17	04	20	75	17	66	1ò	14	16	37	16	88	18	66	13	98	16	15	17	33
Spring wheat	12	04	14	17	12	10	15	11	10	85	10	23	11	14	13	35	11	66	12	59	11	49	13	59
Barley	10	31	12	21	12	12	13	44	10	30	9	90	9	98	10	66	11	17	11	76	13	34	14	18
Oats	9	80	11	95	12	31	12	75	11	57	10	52	11	46	11	02	11	52	10	20	11	54	12	36
Rye	.7	60	9	93	8	01	8	75	7	20	8	47	8	24	9	73	7	99	8	09	8	25	9	58
Pease	9	04	12	78	13	09	11	59	11	77	12	10	13	16	13	32	11	88	10	63	11	61	12	47
Corn	20	44	1.7	81	16	60	19	00	17	13	19	00	15	70	11	53	19	09	12	80	17	97	1	
Buckwheat	9	06	6	80	7	94	8	62	9	55	10	60	10	02	10	27	9	80	8	91	9	02		
Beans	21	83	19	88	25	23	23	87	22	72	26	41	27	99	26	86	24	80	21	58	20	86		
Hay	14	58	14	22	14	23	16	45	14	49	11	52	12	62	13	71	13	90	15	59	14	44	19	69
Potatoes	35	00	46	08	64	59	51	83	42	78	51	75	50	27	64	67	49	21	44	89	48	93	1	
Carrots	95	93	111	55	114	80	117	94	118	47	99	76	110	24	68	90	110	74	83	20	97	36		
Turnips	85	28	112	06	108	93	105	56	118	79	93	98	91	43	88	58	108	44	75	97	94	94	j	
All crops :			-			7																		
1890	14	86	16	07	16	49	18	07	15	44	12	68	13	84	16	21	15	42						
1889	13	63	13	59	14	46	14	93	15	24	13	75	13	93	15	71			14	37				
1885-90	15	20	15	80	15	20	17	06	15	56	13	76	13	33	15	90	***				15	30		
1882-90	15	62	16	47	16	13	17	82	16	40	14	35	14	11	16	53				00	-		16	01

The average value of produce per acre under crop is \$15.42, which is \$1.05 more than in 1889, but 59 cents less than the average for the nine years 1882-90. The best return per acre for all crops is found in the West Midland group, being \$18.07, while the average value falls to \$13.84 in the East Midland District. The root crops, which are the most expensive to handle, of course show the highest value per acre, and beans come next. While the average value per acre of fall wheat is \$18.66, spring wheat, barley, oats and pease bunch close together at a much lower figure, the highest being \$11.88 and the lowest \$11.17 per acre. All the grain crops except fall wheat drop below their respective averages for the long term, but of the crops bracketted for the six years hay is the only crop which does not equal its average value per acre. The best values for each of the various crops are observed in the following groups: Fall wheat \$20.75, spring wheat \$15.11, barley \$13.44, oats \$12.75, and hay \$16.45, in the West Midland group; rye \$9.93 and turnips \$112.06 in the Lake Huron group; pease \$13.32 and potatoes \$64.67 in the Northern Districts; corn \$20.44 in the Lake Erie group; buckwheat \$10.60 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties; beans \$27.99 in the East Midland group, and carrots \$118.47 in the Lake Ontario District.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE. In the following table the values per acre for 1890 are compared with their respective averages for the nine years

1882-90 by means of per cent. ratios, each of the leading crops being shown by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat,	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrote.	E 1	All field crops.
Lake Erie	108	96	76	77	85	81	107	110	122	95	94	114	105	95
Lake Huron	115	118	84	95	98	96	101	91	98	94	96	113	116	98
Georgian Bay	93	93	88	105	76	100	110	112	121	105	113	113	115	102
West Midland	118	116	87	94	92	89	106	113	114	103	109	116	109	101
Lake Ontario	99	76	72	90	83	97	105	104	107	103	94	112	120	94
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	91	72	76	92	79	101	113	112	111	82	99	120	116	88
East Midland	93	86	76	103	89	113	107	111	136	104	96	114	110	98
Northern Districts	95	80	84	99	85	94	98	103	116	105	97	95	117	98
The Province	10 8	86	79	93	83	95	106	109	119	96	101	114	114	96

The highest percentage in the province in 1890 is given to beans and fall wheat, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, carrots and turnips also exceed the 100. Barley has the lowest percent ratio, only 79 being reached. Barley and rye failed to reach the annual average in any of the county groups, while turnips went over 100 in every district. In the West Midland group nine out of the thirteen items go over the standard, and in the Georgian Bay district eight go over and one equals the 100. Only four items show three figures in the Northern Districts. For all crops the Georgian Bay and West Midland groups exceed 100, and three others mark as high as 98 per cent.; the least per cent. ratio is 88, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

Rentals of Leased Farms. The appended table presents by districts the average area, value and rental of such leased farms as were reported on farmers' schedules returned to this Bureau in 1890. The rental per acre is given on the bases of land occupied and land cleared. The averages of the province are given for 1890 and for the five years 1886-90:

		Average leased		early .		Rent	per acr	e basec	i on—	
Districts.	er cent. leased.	Acres	Acres cleared.	verage yer	Acre	es occu	pied.	Acr	es cles	red.
	Per les	A C C C	cles	Ave	1890.	1889.	'86-90.	1890.	1889.	286-90 .
				\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie	13.3	105.5	77.2	223	2 11	2 09	2 10	2 89	2 88	2 92
Lake Huron	11.1	112.9	86.9	212	1 88	1 79	1 91	2 44	2 51	2 63
Georgian Bay	12.5	112.8	82 .9	179	1 59	1 60	1 56	2 16	2 26	2 23
West Midland	14.2	119.6	92.0	267	2 23	2 25	2 28	2 90	2 94	3 00
Lake Ontario	19.1	121.7	98.3	315	2 57	2 72	2 70	3 18	3 29	3 30
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	10.4	128.6	83.6	174	1 36	1 32	1 35	2 09	2 16	2 19
East Midland	10.4	138.9	85.5	209	1 51	1 61	1 57	2 45	2 57	2 55
Northern Districts	5.2	205.9	49.4	84	0 41	0 51	0 44	1 70	1 70	. 1 75
The Province:							l	i		;
1890	12.9	120.3	87.4	238	1 98			2 72		ļ
1889						1 96			2 80	·
1886-90	14.1	120.3	86.5	246		1	2 03	l		2 83

The percentage of farms returned as leasehold is 12.9, being a decrease of 1.2 as compared with the average for the five years. The average number of acres occupied in a leased farm is unchanged at 120.3, but there is an increase of .9 in the acreage cleared,

nich is now 87.4. The average yearly rental is \$238, being a decrease of \$8 compared the the average for the five years. The rent per acre occupied is \$1.98, being 2 cents ore than in 1889 and 5 cents less than the average for the five years, but the rent per recleared, \$2.72, is 8 cents below the figure for the previous year and 11 cents lower and the average for 1886.90. The largest cleared area in this class of farms is seen in the Lake Ontario counties, in which group the highest rental per acre is also paid, and both these respects the West Midland counties rank second. Neither of these groups, owever, command as good a rental per acre as they did in the preceding year.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

A scarcity of farm laborers was reported in only a few localities in the spring, but deficiency of first-class hands was noted, more especially of good plowmen. There was so a dearth of domestic servants in the rural sections, as the girls seems to prefer city fe. The August bulletin reported the supply of farm labor about equal to the demand, and but rarely in excess of it. "Year by year the demand for outside help is gradually alling off with the more general use of binders and other labor-saving machinery, so nat many farmers with their sons (if they are fortunate enough to have sons who will any on the farm) now do the whole of the work themselves, and hardly find the work if harvest heavier than that of any other season." The crowding of the immense hay rop upon the rest of the harvest caused some scarcity in a few localities and made the rork somewhat heavy for the time being, but as a general rule little difficulty has been apprienced. The rate of wages has ranged from \$1 to \$1.50 by the day, and from \$15 to \$25 by the month, according to the efficiency and supply of labor. The rate was lightly lower in the eastern part of the province than elsewhere.

The November bulletin had the following:—"The situation as regards farm wages but little changed from that of last year. The supply of labor has been on the whole dequate, except at the height of harvesting. Domestic servants are still rather scarce, rban life with its better wages and its attractive surroundings enticing the more ambitious irls from the farm. While a few correspondents express the opinion that wages are kely to fall, the bulk of the reports are to the effect that no great change need be oked for, except where influenced by local causes, such as a revival of the lumbering terest, railway building and other public improvements. Many farmers speak aspondently of the situation."

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS. The following table shows the average rates of ages for farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county oups and for the province for 1889 and 1890, together with their averages for the nine ars 1882-90; also the average amounts paid domestic servants in 1889 and 1890:

		-				Fai	rm i	labo	orer	8.										ics oth	ard	
Districts.			Per y	rear-	-			I	er i	non	th i	in w	ork	ing	sei	sor	1.			Domestics per month	p po	
	W	ith b	oard.	With	hout	board.		Wi	ith 1	boa	rd.		V	Vitl	hou	t be	oard		1	Don	wit	
	1890	1889	32-90	1890	1889	182-90	189	90.	188	89.	'82-	90	189	0.	18	89.	82-	90	18	90	18	189
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	c.	\$	c.	8	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	ŝ	c.		8		8
ake Erie	154	160	159	247	249	249	16	65	17	19	17	42	25	94	25	45	26	33	6	40	6	93
ake Huron	155	163	163	256	250	258	16	72	17	98	17	95	27	04	26	39	27	48	6	18	6	38
eorgian Bay	156	160	160	257	253	255	16	73	17	44	17	84	26	23	26	66	27	39	5	77	6	33
Vest Midland	157	161	161	251	245	251	16	54	17	20	17	56	26	24	25	31	26	70	6	36	6	76
ake Ontario	159	163	163	254	248	253	16	87	17	44	17	58	26	34	25	54	26	69	6	42	6	86
t. Law. & Ottawa	159	159	162	253	241	251	17	17	17	92	18	10	26	86	26	24	26	97	6	00	6	37
ast Midland	160	165	165	258	263	257	16	77	17	67	17	85	25	68	26	55	27	02	5	93	6	32
Vrth'rn Districts.	174	175	174	280	278	276	19	74	19	38	19	73	29	59	28	83	29	64	6	40	6	32
The Province	157	162	162	253	249	253	16	88	17	59	17	72	26	56	5 2	6 0	1/3	20	14	9 30	1	6

The yearly rate with board for the province has fallen from the average of \$162 in 1889 and 1882-90 to \$157 (the average for 1888 also), but the amount without board has increased to \$253, which is \$4 more than in 1889, although exactly the same as the average of the province for the nine years. Monthly wages with board averaged \$16.88 during the working season, a falling off of 71 cents compared with the rate in the previous year, but there has been an increase of 55 cents in the average rate of wages per month without board, although the average for 1882-90 was not equalled. The average wages of domestic servants on the farm has fallen from \$6.61 in 1889 to \$6.23. Save in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where the figures tied, every group exhibited a decrease in the yearly rate with board compared with their record of 1889. The Lake Erie and East Midland groups were the only districts falling below their own tigures of the previous year in the yearly rate without board. The Northern Districts alone show an increase in the rate of wages per month with board, while the Georgian Bay, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups exhibit a decrease in monthly wages without board. Excepting the Northern Districts, the fall in the rate of wages of domestic servants is general.

STATISTICS OF VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

FARM VALUES-LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Land Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1889 and 1890.

	Farm	land.	Farm bu	ildings.	Farm impl	ements.
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
			-			
Gasex	\$ 16,585,081	\$ 16,359,666	4,226,122	4,262,194	\$ 1,234,940	1,096,3
Cent	23,777,291	23,766,542	5,503,006	5,326,115	1,556,151	1,584,1
Clgin	17,489,547	17,606,191	5,005,478	4,755,988	1,207,841	1,312,5
lorfolk	11,713,740	11,941,445	4,110,525	4,121,397	1,048,016	1,069,1
Ialdimand	9,358,909	9,526,805	3,451,788	3,515,166	950,757	965,2
Velland	8,428,307	8,664,498	3,102,447	3,058,472	788,088	859,1
Totals	87,352,875	87,865,147	25,399,366	25,039,332	6,784,793	6,876,0
ambton	20,022,595	19,865,126	4,962,205	4,633,682	1,377,776	1,310,
Iuron	29,513,722	30,148,600 20,683,248	8,617,158	8,351,173	2,354,921	2,397,4
Bruce	20,375,754		5,915,781	6,006,764	1,674,400	1,795,
rey	69,912,071 22,262,173	70,696,974 22,238,762	19,495,144 7,041,914	7,105,583	5,407,097 2,126,990	5,503,1 2,223,1
imcoe	26,668,872	26,691,681	7,350,258	7,654,097	2,126,990	2,307.
Totals	48,931,045	48,930,443	14,392,172	14,759,680	4,285,087	4,529,
fiddlesex	34,925,968	35,459,934	10,231,305	10,276,374	2,505,058	2,485,
xford	22,356,395	22,938,421	7,334,038	7,077,071	1,577,461	1,591,
Brant	10,253,987	10,670,935	3,837,380	3,748,820	813,005	826,
YerthVellington	20, 184, 159 21, 120, 421	22,118,289	6,513,584 6,859,654	6,606,954	1,711,863	1,742,
Vaterloo	13,696,727	21,774,648 14,409,922	4,846,400	7,071,961 4,773,232	1,679,613 1,150,671	1,936,1 1,186,0
ufferin	9,145,055	9,015,108	2,473,042	2,607,350	727,252	709,
Totals	131,682,712	136,387,257	42,095,403	42,161,762	10,164,923	10,478,
incoln	8,938,290	8,885,403	3,453,792	3,519,861	741,426	832,
Ventworth	13,625,007	13,860,384	4,695,485	4,811,264	1,1(4,829	1,199,
[alton	9,989,717	9,231,520	3,445,730	3,218,964	783,141	754,
eel	13,878,876	14,218,973 29,915,054	4,549,242	4,773,029	1,041,939	1,121,
orkntario	31,930,300 19,404,819	20,682,965	9,111,861 $6,223,752$	8,187,700 5,950,238	2,019,768 1,533,199	2,140,1 1,5 22 ,0
urham	15,043,081	16,901,141	4,854,750	4,363,883	1,095,288	1,168,
orthumberland	14,334,306	15,993,842	5,149,288	5,410,876	1,346,999	1,336,
rince Edward	8,725,064	9,214,982	2,970,483	3,105,068	842,136	788,0
Totals	135,869,460	138,904,264	44,454,383	43,340,883	10,508,724	10,864,9
ennox and Addington	9,455,784	10,270,957	2,998,745	3,531,754	777,704	796,
rontenac	8,486,769	9,446,098	3,018,113	2,968,677	751,002	900,
eeds and Grenville	18,565,738 7,783,443	18,396,123 8,573,212	7,026,849 2,649,191	6,508,528	1,691,578	1,657,
tormont	5,820,418	6,170,322	2,133,567	2,915,796 2,089,032	690,360 567,921	694,8 583.9
lengarry	7,109,229	7,805,957	2,551,557	2,543,421	760,977	696,0
rescott	7,074,698	6,651,234	1,969,640	2,033,614	591,081	621,0
ussell	4,298,201	4,180,338	1,165,330	1,443,003	448,044	314,
arleton	18,178,141	16,179,566	5,030,330	4,804,864	1,304,938	1,331,
enfrewanark	7,316,604 9,705,385	7,123,449 9,280,306	2,464,751 3,483,304	2,588,078 3,300,732	907,811 927,273	934,0 933,
Totals	103,794,410	104,077,562	34,491,377	34,727,499	9,418,689	9,496,
ictoria	12,077,621	12,834,370	3,269,940	3,183,917	1,026,237	1,005,7
eterborough	10,638,657	10,895,756	3,027,443	3,469,814	797,050	891,3
aliburton	992,536	911,515	269,547	267,054	81,341	80,8
astings	15,753,832	16,086,790	4,926,947	5,316,672	1,479,376	1,516,
Totals	39,462,646	40,728,431	11,493,877	12,237,461	3,384,004	3,494,6
luskoka	2,119,171	2,018,301	623,276	609,246	195,439	216,
arry Sound	1,476,517	1,059,968	340,409	224,559	133,301	90,1
	436,670		104,050		27,947	•••••
ipissing						
ipissing	1,848,423	1,661,086	549,369	372,196	205,579	134,6
lgoma Totals The Province		1,661,086 4,739,355 632,329,433	1,617,104 193,438,826	1,206,001 192,464,237	205,579 562,266 50,515,583	134,6 441,2 51,685,7

M VALUES-LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY-RENTALS.

II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock Potal Farm property in Ontario in 1889 and 1890; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reported 89 and 1890.

	Farm liv	e stock.	Total farm	property.	Ren	t per ac	ere on l	and.
Counties.	2000	1000			Occup	pied.	Clea	red.
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
	8	8	\$	8	\$ c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.
	0 400 004	2,352,893	24,568,257	24,071,145	2 14	1 85	3 36	
		3,261,733 2,676,418	34,328,342 26,559,606	33,938,545 26,351,148	2 48 2 27	2 55 2 14	3 57	2 8
	1,791,306	1,940,819	18,663,587	19,072,762	1 74	1 86	2 27	2 7
d		1,796,454	15,524,945	15,793,692	1 75	1 80	2 23	2 3
	1,395,900	1,429,022	13,714,742	14,011,170	2 08	1 94	2 57	2 4
8	13,822,445	13,457,339	133,359,479	133,238,462	2 11	2 09	2 89	2 8
	3,127,010	2,903,227	29,489,586	28,712,618	1 91	1 74	2 69	2 7
	5,572,443 3,912,542	5,630,301 4,104,874	46,058,244 31,878,477	46,527,568 32,590,118	2 04 1 65	1 97 1 66	2 53 2 16	2 50
5	10 011 001	12,638,402	107,426,307	107,830,304	1 88	1 79	2 44	2 5
	4 700 710	4,903,497	36,227,793	36,469,948	1 34	1 27	1 89	1 89
**************	t a name and	4,318,500	40,164,763	40,971,872	2 01	1 88	2 58	2 58
8	8,784,252	9,221,997	76,392,556	77,441,820	1 59	1 60	2 16	2 20
X		5,547,893	53,678,215	53,770,030	2 61	2 56	3 31	3 3
************		3,548,079	35,070,864	35,154,835	2 56	2 67	3 32	3 5
		1,598,778 3,821,420	16,483,934 32,154,011	16,845,472 34,289,634	2 45 2 12	2 70 2 34	3 06 2 58	3 2 9
n		4,078,722	33,555,806	34,861,488	1 94	2 05	2 48	2 5
**** ********	2,085,930	2,093,426	21,779,728	22,463,239	2 23	2 19	2 89	2 7
*********	22 220 220	1,520,068	13,886,987	13,851,558	1 50	1 43	2 28	2 10
8	1 001 000	22,208,386	206,609,545	211,236,256	2 23	2 25	2 90	2 9
th		1,383,222 2,055,322	14,425,496 21,492,100	14,621,369 21,926,687	2 16 2 73	2 39 2 69	2 66 3 62	2 88
	1,574,947	1,434,442	15,793,535	14,639,543	2 34	2 32	2 98	3 0
	1,952,499	2,145,357	21,422,556	22,259,101	2 62	2 82	3 10	3 4
	0 110 000	4,103,439 3,384,931	47,313,038 30,608,421	44,346,965 31,540,134	3 15 2 86	3 03 2 78	3 96 3 55	3 6
		2,328,347	23,216,004	24,762,009	2 61	2 98	3 22	3 5
berland	2,302,157	2,543,224	23,132,750	25,284,453	1 87	2 09	2 24	2 5
dward	1	1,420,607	13,902,883	14,528,684	1 91	2 34	2 46	2 9
		20,798,891	211,306,783	213,908,945	2 57	2 72	3 18	3 2
nd Addington	1,415,328 1,556,158	1,678,187	14,647,561 13,812,042	16,277,697 15,080,187	1 40	1 33	2 23	2 13
Grenville		3,383,691	30,559,026	29,945,765	1 24		1 92	2 1
************	1,170,348	1,337,545	12,293,342	13,521,428	1 75	1 81	2 46	2 6
	1,069,731	1,154,348	9,591,637	9,997,698	1 46	1 43	2 40	2 0
***************************************	1,313,884	1,467,639 1,147,800	11,735,647 10,724,783	12,513,665 10,454,317	1 27	1 37	1 95 2 08	2 43
	771,052	705,147	6,682,627	6,673,010	1 69	1 20	2 31	2 0
	2,460,954	2,516,289	26,974,363	24,832,486	1 54	2 09	2 58	2 8
************	2,108,768	2,026,273	12,797,934	12,671,824	0 82	0 78	1 90	1 74
	1,799,258 18,029,706	1,917,772	15,915,220	15,432,681	0 69	0 93	1 12 2 09	2 10
9	1 001 040		165,734,182		0 5 26	7 (1)	4 20	
ugh	1,924,849 1,561,176	2,097,424 1,707,348	18,298,647 16,024,326	19,121,459 16,964,236	1 71	1 88	2 72 2 27	2 78
D	243,032	208,436	1,586,456	1,467,812	0 40	0 30	1 46	1 58
	2,703,407	3,295,860	24,863,562	26,216,099	1 72	1 75	2 51	2 60
	6,432,464	7,309,068	60,772,991	63,769,606	1 51	1 61	2 45	2 57
*************	457,215	468,283	3,395,101	3,312,320	0 36	0 30	1 59	1 51
ind	323,189	214,402	2,273,416	1,589,128	0 38	0 47	2 16	1 75
***************************************	77,892 406,745	315,181	646,559 3,010,116	2,483,065	0 55 0 45	0 81	1 58	1 85
	a second contract	The second second	Salara a	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWINCE IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	12.3	0 51	1 70	17
	1,265,041	997,866	9,325,192	7,384,513	0 41	1	1	1
nce v	104,086,626	105,731,288	970,927,035	982,210,664	1 38	3/ 191	9/ 31	3/ 3

FARM VALUES-AVERAGE PER ACRE.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acre occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1889 and 1890.

Counties.	Lan	ds.	Build	ings.	Imple	ments.	Live	Stock.	Total P	roperty
0000	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	38 56 42 19 39 97 29 49 33 40 37 11	\$ c. 37 99 41 69 40 38 80 11 33 89 37 85	9 82 9 76 11 44 10 85 12 32 13 66	\$ c. 9 90 9 34 10 91 10 39 12 51 13 36	2 37 2 76 2 76 2 64 3 39 3 47	\$ c. 2 55 2 78 3 01 2 70 3 40 3 75	5 86 6 20 6 53 4 51 6 30 6 14	\$ c. 5 46 5 72 6 14 4 89 6 39 6 24	57 11 60 91 60 70 46 99 55 41 60 38	\$ c 55 9 59 54 60 44 48 00 56 19
Group	37 40	37 50	10 87	10 69	2 90	2 93	5 92	5 74	57 09	56 M
Ambton	30 35 36 94 25 05	30 05 37 71 25 55	7 52 10 79 7 27	7 01 10 45 7 42	2 09 2 95 2 06	1 98 3 00 2 22	4 74 6 97 4 81	4 39 7 04 5 07	44 70 57 65 39 19	43 4 58 3 40 3
Group	30 73 21 02	81 14 21 00	8 57 6 65	8 37 6 71	2 38 2 01 2 26	2 4 : 2 10 2 39	5 54 4 53	5 57 4 63	47 22 34 21 42 12	47 M
Group	27 97 24 31	27 65 24 17	7 71 7 15	7 93 7 29	2 13	2 24	4 18	4 47	37 96	38 3
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	46 15 47 41 47 46 38 98 83 66 44 75 26 79	46 77 48 57 49 54 42 68 34 74 47 07 25 50	13 52 15 55 17 76 12 58 10 93 15 84 6 98	13 55 14 99 17 40 12 75 11 28 15 59 7 37	3 31 3 35 3 77 3 30 2 68 3 76 2 05	3 28 3 37 3 84 3 36 3 09 3 87 2 00	7 95 8 06 7 31 7 23 6 21 6 82 4 35	7 82 7 51 7 42 7 38 6 51 6 84 4 30	70 93 74 37 76 30 62 09 53 48 71 17 39 17	70 Si 74 44 78 Si 66 11 55 61 73 Si 39 11
Group	40 52	41 96	12 95	12 97	3 13	3 22	6 97	6 83	63 57	64 9
incoln Wentworth Halton Peel Vork Ontario Ourham Orothumberland Prince Edward	46 66 49 83 44 65 48 16 59 73 38 91 40 80 33 04 37 67	46 64 50 83 41 14 49 43 55 70 41 30 45 89 36 63 39 82	18 03 17 17 15 40 15 78 17 04 12 48 13 16 11 87 12 82	18 48 17 65 14 35 16 59 15 24 11 88 11 85 12 39 13 42	3 87 4 04 3 50 3 62 3 78 3 07 2 97 3 10 3 64	4 37 4 40 3 36 3 90 3 99 3 04 3 17 3 06 3 41	6 74 7 56 7 04 6 77 7 95 6 91 6 03 5 31 5 89	7 26 7 54 6 39 7 46 7 64 6 75 6 32 5 82 6 14	75 30 78 60 70 59 74 33 88 50 61 37 62 96 53 32 60 02	76 78 80 40 65 28 77 38 62 39 67 29 62 71
Group	44 63	45 55	14 60	14 21	3 45	3 56	6 72	6 82	69 40	70 14
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	22 79 12 51 25 07 32 83 23 14 24 74 24 78 17 02 32 36 8 18 14 50	24 88 13 92 24 72 36 22 24 95 27 04 23 28 16 63 28 75 7 91 13 88	7 23 4 45 9 49 11 18 8 48 8 88 9 90 4 61 8 95 2 76 5 20	8 55 4 37 8 75 12 32 8 45 8 81 7 12 5 74 8 54 2 87 4 94	1 88 1 11 2 28 2 91 2 26 2 65 2 07 1 78 2 32 1 01 1 39	1 93 1 33 2 23 2 93 2 36 2 41 2 18 1 37 2 37 1 04 1 40	3 41 2 29 4 42 4 94 4 25 4 57 3 81 3 05 4 38 2 36 2 69	4 07 2 60 4 55 5 65 4 67 5 09 4 02 2 81 4 47 2 25 2 87	35 31 20 36 41 26 51 86 38 13 40 84 37 56 26 46 48 01 14 31 23 78	39 4 22 2 40 2 57 1 40 4 43 3 36 6 26 5 44 1 14 0 23 0
Group	19 68	19 72	6 54	6 58	1 70	1 80	3 42	3 62	31 43	31 7
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	21 16 19 66 1 77 16 15	22 59 19 94 1 64 16 33	5 73 5 60 0 48 5 05	5 60 6 35 0 48 5 40	1 80 1 47 0 14 1 52	1 77 1 63 0 14 1 54	3 37 2 89 0 43 2 77	3 69 3 12 0 37 3 35	32 06 29 62 2 82 25 49	33 6 31 3 2 6 26 6
Group	!	15 33	4 34	4 61	1 28	1 31	2 43	2 75	25 94	24 (
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma		3 92 3 09 5 00	1 21 0 75 0 73 1 25	1 18 0 66 1 1 12	0 38 0 29 0 19 0 47	0 42 0 26 0 41	0 89 0 71 0 54 0 93	0 91 0 63 	6 59 4 99 4 51 6 87	4
Group	3 73	3 99	1 02	1 01	0 36	0 37	0 80	0 84	1	6
The Province	27 79	28 66	8 63	/ 8 15	1 / 5 52	2 34	4 64	4 79	43 31	44

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE IV. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December, 1890, and the average for the half year, and for the Province.

Products.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg,	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.
August September October November December	75.0 80.8 80.8 81.3 95.5 95.5	89.4	eta. 100.0 100.0 100.0 97.0 95.0 95.0	95.0 94.0 90.6 92.5 88.8	91.0 91.0 87.5	95.0 94.8 94.8 93.0 92.3 90.0	96.9 100.1 93.9 94.9 92.5 92.3	92.5 95.0 97.0 97.5 93.8	ets. 94.5 93.3 94.0 90.0 91.9 88.1	105.0 100.0 102.5 97.5 95.9	93.1 93.0 98.8 95.4 95.7 90.0	93.5 92.7 96.5 92.3 91.6 88.4	93.8 92.8 92.5 93.3 88.4	98.1 96.8 99.0 94.7 96.3 94.0	cts. 95.6 94.8 96.0 93.3 94.3
Average SPRING WHEAT: per bush. July August September October November December	95.8 93.8 92.5 91.7 96.5	90.6 91.5 86.6 91.8 88.3 92.0 89.3	97.7 100.0 100.0 100.0 97.0 95.0 95.0	91.3 88.3 91.8	90.6	93.3 90.0 89.6 89.1 88.0 87.3 85.0	95.2 95.1 99.3 94.4 91.8 91.7 90.1	87.0 87.6 90.0 88.6 89.0	91.9 93.3 93.4 94.0 89.4 91.3 88.0	102.7 105.0 100.0 102.5 97.5 96.9	89.9 91.6 95.5 92.9 92.9		95.0 93.8 92.8 92.5 93.3	92.6 89.3 90.6 89.2 93.3	94.2 93.4 92.0 92.4 90.4 92.4 87.9
Average BARLEY: per bush. July August September October November December	10.0 43.1 52.5 55.0 56.5	89.7 44.7 45.5 54.2 50.7 54.1 53.7	97.7 49.3 51.0 51.0 48.9 47.5 47.5	39.9 39.6 47.5 40.8 40.3	55.0 50.5	37.5 41.3 53.4 52.4 53.0 49.0	93.7 43.5 50.8 59.9 58.4 54.8 50.3	37.5 37.5 46.7 46.0 50.0	91.5 42.0 44.9 47.8 43.5 47.8 51.8	47.5 45.0 47.5 51.7	37.0 38.5 46.5 50.7 47.4	47.5 47.5 47.5 47.5 48.1	40.3 40.9 41.3 43.0 49.8	50.1 50.2 61.0 57.7	91.3 45.3 46.9 54.5 51.7 52.1 50.4
Average Oats: per bush. July August September October November December	40.2 37.4 38.5 37.7 36.2 36.5	38.4 40.0 34.9 35.5 39.9 40.6	49.2 42.0 43.5 38.5 42.3 43.8 43.5 42.3	40.7 40.6 35.8 38.3 39.1 38.5	39.0 37.3 39.0	47.5 38.0 40.4 38.5 36.5 36.5 40.8 38.3	53.5 38.1 41.6 35.6 36.5 37.3 39.8 38.2	37.0 39.6 34.5 36.0 35.8 36.8	46.3 40.8 41.4 38.6 36.3 40.5 39.6	45.6 47.9 39.1 38.6 39.7 41.9	37.8 40.8 37.0 38.2 39.5 42.0	45.0 44.5 42.5 42.5 39.4 37.8	39.9 39.9 33.9 35.0 38.0 39.5	54.4 44.6 46.2 43.0 42.3 44.2 45.3	50.2 42.0 43.4 39.6 40.3 41.0
Average RYE: per bush. July August September October November December Average	42.5 44.4 51.8 54.0 60.0 60.0	45.0 45.0 53.0	50.0 50.0 50.0 51.5 52.5 52.5	••••	55.0 54.3 55.0	43.1 42.0 42.5 42.5 49.6 52.0	45.0 53.0 50.8 57.3 57.6 56.5	39.0 40.0 42.5 45.0 55.0 45.8	56.0 56.0 57.3	42.5	40.0 41.0 46.8 54.0			56.9	49 2
PEASE: per bush. July August September October November December A verage	56.0 56.8 57.5 59.0 57.5 57.5	55.3 56.8 60.8 58.3 58.8 59.4	71.7 70.0 70.0 62.5 57.5 62.5	57.5 50.6 52.5 51.7 53.3 54.2	59.0 57.4 57.5	56.6 56.0 60.5 58.5 57.5 59.4 58.0	60.4 63.7 60.3 61.3 61.0	61.5 61.5 62.0 62.5 55.0 55.0	56.4 55.7 60.4 59.2 58.5 60.9	61.3 62.5 60.0 61.3 62.5 60.0	59.6 59.5 60.0 59.7 60.0 62.4	57.5 54.2 52.5 57.5 59.4 60.0	61.3 60.9 59.0 57.8 59.6	59 4 61.8 65.2 62.4 64.3 62.5	58.8 59.1 62.0 60.3

TABLE IV. MARKET PRICES .- Continued.

November 28.3 24.1 35.0 29.5 33.8 31.6 29.5	Products.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Copourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.
BUCKWHEAT October	per bush. October November December	34.0	27.8 28.3 28.3		24.4 24.1 24.2			33.2 35.0 35.9		31.3 29.5 31.0	33.1 33.8 33.5		32.5 31.6 31.3			ets. 30.7 29.6 31.0
October	The second secon	34.0	28.1		24.2			34.9		30.6	33.5		31.7			30.5
Beans December 112.5 175.0 111.7 127.0 127.0 128.5 1	per bush. October November December			40.0 42.5		35.5		40.0 38.2	30.0 30.0	45.4 48.1	****			 ::::		42.8 43.8
October 112.5 175.0 111.7 127.0 122.5 183.7 183.7 106.9 123.5 116.6 123.5 183.7 106.9 123.5 116.6 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 123.1 125.0 123.5 125.1 125.0 123.5 125.1 125.0 <		1 1	45.0	42.5	• • • • • •	35.9	ļ	34.3 !	32.5	46.6		1 4.		• • • •	••••	43.0
Potators: per bush. October	November December			175.0 203.1	105.0 103.8					122.5 116.6						132.4 126.9 126.3
December 48.3 50.7 39.3 51.2 35.3 48.3 29.5 46.7 32.9 42.0 50.0 34.7 45.1 43.1 34.1 36.8 47.6 35.0 44.9 44.9 44.5 44.5 45.0 51.8 33.3 38.8 48.7 30.0 40.1 40.6 47.3 36.6 54.7 47.4 47.4 47.4 47.4 47.5 47.	-	j	112.5	183.7	100.9				!	121.8	****			••••		120.0
CARROTS :	per bush. October November	43.3	47.2	40.6	47.5	32.5	35.0	45.6	27.5	11.4	34.1 40.6	36.8	47 6 47.3	35.0 36.6	44.9 54.7	43.8 41.9 47.9
December	Average	44.7	49.1	41.5	49.9	32.9	36.3	47.8	29.0	42.6	35.6	40.5	47.8	35.4	48.4	44.3
October 15.0 32.5 20.0 17.5 33.3 25.0 25.0 27.7 35.5 November 28.8 18.8 11.1 33.3 25.0 17.8 24.5 34.5 December 27.5 9.0 33.3 34.2 18.3 22.6 36.6 Average 15.0 29.8 19.0 12.9 33.3 28.3 18.0 24.9 35.6 Wool: per lb. July 19.8 19.0 19.5 21.3 19.0 19.0 21.3 17.9 20.0 19.0 23.0 20.0 August 20.2 19.0 19.7 21.3 19.0 19.0 21.0 18.3 23.6 21.6 September 20.0 19.4 19.0 19.0 21.3 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 21.0 18.3 23.6 21.6 November 23.5 20.7 19.0 20.5 21.3 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 22.9 30.2 Average <td>per bush. October November December Average</td> <td> :::: </td> <td></td> <td>45.0 45.0</td> <td></td> <td>37.5</td> <td>****</td> <td>33.3 33.3</td> <td></td> <td>27.5 26.3</td> <td>24.5 25.0 24.7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>28.8 33.7 30.9 31.2</td> <td>33.1 32.0 39.1 31.5</td>	per bush. October November December Average	::::		45.0 45.0		37.5	****	33.3 33.3		27.5 26.3	24.5 25.0 24.7				28.8 33.7 30.9 31.2	33.1 32.0 39.1 31.5
Wool: per lb. July 19.8 19.0 19.5 21.3 19.0 19.0 21.3 17.9 20.0 19.0 23.0 20.0 23.0 20.0 21.0 20.0 21.	per bush. October			28.8 27.5		18.8	9.0	33.3		25.0 34.2	17.8 18.3				24.5 22.6	24.0 26.0
October 19.0 19.4 19.0 19.0 21.3 19.0, 19.0 19.0 19.0, 19.0 19.0, 19.0	Woor e per lh		15.0	29.8						28.3			i			30.6
Average	October	19.0	20.2 20.0 19.4 20.7	19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	19 7 20.0 19.0 20.5		21.3 21.3 21.3 21.3	19.0 19.0 18.4	19.0 19.0 19.0	21.0 19.0 19.5 18.5	18.3 19.0	19 0			23.6	98.4
July 6 75 6 81 8 50 7 75 6 60 8 25 7 25 7 46 10 80 7 00 6 40 9 93 8 6 August 6 33 6 46 7 13 6 75 6 50 8 38 6 50 7 58 8 91 6 50 5 50 8 78 7 8 September 6 50 6 50 7 50 7 00 6 92 6 50 7 47 8 67 8 00 6 50 5 25 9 00 7 8 October 6 75 7 10 7 50 7 00 7 50 7 00 6 50 7 40 9 21 7 40 6 50 4 85 9 08 8 0 November 6 00 6 25 7 50 6 67 7 25 6 67 6 50 7 39 9 14 6 50 6 63 5 38 8 96 7 9 December 6 00 6 31 6 50 6 50 5 50 6 50 6 56 9 00 6 65 5 50 8 17 7 25	Average	23.0	20.0	19.0				18.7	19.0	19.7	18.5	19.1	19.0		23.1	20.5
Average 16 38 6 65 7 10 6 04 16 00 8 616 60 7 90 0 40.7 99 6 60 8 40 0 00 7 0	July August September October	6 75 6 33 6 50 6 75	6 81 6 46 6 55 7 10 6 25	8 50 7 13 7 50 7 50 7 50 7 50	7 75 6 75 7 00 7 00 6 67		6 60 6 50 7 00 7 50 7 25	8 25 8 38 6 92 7 00 6 67	7 25 6 50 6 50 6 50 6 50	7 46 7 53 7 47 7 40 7 39	10 80 8 91 8 67 9 21 9 14	8 00 7 40 6 50	7 00 6 50 6 50 6 50 6 63	6 40 5 50 5 25 4 85 5 38	9 93 8 78 9 00 9 08 8 96	7 88
ALTERNOC 10 001 0 001 1 201 0 221 10 201 0 0110 02. 1 221 3 401 0500 02.0 49 A 329 1 3	Average	1	6 65	7 40	6 94	· · · · j	6 90		- 1	7 29	,					7 95

VALUES-FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.

	ı	Fall wheat.		8	Spring wheat.	
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.
	8	8	8			
Casex	403,403	406,676	543,923	35,299	7,896	21,72
Kent	909,200	742,660	1,026,539	133,731	33,133	47,13
Glgin	788,128	556,239	756,994	21,371	6,532	21,45
Jorfolk Laldimand	581,870	407,017	520,783	9,619	5,311	9,99
Laldimand	417,047	425,283	463,285	73,970	20,357	38,12
Velland	325,292	251,341	314,515	9,631	2,364	16,77
Totals	3,424,940	2,789,215	3,626,039	283,621	75,593	155,21
ambton	514,298	539,359	581,166	97,855	20,083	78,19
luron	932, 124	639,448	1,133,720	139,578	25,795	193,49
ruce	670,253	422,891	806,228	191,067	85,462	163,96
Totals	2,116,675	1,601,698	2,521,114	428,500	131,340	435,64
rey	314,543	291,444	472,523	409,628	252,528	513,56
imcoe	822,005	887,419	997,260	443,186	397,429	470,79
Totals	1,136,548	1,181,963	1,469,783	852,814	649,957	984,35
[iddlesex	1,286,618	777,286	1,265,064	77,964	16,284	131,09
xford	754,238	515,250	684,479	107,328	22,158	125,85
rant	441,436	303,205	473,888	24,117	733	14,67
erth	600,339	467,593	761,198	157,273	28,079	157,06
Vellington	217,741	•224,018	441,993	334,649	108,509	263,16
Vaterico	656, 169	539,738	713,160	43,393	5,089	62,78
offerin	83,905	59,169	171,126	344,303	194,959	266,92
Totals	4,040,446	2,886,259	4,510,908	1,089,027	375,811	1,021,56
incoln	299,796	296,914	336,296	31,952	10,405	27,18
entworth	382,651	324,450	484,510	67,043	10,308	34,82
alton	245,433	400,610	363,205	111,127	37,594	52,68
eel	271,964	383,016	472,479	313,881	123,578	198,66
ork	484,239	561,785	699,954	390,419	282,073	396,41
ntario	82,937	83,038	181,647	491,682	600,793	705,61
urham	87,512	75,287	68,014	346,262	343,816	533,25
orthumberlandrince Edward.	247,378	209,572 37.055	206,893 36,595	288,022 81,078	179,484 34,703	341,90
Totals	72,473 2,174,393	2,874,757	2,849,593	2,121,466	1,622,754	78,85 2,369,4 1
snnox and Addington	47,447	43,790	34,362	61,219	31,271	76,50
rontenac	10,256	13,478	28,150	90,094	81,218	114,14
eeds and Grenville.	38,258	60,307	82,023	116,733	108,721	180,60
undas	4,027	6,398	17,985	51,437	45,327	74,37
tormont	1,436	2,184	10,339	51,317	51,286	70,25
lengarry	766	1,655	8,434	83,650	91,597	111,60
rescott	509		836	111,669	71,723	113,06
zassell	558	3,748	3,524	44,191	42,481	59,35
arleton	14,072	5,902	20,826	245,839	308,226	324,92
enfrew	7,481	4,464	15,650	297,391	404,856	358,35
anark	25,839	62,596	54,075	131,711	137,422	187,15
Totals	150,649	204,522	276,204	1,285,251	1,374,128	1,670.40
ictoria	40.716	67,723	140,408	417,837	321,422	432,53
eterborough	125,140	141,962	178,693	306,286	245,963	305 ,89
aliburton	3,472	2,845	1,928	19,483	17,971	15,69
setings	211,644	233,593	160,785	111,778	103,829	201,15
Totals	380,972	446,123	481,814	855,384	689,185	955,27
uskoks	452	1,640	1,012	15,110	10,616	18,35
arry Sound	1,849	398	702	12,001	6,567	19,97
ipissing	260		29	3,395		37
lgoma	12,701	7,173	8,146	68,836	83,729	107,43
Totals	15,262	9,211	9,889	99,342	100,912	146,13
e Province	13,439,875	11,493,648	15,745,344	7,015,405	5,019,680 (0,885,5)

VALUES-BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-90.

		Barley.			Oats.	
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.
					8	
Essex	89,163	45,480	46,301	431,053	353,601	413,531
Kent	105,287	111,091	99,608	413,251	425,705	465,433
Elgin Norfolk	95,834 65,402	50,072 61,844	70,7 43 87,172	364,447 247,459	359,753 217,625	438,511 305,660
Haldimand	99,873	126,548	175,563	207,904	243,416	268.68
Welland	29,614	29,532	48,436	156,549	204,537	218,01
Totals	483,173	424,567	527,818	1,820,663	1,804,637	2,109,89
Lambton	181,047	171,339	211,650	552,445	458,485	521,78
Huron	411,322	379,110	419,953	1,213,459	974,191	1,080.45
Bruoe	217,784	212,832	272,921	908,722	591,517	712,10
Totals	810,153	763,281	904,524	2,674,626	2,024,193	2,264,39
Grey	198,940	194,975	306,632	1,244,559	1,039,745	1,011,70
Simcoe	362,904	480,549	438,940	942,316	879,850	781,99
Totals	561,844	675,524	745,572	2,186,875	1,919,595	1,793,66
Middlesex	218,332	177,871	225,161	1,036,743	937,841	997,69
Oxford Brant	227,532 271,144	228,622 315,010	281,348 281,713	711,492 241,502	699,433	727,300 237,471
Perth	258, 164	237,910	288,605	1,001,314	204,789 825,606	834.17
Wellington	467,966	580,939	552,434	1,219,876	1,079,374	950.23
Waterloo	310,757	302,261	285,574	540,964	461,573	483,45
Dufferin	156,900	152,341	166,639	434,450	363,962	362,81
Totals	1,910,795	1,994,954	2,081,474	5,186,341	4,572,578	4,592,07
Lincoln	50,961	51,418	60,580	172,128	163,019	210,83
Wentworth	168,477 144,793	191,893 213,498	201,026 2J3,051	322,939 257,352	289,543 254,791	374,700 245,93
Peel	434,507	588,113	538,021	454,503	436,446	397,30
York	561,135	948,234	904,124	999,997	888,404	911,34
Ontario	360,136	645,144	603,028	681,864	888,404 744,749	671,60
Durham Northumberland	326,354	674,200	677,231	385,655	406,177	426,86
Prince Edward	288,091 310,302	513,980 468,010	552,858 454,278	357,541 155,414	315,024 122,294	320,05 134,42
Totals	2,644,756	4,294,490	4,194,197	3,787,393	3,620,447	3,692,96
Lennox and Addington	224,532	418,027	472,278	231,076	226,042	224,86
Frontenac	118,873	181,293	228,083	288,808	291,699	290,55
Leeds and Grenville	76,079	109,720	147,217	682,705	680,801	736,61
Dundas	54,377 37,149	60,120 21,711	108,715 36,364	310,109	298,190	371,18 298,00
lengarry	25,254	25,651	28,023	257,112 286,875	217,202 265,473	341,15
Prescott	55,275	47,867	42,710	325,032	234,963	289.91
Russell	26,324	23,267	20,265	269,952	158,900	210,83
Carleton	116,441	119,345	125,974	746,431	659,092	747,98
Renfrew	15,949	28,164	19,061	478,300	601,231	459,08
Lanark	37,823 788,076	48,098	40,995	451,739	383,636	407,82
Totals	283,742	1,083,263	1,269,685	4,328,139	4,017,229	4,368,00
Victoria Peterborough	79,954	441,651 165,132	421,601 176,404	521,710 361,999	515,951	461,55 333,53
Haliburton.	3,139	3,074	3,645	64,107	372,110 66,167	50,01
Hastings	239,903	429,311	490,526	461,244	488,440	438.36
Totals	606,738	1,039,168	1,092,176	1,409,060	1,442,668	1,283,45
Muskoka	5,703	4,128	6,295	115,426	104.438	92,267
Parry Sound	8,262	4,421	8,144	80,571	50,074	53,34
Nipissing	2,172		241	20,155		2,340
Algoma	7,613	6,215	8,234	78,485	69,763	58,473
Totals	23,750	14,764	22,914	294,637	234,275	206,349
The Province						

VALUES-RYE AND PEASE.

Table VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Rye and Pease is Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly avarage for the nine years 1882-90.

1890.	1				
	1889.	1882-90,	1890.	1889.	1882-90.
\$ 7,821 16,971 9,998 65,527 4,161 1,921	\$,065 9,026 18,016 39,117 2,380 5,416	\$ 9.210 8,785 13,577 61,227 8,026 6,069	\$ 44,603 116,284 150,324 230,027 174,504 45,662	\$ 33,071 137,278 128,301 209,521 137,683 46,923	\$ 44,13 122,41 140,50 183,39 153,95 43,55
106,399	82,020	106,894	761,404	692,777	687,98
4,626 2,419 10,161	2,819 1,771 4,449	2,435 2,701 4,829	145,220 554,924 640,730	100,335 400,228 406,827	111,79 443,96 522,13
17,206	9,039	9,965	1,340,874	907,390	1,077,8
7,444 25,136	4,164 22,396	5,838 25,157	638,380 488,573	637,103 415,581	605,34 419,86
32,580	26,560	30,995	1,126,953	1,052,684	1,025,2
8,085 12,665 14,437 625 5,573 5,312 2,728	4,729 13,552 9,342 448 7,710 2,490 1,758	5,131 11,114 9,388 1,651 8,622 5,415 7,532	293,187 195,552 147,944 346,964 551,899 250,835 194,428	232,385 147,971 128,419 235,319 434,428 166,410 157,477	261,63 200,27 112,68 319,64 519,88 200,88 153,26
49,425	40,029	48,853	1,980,809	1,502,409	1,768,2
4,088 7,628 6,147 5,157 10,904 11,748 29,039 82,106 46,696	1,196 8,693 4,225 7,291 14,174 15,187 83,296 69,782 79,713	3,980 9,863 5,180 15,510 16,757 28,082 43,872 89,872 72,121	72,442 166,854 163,088 256,680 465,507 286,751 224,186 248,373 249,680	50,053 124,077 114,709 155,434 360,949 288,647 187,049 216,529 189,897	54,33 135,12 139,22 179,7- 389,00 332,90 254,44 211,44 140,9
203,513	233,557	285,163	2,133,561	1,687,344	1,837,4
26,181 25,555 30,422 5,481 3,062 1,589 413 5,212 43,477 82,241 26,867	31,535 27,776 16,218 9,131 2,138 1,705 120 41,285 64,621 22,212	43,288 36,441 64,261 18,001 5,674 682 2,744 2,860 64,078 76,727 51,564	110,005 109,248 57,303 18,873 21,322 43,689 67,494 46,275 137,635 284,813 138,885	97,598 75,596 56,574 10,455 10,577 26,201 29,740 15,616 152,321 314,691	98,88 119,18 73,02 22,42 31,78 63,46 86,22 45,37 168,18 261,24
250,500	216,741	366,320	1,035,542	934,192	1,118,33
16,680 45,446 3,522 89,754	12,245 14,251 1,342 84,152	12,412 31,097 2,628 126,151	229,138 215,126 24,025 269,705	196,941 177,568 16,621 234,319	200,9 176,7 18,5 200,4
155,402	111,990	172,288	737,994	625,449	596,7
1,956 821	2,258	4,323 4,103 91	50,054 30,143 8,730	34,200 15,288	35,5 18,8 9
and the same of		The second second	and the same	10000000	60,0
- ARRONNE				THE PARTY NAMED IN	115,3 8,227,1
	16,971 9,998 65,527 4,161 1,921 106,399 4,626 2,419 10,161 17,206 7,444 25,136 32,580 8,085 12,665 14,437 625 5,573 5,312 2,728 49,425 4,088 7,628 6,147 5,157 10,904 11,748 29,039 82,106 46,696 203,754 11,589 413 3,062 1,589 413 5,212 43,477 82,241 26,667	16,971 9,026 9,998 18,016 65,527 39,117 4,161 2,380 1,921 5,416 106,399 82,020 4,626 2,819 2,419 1,771 10,161 4,449 17,206 9,039 7,444 4,164 25,136 22,396 32,580 26,560 8,085 4,729 12,665 13,552 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 14,437 9,342 6,25 15,57 7,710 5,312 2,490 2,728 1,758 49,425 40,029 4,088 1,196 7,628 8,693 6,147 4,225 5,157 7,291 10,904 14,174 11,748 15,187 29,039 83,296 82,106 69,782 46,696 79,713 203,513 233,557 26,181 31,535 25,555 27,776 30,422 16,218 5,481 9,131 3,062 2,138 1,589 1,589 413 1,705 5,212 120 43,477 41,285 82,241 64,621 26,867 22,212 250,500 216,741 16,680 12,245 44,251 3,522 1,342 88,754 84,152 155,402 111,990 3,249 2,258 1,349 8,282 4,894 8,858 8,789	16,971 9,026 8,785 9,998 18,016 13,577 65,527 39,117 61,227 4,161 2,380 8,026 1,921 5,416 6,069 106,399 82,020 106,894 4,626 2,819 2,435 2,419 1,771 2,701 10,161 4,449 4,829 17,206 9,039 9,965 7,444 4,164 5,838 25,136 22,396 25,157 32,580 26,560 30,995 8,085 4,729 5,131 12,665 13,552 11,114 14,437 9,342 9,388 635 448 1,651 5,573 7,710 8,622 49,425 40,029 48,853 4,088 1,196 3,980 7,628 8,693 9,863 6,147 4,225 5,180 5,157 7,291 15,510 <td> 16,971</td> <td> 18,918 18,016 18,377 180,324 125,301 18,077 180,324 125,301 19,021 15,416 6,069 45,662 174,504 137,683 1,921 5,416 6,069 45,662 16,923 166,399 82,020 106,894 761,404 692,777 4,626 2,819 2,435 145,220 100,335 2,419 1,771 2,701 554,924 400,228 10,161 4,449 4,829 640,730 406,827 17,206 9,039 9,965 1,340,874 907,390 7,444 4,164 5,838 638,380 637,103 25,136 22,396 25,157 488,573 415,581 32,580 26,560 30,995 1,126,953 1,052,684 8,085 4,729 5,131 293,187 128,419 128,41</td>	16,971	18,918 18,016 18,377 180,324 125,301 18,077 180,324 125,301 19,021 15,416 6,069 45,662 174,504 137,683 1,921 5,416 6,069 45,662 16,923 166,399 82,020 106,894 761,404 692,777 4,626 2,819 2,435 145,220 100,335 2,419 1,771 2,701 554,924 400,228 10,161 4,449 4,829 640,730 406,827 17,206 9,039 9,965 1,340,874 907,390 7,444 4,164 5,838 638,380 637,103 25,136 22,396 25,157 488,573 415,581 32,580 26,560 30,995 1,126,953 1,052,684 8,085 4,729 5,131 293,187 128,419 128,41

VALUES-CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the six years 1885-90.

Counties.		Corn.		E	uckwhea	t.		Beans.	
Countries.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1890.	1889.	1885 90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90
	8	8	8	8	8	-	8	8	8
Ssex	873,362	286,804	657,101	7,350 12,700	3,775	6,935	24,278	8,874	12,92
Kent	613,583	285,022	489,396	12,700	4,433	7,740	632,382	212,435	304,43
ßigin	247,688 197,867	166,447 171,853	275,36 241,601	18,873 48,780	10,475 28,302	11,716	7,869	23,906	27,95 6,59
Ialdimand	27,934	32, 131	33,993	4,186	6,751	37,588 5,648	6,350	7,412 3,636	2,90
Welland	81,850	67,378	102,683	17,061	11,084	14,219	17,810	8,139	9,07
Totals	2,012,281	1,009,938	1,790,135	108,950	64,820	83,866	752,812	294,402	363,89
ambton	172,663	66,288	126,071	7,352	2,323	3,811	7,457	5,166	6,47
Iuron	45,362	24,476	32 072	3,922	967	2,241	3,566	3,370	3,20
Bruce	24,026	13,610	13,217	5,177	1,848	3,073	3,469	2 439	2,45
Totals	242,051	104,374	171,360	16,451	5,138	9,125	14,492	10,975	12,1
Prey	30,561 24,968	9,468 15,503	11,254 15,027	4,848 7,232	1,366 1,628	2,746 3,057	9,021 1,804	2,002 3,446	2,91 2,21
Totals	55,529	24,971	26,281	12,080	2,994	5,803	10,825	5,448	5,11
Middlesex	247,363	131,931	198,641	3,266	3,448	3,981	7,862	6,011	5,33
Oxford	193,239	94,634	147, 465	6.820	3,332	4,457	3.986	5,676	4,47
Brant	108,890	82,517	89,270	6,590	3,657	5,062	6,429	868	2,89
Perth	28,031	8,630 10.736	15,130 12,166	925	508	1 861	321	1,824	1,10
Wellington	28,383 28,844	16,690	17,986	6,257 1,238	1,195	1,823 767	1,003 1,568	1,242 661	85
Dufferin	3,446	1,554	1,618	679	469	914	719	532	61
Totals	638,196	346,692	482,276	25,775	12,827	17,893	21,887	16,847	16,07
incoln	78,479	76,990	109,272	8,367	3,830	5,354	6,733	3,853	3,67
Wentworth	101,777	69,653	82,216	11,389	3,540	6,761	11,471 383	2,680	3,79 83
Halton	39,429 20,514	25,797 21,776	22,084 11,868	559 1,591	1,373 2,649	965 1,850	540	1,064	91
York	49,904	27,367	29,154	1,096	1,549	1,543	2,538	1,552 3,274	2.8
Intario	51,988	27,367 40,143	42,982	11,339	5,617	5,486	5,424	1,996	3,00
Durham	34,549	35,212	25,328	37,278	15,841	17,160	9,219	4,964	5,71
Northumberland Prince Edward	80,861 136,785	66,837 85,208	59,198 81,887	99,673 89,246	55,666 46,183	60,903 73,089	12,366 8,816	10,675 11,289	9,71 8,91
Totals	594,286	448,983	463,989	260,538	136,248	173,111	57,490	41,346	39,37
Lenuox and Add	45,806	48,570	35,288	62,681	26,848	31,510	6,542	2,882	3,19
Frontenac	41,249	27,065	27,138	23,828	13,787	15,986	3,251	6,246	6,49
Leed & Grenville.	191,219	129,420	113,824	75,176	49,083	50,115	14,884	7,083	8,64
Dundas	40,115	26,938	31,992	31,946	15,288	19,612	7,324	13,992	7,2
Stormont	38,636 46,076	18,081 13,569	21,683 15,161	28,549 15,219	14,671 $10,629$	9,104	5,360 5,962	7,640 1,882	2,4
Prescott		20,240	21,703	14.547	10,940	12,659	8,209	12,946	9,5
Russell	13,372	5,047	5,885	15,114	7,470	8,907	4,557	2,335	3,2
Carleton	51,598	26,571	24,640	27,451	43,247	32,359	17,733	11,261	10,0
Renfrew	10,843	5,785	6,403	13,817	5,972	10,844 41,239	15,928	15,670	11,5
Lanark	38,659	22,395	19,744	46,726	37,824		6,894	7,584	5,1
Totals	546,656	343,381	323,460	355,054	235,759	254,349	96,644	89,521	71,7
Victoria Peterborough	13,286 12,138	16,259 4,930	11,631 5,883	18,517 21,851	5,589 4,752	5,305 8,408	3,653 7,248	1,546 874	1,6
Haliburton	1,793	1,233	1,342	3,772	1,435	1,659	668	697	5
Hastings	122,681	89,887	81.461	50,035	29,632	38,124	9,622	6,910	6,6
Totals	149,898	112,309	100,317	94,175	41,408	53,496	21,191	10,027	11,1
Muskoka	2,612	2,590	2,217	5,396	2,656	3,173	1,070	1,495	9
Parry Sound	683	315	458	2,452	154	923	1,054	215	3
Nipissing	409		68	939		157	293		
Algoma	806	1,430	930	1,290	664	687	565	912	4
Totals	4,510	4,335	3,673	10,077	3,474	4,940	2,982	2,622	1,7
TOTALS									

VALUES-HAY AND CLOVER AND POTATOES.

C. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of 1 crop of Hay and Clover and Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly for the six years 1885-90.

	Ha	y and Clov	er.		Potatoes.	
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.
•••••		767,592	672,101	91,453	59,564	99,730
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	840,919	1,022,970	894,035	128,804	94,203	130,710
·······	827,969 578,203	1,059,636	842,958	98,697	69,146	102,70
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	649,269	675,995 706,694	543,197 662,462	88,911 41,167	66,167 34,664	92,58 58,42
•••••	729,468	841,444	670,436	63,406	57,078	74,75
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,178,870	5,074,331	4,285,189	512,438	380,822	558,93
	838,844	976,104	875,227	112,591	62,010	108,84
	1,664,889	1,650,712	1,538,060	238,455	214,293	248,53
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,350,944	1,363,138	1,269,556	234,387	200,838	234,47
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,854,677	3,989,954	3,682,843	585,433	477,141	591,874
	1,905,178 1,080.858	1,814,274 1,272,919	1,610,666 1,072,143	482,444 435,437	296,011 339,903	390,92 371,98
***************************************	2,986,036	3,087,193	2,682,809	917,881	635,914	762,910
***********	1,507,590	1,642,908	1,474,401	255,793	118,118	211,557
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,146,962	1,061,872	1,029,870	125,969	95,029	122,197
•••••••	596,815 1,266,332	522,892 1,106,213	449,025 1,139,300	104,928	73,369	93,703 163,36
•••••••	1,438,950	1,308,398	1,352,743	194,773 365,749	83,882 279,270	297,86
•• •••••	680,774	624,119	682,902	155,619	99,377	138,60
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	497,630	1	462,499	239,237	141,861	183,59
•••	7,135,053	6,805,931	6,590,740	1,442,068	890,906	1,210,88
•• · · · · · · · · • • • • • · · · · ·	616,872	650,396	609,067	62,068	45,643	71,029
*****************	754,884 424,681	747,282 502,962	653,035 434,846	173,632 65,017	107,403 56,234	154,969 67,798
************	527,761	580,966	531,175	122,314	107 171	117,30
•••••	1,008,338	1,113,818	1,010,662	384,200	357,283	332,213
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	847,605	857,971	782,326	202,578	229,762	219,219
land	711,883 735,645	681,791 814,979	626,814 727,173	138,850 211,288	173,807 186,704	154,911 183,319
rd	422,074	525,167	427,844	80,510	68,662	92,11
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6,049,743	6,479,335	5,802,942	1,440,457	1,332,669	1,392,87
Addington	760,449	779,468	644,667	117,789	144,138	149,91
monuillo		1,017,721	750,923	159,974	117,882	151,118
renville	1,431,127 477,851	1,917,038 657,343	1,579,563 621,910	333,643 161,979	225,907 75,945	350,481 136,82
	409,568	679,119	573,848	96,729	39,724	95,61
• · • · • · • • · · · · · · · · · · · ·	432,027	849,029	684,280	111,567	45,586	111,74
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	508,657	546,764	540,634	158,596	100,857	139,96
•••••	223,610 667,076	235,837 766,833	253,819 888,886	78,137 358,305	58,455 411,279	64,78 328,62
**********************	672,498			220,324	327,645	245,37
••••	665,622	931,154	882,730	186,652	213,585	196,70
••••	7,123,009	9,167,668	8,119,275	1,983,695	1,761,003	1,971,15
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	435,284	501,891	465,769	214,749	246,471	181,78
h	520,296	497,703 104,111	443,524	155,873	197,490	138,29
•••••••••••	94,565	953,298	115,970 900,547	38,913 229,395	39,815 326,630	34,485 277,755
• ••••••	2,127,166	2,063,006	1,925,810	638,930	810,406	632,31
	329,694	241,716	297,980	78,360	115,499	
·····	173,867	131,017	117,550	70,863	62,002	84,200 52,740
******	65,373	••	10,896	26,731		4,45
······	208,536	168,413	152,119	82,719	65,404	60,31
•••••	777,470	541,146	578,545	258,673	242,905	201,71
B	34,232,024	37,208,564	33,668,153	7,779,575	6,531,766	7,322,64

VALUES-CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the six years 1885-90.

		Carrots.			Turnips.	
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1886-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90
	8					
Essex	11,073	3,440	7,378	16,704	4,947	12,6
Cent	23,605	8,641	15,219	37,026	19,689	26,4
Glgin	24,965	14,393	16,032	36,019	25,822	27,8
Vorfolk	21,648	13,104	12,974	109,662	99,513	101,1
Haldimand	8,742	8,526	8,034	7,526	15,769	9,
Velland	4,170	7,609	7,136	13,002	11,895	13,7
Totals	94,203	55,713	66,773	219,939	177,635	190,
ambton	27,714	16,507	18,719	23,967	17,282	20,
Iuron	50,646	42,981	48,698	766,013	484,689	634,
ruce	38,549	18,590	25,760	626,072	405,149	559,
Totals	116,909	78,078	93,177	1,416,052	907,120	1,214,
rey	66,480	37,969	51,094	1,035,500	668,679	870,
imcoe	64,970	56,770	56,037	418,166	365,580	345,
Totals	131,450	94,739	107,131	1,453,666	1,034,259	1,216,
fiddlesex	72,626	33,586	44,926	159,986	101,779	146,
xford	39,921	41,186	36,298	636,417	369,339	554,
Frant	27,906	16,757	23,015	384,525	198,509	310,
VerthVellington	61,310 43,810	22,866 17,810	45,169 26,405	512,346 1,363,850	219,602 994,903	411, 1,287,
Vaterloo	45,951	36,022	36,031	496,814	284,659	463,
ufferin	10,747	13,118	12,327	279,683	211,582	214,
Totals	302,271	181,345	224,171	3,833,621	2,380,373	3,389,
incoln	11,056	9,986	10,957	24,146	20,253	20,
Ventworth	29,512	14,469	22,772	395,704	223,013	310,
lalton	12,172	17,035	14,252	226,935	111,209	188,
eel	25,715	25,908	21,885	157,677	116,140	118,
ork	104,099	62,072	75,956	478,679	301,141	345,
ntario	66,046	48,366	55,439	1,606,761	1,154,318	1,242,
orthumberland	58,684 32,568	66,414 38,615	52,767	556,335 105,965	492,439	532,
rince Edward	5,856	5,160	27,271 4,434	9,558	359,609 3,967	33 6,
Totals	345,708	288,025	288,733	3,861,760	2,782,089	3, 101,
ennox and Addington	6,746	5,670	5,230	6,562	4,976	7.
rontenac	7,581	15,980	13,392	17,234	27,448	30.
eeds and Grenville	28,611	16.424	16 171	36,118	24,957	22
undas	10,836	3,490	5,251	5,144	4,674	3,
ormont	2,835	6,634	5,251 2,730	13,716	3,648	6,
lengarey	2,835	3,634	3,060	5,914	1.180	4,
rescott	3,698	3,481	4,115	5,206	7,883	10,
ussell	23,134	15,124	14,294	60,582	38,961	34,
arleton	95,502	47,507	50,577	245,146	142,449	138,
enfrew	10,144 21,674	7,494 10,000	7,377	61,890 46,229	56,528	46,
Totals		135,438	11,958		52,531	42,
	213,596		134,155	503,741	365,235	348,
ictoria	28,856 56,065	41,564	34,427	303,385	333,518	324,
eterboroughaliburton	2,677	30,721 1,262	30,800	168,857	150,605	113,
astings	21,427	16,897	2,024 16,639	21,613 67,976	25,025 97,993	22, 68,
Totals	109,025	90,444	83,890	561,831	607,141	529,
	'					
[uskoka	7,875	8,966	6,200	76,620	110,078	81,
arry Sound	3,142	1,583	2,175	53,611	48,292	46,
ipissing	630 . 1,512	2,594	105 2,260	8,602 52,941	28,625	1, 39.
Totals	13,159	13,143	10,740	191,774	186,995	168.
			•		•	1 1
he Province	1,326,321	936, 925	1,008,770	12,012,384	8,440,847	10,157.

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VALUES-WHEAT TO PEASE AND CORN TO TURNIPS.

XI. Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the aggregate value of Wheat, y, Oats, Rye and Pease, and of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnipa tario in 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average of the first group for nine years 1882-90, and of cond group for six years 1885-90.

Counties.	Wheat, Bar	ley, Oats, Ry	e and Pease.	Corn, Buck Clover, Pota	wheat, Bean toes, Carrots	s, Hay and and Turnips,
	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.
	8	8	8	8	\$	8
d	1,011,342 1,694,724 1,430,102 1,199,904 977,459 568,669	854,789 1,458,893 1,118,912 940,435 955,667 540,113	1,078,820 1,769,905 1,441,794 1,168,229 1,107,643 647,366	1,577,262 2,289,019 1,318,334 1,052,940 745,174 926,767	1,134,996 1,677,393 1,369,825 1,062,346 808,474 1,004,627	1,468,882 1,867,972 1,304,320 1,025,646 780,674 892,020
	6,882,200	5,868,809	7,213,757	7,909,496	7,057,661	7,339,514
	1,495,491 3,253,826 2,638,717	1,292,420 2,420,543 1,723,978	1,507,012 3,224,285 2,482,169	1,190,588 2,772,853 2,282,624	1,145,680 2,421,488 2,005,612	1,159,274 2,507,788 2,107,966
	7,388,034	5,436,941	7,213,466	6,246,065	5,572,780	5,775,023
	2,813,494 3,084,120	2,422,959 3,083,224	2,915,663 3,133,939	3,534,032 2,033,435	2,829,769 2,055,749	2,940,391 1,865,888
	5,897,614	5,506,183	6,049,602	5,567,467	4,885,518	4,806,279
0	2,920,929 2,008,807 1,140,580 2,364,679 2,797,704 1,807,430 1,216,714	2,146,396 1,626,986 961,498 1,794,955 2,434,978 1,477,561 929,666	2,885,707 2,030,374 1,129,824 2,362,342 2,736,332 1,750,277 1,128,308	2,254,486 2,153,314 1,236,083 2,064,038 3,248,001 1,410,808 1,032,141	2,037,814 1,671,068 898,569 1,443,525 2,613,554 1,061,746 908,645	2,085,052 1,899,623 973,841 1,776,646 2,979,346 1,340,600 876,015
	14,256,843	11,372,040	14,023,164	13,398,871	10,634,921	11,931,123
h erland ward	631,367 1,115,592 927,940 1,736,692 2,912,201 1,915,118 1,399,008 1,511,511 915,643	573,005 948,964 1,025,457 1,693,878 3,058,619 2,377,558 1,719,825 1,504,371 931,672	693,256 1,240,101 1,009,326 1,801,625 3,317,664 2,522,887 2,003,671 1,723,039 917,223	807,721 1,478,369 769,176 856,112 2,028,854 2,791,741 1,546,798 1,578,366 752,845	810,950 1,168,040 715,674 856,162 1,866,504 2,338,173 1,470,471 1,537,085 745,636	829,892 1,233,951 728,872 806,444 1,797,682 2,350,583 1,415,258 1,404,052 695,539
	13,065,072	13,833,349	15,228,792	12,609,982	11,508,695	11,262,273
d Addington	700, 460 642, 834 1,001, 500 444, 304 371, 398 441, 823 560, 392 392, 512 1,303, 895 1,166, 175 812, 864	848,263 661,060 1,032,341 429,621 305,098 410,577 385,998 254,132 1,286,171 1,418,027 798,787	950, 154 806, 557 1, 283, 799 612, 739 452, 390 553, 361 535, 566 342, 203 1, 451, 978 1, 190, 119 890, 077	1,006,575 1,127,641 2,110,778 735,195 596,393 619,600 727,996 418,506 1,462,811 1,006,444 1,012,456	1,012,552 1,226,129 2,369,912 797,670 769,517 925,509 703,111 363,229 1,449,147 1,206,456 1,275,073	877, 303 995, 421 2,141,706 826,782 726, 307 830,281 739,367 385,738 1,473,571 1,026,490 1,199,638
	7,838,157	7,830,075	9,068,933	10,822,395	12,098,305	11,222,608
gh	1,509,823 1,133 951 117,748 1,384,028 4,145,550	1,555,933 1,116,986 108,020 1,573,644 4,354,583	1,669,477 1,202,339 92,467 1,617,479 4,581,762	1,067,730 942,328 164,001 1,528,157 3,702,216	1,146,841 887,075 173,578 1,527,247 3,734,741	1,024,797 742,885 178,387 1,390,089 3,336,158
ıd	189,994 134,782 35,533 244,159	157,280 78,385 244,686	157,805 105,085 3,948 244,480	501,627 305,672 102,977 348,369	483,000 243,578 268,042	476,241 220,298 17,163 255,813
	604,468	480,351	511,268	1,258,645	994,620	969,515
ıce	60,077,938	54,682,331	63,890,744	61,515,137	56,487,241	56,642,491

VALUES-ALL FIELD CROPS AND WOOL.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and Groups of Counties the aggregate value of all Field Crops in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average (determined by combining averages in preceding table); also the value, at market price, of the total clip of Wool in 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for the six years 1885-90.

	A	Il field crops.			Wool.	
Counties.	1890.	1889.	Yearly average.	1890.	1889.	1885-90
	8	8	8	-		
Gesex	2,588,604	1,989,785	2,547,702	17,199	15,883	16,5
Kent	3,983,743	3,136,286	3,637,877	23,271	20,512	21,3
Glgin	2,748,436	2,488,737	2,746,114	27,359	22,508	22,5
orfolk	2,252,844	2,002,781	2,193,875	14,914	13,803	15,2
Isldimand	1,722,633	1,764,141	1,888,317	18,295	15,482	18,7
Velland	1,495,436	1,544,740	1,539,386	12,403	12,247	13,8
Totals	14,791,696	12,926,470	14,553,271	113,441	100,435	108,3
ambton	2,686,079	2,438,100	2,666,286	29,805	21,437	25,3
Huron	6,026,679	4,842,031	5,732,068	47,785	46,827 56,124	49, 2 53,1
Bruce	4,921,341	3,729,590	4,590,135	55,733		•
Totals	13,634,099	11,009,721	12,983,489	133,323	127,388	127,7
Prey	6,347,526	5,252,728	5,856,054 4,999,827	73,263 43,012	74,551	73,9 48,8
limege	5,117,555	5,138,973		· · ·	47,187	
Totals	11,465,081	10,391,701	10,855,881	116,275	121,738	122,7
Iiddlesex	5,175,415	4,184,210	4,970,759	41,048	35,577	37,2
xford	4,162,121	3,298,054	3,929,997	13,244 11,911	16,886 11,715	17,7 13,3
Perth	2,376,663 4,428,717	1,860,067 3,238,480	2,103,665 4,138,988	32,223	30,899	32,5
Wellington	6,045,705	5,048,532	5,715,678	46,319	48,799	49,7
Vaterloo	3,218,238	2,539,307	3,090,877	20,969	19,882	21.8
Oufferin	2,248,855	1,838,311	2,004,323	17,419	18,928	19,
Totals	27,655,714	22,006,961	25,954,287	183,133	182,686	191,
incoln	1,439,088	1,383,955	1,523,148	8,231	8,714	9,
Ventworth	2,593,961	2,117,004	2,474,052	14,185	13,745	15,
Halton	1,697,116	1,741,131	1,738,198	11,441	11,836	12,
_Б евј	2,592,804	2,550,010	2,608,069	12,174	17,492	18,
Cork,	4,911,055	4,925,123	5,115,346	24,582 25,938	25,376 29,890	29, 29,
Ontario	4,706,859 2,915,806	4,715,731 3,190,296	4,873,470 3,418,929	18,670	23,833	23,
Vorthumberland	3,089,877	3,041,456	3,127,091	17,672	20,430	22
rince Elward	1,668,488	1,677,308	1,612,762	6,803	7,748	8,
Totals	25,675,054	25,342,044	26,491,065	139,718	156,458	167,
ennox and Addington	1,707,035	1,860,815	1,827,457	11,322	10,639	14,
rontenac	1,770,475	1,887,189	1,801,978	16,137	13,563	16,
eeds and Grenville	3,112,278	3,402,253 1,227,291	3,425,507	26,228	26,837	31,
Oundas	1,179,499 966,791	1,074,615	1,439,521 1,178,697	6,566 7,451	8,136	9,
tormont	1,061,423	1,336,086	1,383,633	10,678	9,156 11,699	12
lengarry	1,288,388	1,089,109	1,274,933	9,236	10,928	10
Russell	811,018	617,361	727,941	7,236	5,590	7.
Carleton	2,766,706	2,735,318	2,925,549	21,472	26,746	26
Renfrew	2,171,619	2,624,483	2,216,609	33,870	35,757	33,
anark	1,825,320	2,073,850	2,089,715	29,091	26,060	30,
Totals	18,660,552	19,928,380	20,291,539	179,287	185,131	201
Victoria	2,577,553	2,702.774	2,694,274	20,551	20,241	22
Peterborough	2,076,279	2,004,061	1,945,224	13,323	15,312	16
Ibliburton	281,749	281,598	270,854	3,124	3,285	3
fastings	2,912,185	3,100,891	3,007,568	16,697	21,487	22
Totals	7,847,766	8,089,324	7,917,920	53,695	60,325	64
Muskoka	691,621	640,280	634,046	5,961	7,079	6
Parry Sound	440,454	321,963	325,383	4,612	3,160	2
Nipissing	138,510	512,728	21,111 500,243	7,923	5,501	4
·	592,528	1	1 1			1
Totals	1,863,113	1	1,480,783	18,942	15,740	14
he Province	121,593,075	111,169,572	150,033,235	418,78 9	949,901	998

VALUE PER ACRE-FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario, in 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for nine years 1882-90.

Counties.	F	all wheat	i.	Spr	ring whe	at.	1	Barley:	
	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	'82-90
	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ 0.
Mex	15 54	13 88	17 47	12 14	11 63	13 00	11 30	10 60	13 9
entgin	18 84 20 16	12 91 14 41	17 33 17 43	13 06 14 88	15 42 13 30	13 37 12 67	12 05 11 90	12 26 11 57	14 7 14 7
orfolk	19 03	12 91	15 91	12 51	12 07	12 14	10 74	9 64	îii
orfolk aldimand	14 13	12 73	14 15	10 13	10 75	11 63	7 88	9 72	12 3
elland	16 01	13 17	14 14	10 77	9 16	11 72	8 23	9 72	12 7
Group	17 68	13 32	16 37	12 04	12 79	12 50	10 31	10 60	13 5
uron	17 14 20 72	14 76 11 93	16 87 17 42	13 79 14 88	11 72 11 54	12 39 11 73	10 44 12 70	11 18 11 53	14 2 15 0
race	20 12	11 40	17 25	13 88	10 66	12 18	13 10	9 81	14 2
Group	19 64	12 59	17 24	14 17	10 98	12 01	12 21	10 92	14 6
-		11 58	17 76	12 14	10 92	12 70	12 65	9 68	13 6
moce	17 14	15 82	18 59	12 05	12 86	13 46	11 85	11 92	14 0
Group	17 04	14 50	18 32	12 10	12 03	13 05	12 12	11 18	13.8
iddlesex	21 38	13 08	17 69	15 79	13 39	12 50	12 30	10 82	14 6
xford	21 35 22 23	15 03	17 82	16 79	14 36	13 69	13 75	12 32	16 8
rant	20 63	14 14	16 46	15 43	13 83	12 09	12 30	12 45	14 8
erth	20 25	11 85	17 40	15 89	15 15	12 93	13 96	13 42	16 2
Tellington	17 99 20 16	13 44	17 74 18 28	16 07 15 25	13 39	13 14 13 02	13 75 14 91	13 42 14 21	15 4 16 7
ufferin	17 14	12 46	17 19	13 88	10 23	12 85	12 55	10 65	13 8
Group	20 75	13 60	17 60	15 11	11 67	12 99	13 44	12 72	15 8
incoln	16 49	15 82	15 82	10 59	11 72	12 44	9 59	10 03	13 6
entworth	16 11 15 07	13 70 19 62	16 13 16 96	13 06 1 12 60	11 36	12 79 13 33	10 89 12 05	11 13 13 29	15 1
sel		16 80	18 62	13 97	14 01	14 97	11 80	12 80	15 6
ork	20 06	18 92	19 63	11 87	13 74	15 02	10 99	13 73	15 7
ntario	19 97	15 65	20 21	9 59	14 45	15 03	10 54	13 02	15 4
urhamorthumberland	20 63 19 22	13 44 11 67	18 53 18 32	9 68 9 86	13 48 9 87	14 59 12 39	8 63	12 32 10 03	14 5
rince Edward		19 89	16 40	11 78	9 31	12 05	9 79	10 69	iii
Group		16 24	17 82	10 85	13 23	14 26	10 30	12 18	14 2
ennox and Addington	17 90	16 53	16 03	9 40	11 63	12 81	8 68	10 87	12 1
rontenac	14 51	14 23	17 00	9 59	9 51	13 09	9 49	8 84	12 7
eeds and Grenville		15 91 18 12	16 83 17 55	8 86 12 14	10 13	13 73 16 22	9 14	10 16	13 7 16 4
ormont	11 30	15 82	16 89	12 60	11 01	15 69	11 30	11 22	15 1
lengarry	11 78	15 91	15 53	10 50	12 07	14 13	10 24	9 90	12 5
rescottussell	11 30 15 07	14 14	11 79 16 86	12 33 12 42	9 07 12 25	13 76	11 04	11 31 12 58	14 1 13 1
arleton	18 09	15 82	14 64	9 77	16 03	14 70	12 45	12 67	15 6
enfrew	17 90	20 86	17 47	11 23	17 27	14 65	9 49	13 77	12 9
mark	11 87	16 97	17 51	8 22	9 51	12 90	10 64	12 10	14 0
Group	15 14	16 33	16 70	10 23	12 90	14 18	9 90 11 04	10 67	13 2
ictoriasterborough	14 41 14 98	12 11 10 52	17 66 17 54	11 78 10 59	12 69 10 92	13 50 11 93	10 09	11 88	13 7
aliburton	12 81	12 64	14 39	10 01	13 92	11 49	1C 19	11 22	12 8
astings	17 90	17 95	17 67	10 68	10 66	13 54	8 94	10 74	12 5
Group	16 37	13 80	17 60	11 14	11 70	12 93	9 98	11 26	13 1
luskoka	14 13	15 47	15 57	12 51	11 98	13 38	10 04	9 15	11 7
erry Sound	11 78	13 26	14 63	10 50	11 54	14 43	10 94	9 33	12 8
ipi-sing	13 00 18 27	13 26	13 00 18 56	13 06 14 24	16 74	13 00 17 88	11 19 10 69	11 00	11 1
_	l	13 61	li .	13 35	15 63	16 62	10 66	9 91	12 7
Group	ŧ	!	17 85		1	1	1		(
he Province	18 66	13 98	17 33	11 66	12 59	13 59	/ 17 13	/ 77 36	/11

VALUE PER ACRE-OATS, RYE AND PEASE.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per aere of Cats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for nine years 1882-90.

Codnties.		Oats.			Rye.			Pease.	
	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	'82 -9
Kesex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	\$ c. 10 56 11 80 10 52 8 80 8 14 7 23	\$ c. 10 43 11 80 10 07 7 63 8 72 8 97	\$ c, 13 53 14 15 13 43 11 38 11 23 11 03	\$ c. 8 96 11 44 8 96 6 75 7 38 7 91	\$ c. 9 54 11 20 9 82 4 58 4 99 8 45	\$ c. 11 46 11 92 10 34 7 92 9 92 9 82	\$ c. 10 67 9 11 7 90 9 65 9 53 7 54	\$ c. 9 02 9 25 8 52 11 14 9 19 10 47	\$ c. 11 4 11 3 10 8 11 6 11 1 10 2
Group	9 80	9 76	12 73	7 60	6 24	8 90	9 04	9 64	11 1
furon	10 15 12 82 12 33	9 88 10 16 7 84	12 73 13 10 11 64	10 01 7 91 10 54	9 04 7 64 10 18	9 78 10 00 10 50	9 17 12 18 14 71	8 36 11 03 10 08	11 0 13 4 13 8
Group	11 95	9 29	12 52	9 93	9 21	10 18	12 78	10 24	13 3
Greyimcoe	12 21 12 45	9 09 11 22	11 38 12 10	7 22 8 27	10 33 8 96	10 17 10 60	13 15 13 02	12 37 12 03	13 1 13 1
Group	12 31	9 96	11 69	8 01	9 15	10 52	13 09	12 23	13 1
Middlesex Darkord Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	12 33 12 21 11 67 14 63 13 40 12 21 10 85	10 68 11 13 10 68 12 11 12 17 11 41 10 28	13 58 13 67 13 01 14 62 13 15 13 43 12 11	9 06 8 43 8 91 7 91 8 96 9 22 7 64	8 55 8 81 5 85 10 18 8 25 5 50 5 34	9 89 8 98 8 57 8 69 10 49 10 14 10 59	9 83 9 47 12 00 11 82 12 72 12 54 12 66	8 08 7 85 13 20 8 36 10 97 10 25 11 81	11 5 12 6 12 2 13 5 13 7 13 5 12 8
Group	12 75	11 36	13 50	8 75	7 35	9 56	11 59	9 71	13 0
incoln Ventworth Halton Peel York Intario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	8 51 10 60 11 47 12 25 13 07 12 41 10 56 10 36 10 73	9 33 8 94 11 62 12 02 12 32 12 57 10 77 9 24 9 00	11 83 13 00 12 92 13 33 14 31 13 62 12 63 10 55 9 90	6 75 7 91 7 01 8 80 10 01 7 59 7 43 6 64 7 38	8 60 7 33 10 18 7 64 10 69 8 55 8 50 6 46 7 94	9 19 10 06 9 81 12 14 10 03 10 58 9 04 7 87 8 10	9 41 11 88 11 88 12 54 12 90 10 25 10 13 12 30 13 21	9 52 9 41 11 14 9 75 11 20 10 25 9 36 11 36 10 19	10 94 12 3 13 10 12 6 13 5 12 5 11 8 10 4 10 4
Group	11 57	11 14	12 91	7 20	7 65	8 71	11 77	10 37	12 1
ennox and Addington Frontenac eeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont. Blengarry, rrescott Russell Jarleton Renfrew Lanark	9 17 9 66 9 45 10 40 11 51 9 41 10 48 12 04 11 71 11 06 11 01	9 15 8 51 8 91 8 78 8 78 8 39 8 27 8 94 9 30 11 96 8 63	10 03 10 14 11 20 12 56 12 35 11 31 10 96 11 40 12 42 11 25 10 99	7 59 7 54 7 33 11 28 9 22 7 91 7 64 11 07 9 54 9 01 8 01	7 69 8 60 9 11 10 18 8 91 9 32 10 00 10 84 12 17 8 86	8 76 9 87 10 71 13 62 12 47 10 03 10 85 12 23 10 76 11 33 11 38	11 16 10 61 10 43 14 95 13 02 10 97 10 55 11 46 13 75 13 89 12 24	11 08 8 36 8 86 6 85 5 01 6 68 6 91 8 36 12 64 15 21 12 37	11 2 10 9 11 6 13 4 12 6 11 1 10 0 12 1 13 1 12 6 13 0
Group	10 52	9 18	11 41	8 47	9 82	10 70	12 10	11 33	12 0
7ictoriaPeterborough	12 41 11 38 11 10 10 64	10 74 10 19 9 70 10 25	11 88 11 14 9 75 10 45	9 17 7 43 8 59 8 54	9 87 6 21 9 52 8 09	10 07 8 98 9 88 9 19	13 39 13 33 11 46 13 02	12 64 12 03 11 03 11 59	12 5 11 7 11 6 10 8
Group	11 46	10 37	11 08	8 24	7 96	9 22	18 16	12 01	11 6
fuskoka Parry Sound	10 93 11 64 12 08 11 30	9 15 8 30, 10 89	10 37 10 82 12 08 12 85	8 85 12 70 10 01 9 22	7 79 11 61 9 67	11 20 12 74 10 01 9 79	13 33 12 00 12 54 14 05	11 75 10 14 14 09	12 6 12 9 12 5 15 6
Group	11 02	9 40	11 12	9 73	9 38	11 39	13 32	12 76	14 1
he Province	11 52	10 20	12 36	7 99	8 09	9 58	11 88	10 63	12 4

VALUES PER ACRE-CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS AND HAY.

Table XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans and Hay and Clover in Ontario in 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for six years 1885-90.

Counties.		Corn.		Bt	ckwhe	st.		Beans.		Нау	Hay and Clover.		
	1890.	1889.	'85-90.	1890.	1889.	'85-90.	1890.	1889.	'85-90.	189J.	1889.	'85·90	
Kasex Kent	14 58	\$ c. 10 28 12 02 13 31 13 34 12 56	18 78	\$ c. 7 87 9 33 9 20 9 03 9 80	7 74	\$ c. 9 74 8 31 8 27 8 14 7 47	19 66	17 48	22 49 18 31 18 88	15 74 15 18 13 59 13 44	18 06 19 76 16 57 13 97	16 86 16 61 13 68 13 40	
Group	i	11 81 11 84	17 93 19 09	9 20 9 06		8 18 8 25	1	16 85 19 54	1			13 8 15 8	
ambton	18 73 17 87 13 12	9 56 12 95 12 95	20 20	6 67 8 60 6 02		7 68 7 78 6 95		19 64 25 34 31 68	26 94	15 11	15 97	15 7 15 5 14 1	
Group	17 81 15 25	10 57 9 84	17 63 13 93	6 80 8 04	5 53	7 44 7 13	25 70	23 20 25 34	20 52	15 11	14 37	15 0 13 3	
Group	18 61 16 60	14 89 12 47	16 00 15 04	7 87	7 50 6 45	7 08 7 10			i	1	1	13 6 13 4	
Middlesex	22 05 16 78 18 30 19 31	12 20 11 06 15 54 9 07 12 95 15 54 12 95	17 22 18 99 17 02 16 94 17 16	10 75 10 75 8 60	7 39 8 06 9 88 4 74	9 96 7 91	21 20 23 90 32 13 25 70 25 70	20 65 30 91 25 34 22 81	24 38 17 20 24 47 19 72 21 38	17 83 18 21 17 49 2 15 90 3 15 58	17 07 17 66 15 97 15 17 15 17 15 27	14 5 16 6 15 8 16 1	
Group Lineoln Wentworth	13 15	12 54 11 73 15 90	17 42	9 89	7 27	8 71	25 70	24 07	22 27	15 90	15 27	14 8	
Halton	21 87 18 30 18 30 16 26 15 77 15 77	15 54 20 98 15 23	17 31 3 17 50 3 18 42 0 15 95 2 13 77 3 14 04	8 60 10 76 6 02 9 10 9 33 9 03	6 24 6 95 7 90 11 85 8 45 8 33	5 92 7 77 7 53 9 96 9 13 8 59	22 49 7 22 49 8 32 13 6 22 23 8 23 52 0 20 82	25 34 31 68 24 07 3 22 17 3 17 30 2 21 92	19 44 3 22 80 7 24 57 7 22 59 0 18 80 2 22 60	13 91 0 14 71 7 14 07 9 14 18 5 15 18 0 12 56	1 15 37 1 15 27 7 15 77 5 16 27 8 16 77 6 15 20	13 2 14 1 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 13 14 0	
Group		14 10 18 20	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville. Dundas. Stormont Glengarry Prescott. Russell. Oarleton. Renfrew.	16 78 20 25 17 96 22 88 22 51 22 94 17 78 15 40 13 73	13 2: 18 4: 11 9: 15 70 16 8: 15 8: 11 6: 13 8: 12 7: 13 6:	3 14 87 1 18 60 1 17 53 0 18 07 4 17 88 2 17 28 3 13 47 3 14 33 4 13 37 0 14 28	11 30 10 63 13 20 12 17 3 9 63 8 8 20 11 03 9 63 7 9 93 8 9 50	5 11 02 9 52 10 10 18 7 10 23 8 88 6 10 70 1 12 13 12 56 1 10 03	9 9: 9 20 11 60 11 30 9 10 8 6: 9 6: 8 8 9 1: 8 5	23 90 5 26 34 5 32 13 6 27 65 8 25 70 2 22 45 2 23 13 4 29 50 9 25 44 4 24 80	26 36 21 79 3 34 46 3 28 50 2 26 16 3 24 09 5 28 50 3 37 00	5 24 04 9 22 99 6 26 01 1 25 24 1 24 90 7 20 57 1 22 73 7 26 13 0 25 33	4 13 36 9 12 00 1 11 93 4 10 97 8 10 57 9 11 69 7 10 73 3 10 20 2 10 57 2 11 29	6 15 50 0 16 50 3 17 17 7 18 50 7 19 10 9 15 30 3 13 90 6 13 00 7 11 60 9 14 80	7 11 7 13 6 7 16 8 6 18 6 18 6 7 15 8 7 14 8 8 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9	
Group Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	. 18 30 . 16 01 . 12 20	17 4 11 6 18 1	8 18 56 6 13 40 3 13 69	9 70 11 2: 11 0:	5 11 69 2 10 31 9 8 30	8 2 9 0 7 7	1 29 94 9 25 70 2 25 70	25 3- 19 0: 31 6:	22 93 1 16 54 8 20 0	3 11 37 8 12 90 7 9 30	7 13 2 6 13 4 0 9 7	7 11 9 7 11 8 8 11	
Group Muskoka	. 15 70 . 11 10 12 20 . 11 68	12 9 9 8	5 11 3 4 12 3 11 3	9 8 12 3 3 11 0	9 88 11 86 5	10 2 9 9 11 2	7 28 92 2 25 70 1 26 60	25 8 21 5 0	4 23 2 0 22 8 0 26 6	4 14 7: 6 11 9: 0 13 9:	1 10 90 3 12 30	8 13 8 11 13	
Group	1	į.			1	1	1	1	1	1	i i		

VALUES PER ACRE-POTATOES, CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

Table XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1889 and 1890, with the yearly average for six years 1885-90

Counties.		Potatoes.			Carrots.			Turnips.	
	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.
Kesex Kent Elgin. Norfolk Haldimand. Welland.	\$ c. 35 17 42 75 37 80 31 67 31 19 28 13	\$ c. 24 12 36 40 31 08 24 07 26 48 29 21	\$ c. 36 79 42 89 39 12 81 02 42 07 34 07	\$ c. 106 47 101 75 112 46 78 44 100 49 68 36	\$ c. 28 67 52 69 82 72 68 25 66 61 73 16	\$ c. 70 94 87 97 96 00 77 23 80 34 85 98	\$ c. 96 00 91 65 89 60 83 97 89 60 62 21	\$ c. 25 76 69 08 65 21 63 38 59 28 63 61	\$ c. 66 44 84 70 82 36 85 39 66 19 77 47
Group	35 00 35 97 52 27 50 59 46 08	28 64 25 57 46 27 46 00 41 77	37 38 38 76 50 87 51 04 48 17	95 93 104 58 120 02 106 79 111 55	63 17 65 25 85 45 63 88 74 57	83 99 88 72 108 94 91 03 99 02	85 28 79 36 115 71 109 57 112 06	61 34 45 60 72 50 68 86 70 06	81 58 71 89 96 98 97 60 96 70
Grey	70 79 58 87 64 59	46 96 50 96 49 01	59 03 55 40 57 20 40 05	114 03 115 61 114 80	83 27 101 56 93 34	102 39 100 25 101 26	105 73 117 76 108 93	72 96 94 39 79 33	94 04 96 73 94 79
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin.	42 09 40 00 48 29 57 24 58 96 53 74 61 05	26 85 33 58 34 13 26 66 51 69 37 63 53 37	40 05 40 77 43 81 47 27 52 34 49 54 58 98	110 88 112 77 142 38 124 11 115 29 122 54 98 60	72 07 91 73 76 17 60 33 63 61 88 73 84 63	90 94 104 30 119 25 109 37 88 02 108 53 94 10	87 81 107 78 113 66 109 31 104 96 103 94 101 89	54 72 63 38 58 37 57 91 77 29 58 60 86 18	84 03 100 23 102 84 93 62 99 58 92 91 88 43
Group Lincoln. Wentworth Halton Peel. York Ontario. Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	51 83 35 53 41 15 42 44 38 01 46 60 45 10 43 46 44 96 34 64	28 44 35 72 40 63 36 04 48 37 51 60 58 29 42 27 29 39	47 53 39 93 46 62 45 14 40 73 44 77 53 35 50 71 42 44 39 03	117 94 102 38 123 48 115 92 108 05 127 26 137 03 102 06 113 09 90 09	77 00 64 43 54 60 109 20 79 72 90 09 104 01 114 11 93 01 40 95	90 55 100 32 114 02 88 24 116 50 119 48 103 26 96 02 66 18	105 56 92 16 128 77 131 33 114 18 108 54 125 44 106 50 115 20 97 54	75 01 71 36 59 28 74 78 71 82 91 20 88 92 98 50 22 80	96 72 84 17 J11 78 103 41 83 89 94 13 100 37 97 99 96 33 63 05
Group. Lennox and Addington. Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville. Dundas. Stormont Glengarry Prescott Ru-sell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	42 78 38 23 37 21 45 14 73 10 48 73 49 04 72 25 54 49 56 79 57 77 55 95	43 63 51 55 29 30 30 85 32 44 21 61 20 02 43 68 41 72 63 52 86 45 63 47	45 30 48 19 39 05 49 54 58 30 48 86 47 23 59 38 44 46 55 08 64 39 56 88	118 47 114 35 60 17 97 65 126 00 78 75 78 75 94 82 96 39 97 65 122 22 131 36	91 23 84 63 61 70 87 36 42 04 81 90 56 78 69 62 85 45 84 08 83 27 101 01	105 65 81 73 70 12 88 37 84 69 62 05 63 73 80 69 91 04 85 29 78 48 98 02	118 79 68 35 67 58 91 90 72 45 97 28 134 40 83 97 105 73 97 28 85 25 96 51	84 21 51 30 51 98 77 75 57 00 57 00 51 30 66 80 109 41 85 04 88 46 91 20	98 96 62 43 67 35 83 61 68 26 73 29 99 69 89 54 104 38 82 47 74 06 82 15
Group Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings Group	i	46 42 65 43 67 75 60 88 55 46 61 28	52 18 55 41 50 16 54 05 51 60 52 43	99 76 102 69 129 78 107 10 85 37 110 24	78 61 110 84 93 09 54 87 81 63 96 73	83 38 107 25 92 49 92 00 87 57 96 87	93 98 89 60 102 40 78 59 81 41 91 43	81 54 83 90 95 99 72 96 67 49 82 73	80 83 89 34 80 91 70 78 69 66 83 47
Muskoka	56 17 64 01 62 02 77 53 64 67 49 21	74 76 71 84 84 18 76 27 44 80	59 85 68 59 62 02 77 32 66 62 48 93	78 75 55 13 63 00 63 00 68 90 110 74	106 74 63 34 68 25 89 41 83 20	72 94 75 00 63 00 70 63 72 57 97 36	96 26 72 45 76 80 102 40 88 58 108 44	94 16 84 13 51 30 81 27 75 97	75 76 76 88 76 80 73 46 75 51 94 94

VALUES PER ACRE-ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the average market value in 1889 and 1890 of all field crops and by groups as in Table XI; also the yearly average of the first group for nine years 1882-90, of the second group for six years 1885-90, and a yearly average of all crops derived from the aggregate in Table XII and corresponding acreage.

Counties.		barley, o		hay, p	uckwheat otatoes, o nd turnip	carrots	Al	l field cro	pe.
Counties.	1890.	1889.	1882-90.	1890.	1889.	1885-90.	1890.	1889.	Yearly average.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Walland	\$ c. 12 24 14 54 13 83 12 10 10 41	\$ c. 11 76 12 12 11 65 9 97 10 42 10 74	\$ c. 15 12 15 54 14 88 12 96 12 61	\$ c. 18 98 20 62 17 40 16 02 14 20	\$ c. 15 62 17 30 19 32 17 07 14 45	\$ c. 19 60 18 94 18 48 16 33 14 51	\$ c. 15 62 17 51 15 34 13 67 11 77 13 39	\$ c. 13 69 14 43 14 91 12 80 11 95 13 50	\$ c. 17 41 17 12 16 39 14 35 13 33 13 87
Welland	10 78 12 55	11 17	12 42 14 08	15 72 17 69	15 67 16 69	15 15 17 94	14 86	13 63	15 62
Lambton	11 85 14 32 14 55 13 81	11 51 10 95 9 42 10 53	14 09 14 56 13 90 14 23	16 14 22 13 19 90 19 91	16 48 20 63 18 79 18 98	17 34 22 17 20 73 20 51	13 44 17 09 16 62 16 07	13 41 14 30 12 87 13 59	15 34 17 13 16 38
Grey Sincoe		10 31 12 70	12 96 14 31	24 16 20 85	19 73 21 08	21 29 20 65	17 34 15 55	13 88 15 10	16 18 16 14
Group	13 07	11 53	13 63	22 84	20 27	20 99	16 49	14 46	16 13
Middlesex. Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo. Dufferin	14 78 14 55 14 32 15 17 13 85 14 92 12 42	11 05 11 82 12 44 11 55 12 34 12 86 10 66	14 87 15 05 14 57 15 30 14 28 15 61 13 22	19 42 24 61 27 76 24 94 28 94 26 40 24 98	18 05 20 74 21 80 18 59 24 70 21 27 21 63	19 01 23 66 23 32 22 80 28 36 26 02 21 78	16 50 18 45 19 14 18 56 19 24 18 44 16 15	13 62 15 12 15 69 13 89 16 66 15 40 14 23	16 36 18 26 17 63 17 82 19 27 18 89 15 96
Group	14 37	11 80	14 76	24 91	20 85	23 56	18 07	14 93	17 82
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	11 47 12 42 12 51 13 00 13 13 11 00 9 97 10 68 11 21	12.03 10 71 14 31 12 95 13 59 12 81 11 66 9 94 10 17	13 56 14 29 14 68 15 05 15 55 14 54 13 63 11 80 10 80	16 83 26 19 21 50 20 38 23 02 33 90 24 77 18 83 14 41	15 63 20 75 18 80 19 30 21 95 31 54 27 19 20 73 16 72	16 29 22 12 19 32 18 72 20 98 31 71 25 28 18 86 14 89	13 97 17 73 15 44 14 76 15 95 18 36 14 52 13 71 12 46	13 91 14 61 15 87 14 56 15 88 18 15 15 83 13 49 12 32	14 92 17 35 16 32 16 02 17 11 19 68 16 84 14 20 12 25
Group	11 75	12 14	13 96	22 88	22 02	21 47	15 44	15 24	16 40
Lennox and Addington. Fruntenac Loeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont. Glengarry Prescott Russell. Carleton Renfrew Lanark	9 53 9 71 9 44 10 72 11 68 9 78 10 87 11 99 11 48 11 41 10 49	10 42 8 77 9 39 9 28 9 02 8 95 8 57 9 64 11 11 13 90 9 89	11 43 11 43 12 02 13 69 13 08 11 87 11 49 12 11 13 18 12 52 12 10	13 31 15 06 14 62 15 54 13 62 13 19 14 79 16 47 17 91 14 19 14 43	16 34 16 63 17 42 17 74 18 58 18 99 17 21 18 20 19 82 16 40 17 64	14 21 13 80 15 88 19 27 18 44 19 59 18 06 17 68 19 61 14 55 16 65	11 44 12 55 12 43 13 29 12 80 11 52 12 78 13 95 14 17 12 54 12 36	12 98 12 66 13 83 13 45 14 28 14 12 12 68 13 33 14 48 14 95 13 55	12 61 12 63 14 18 16 42 15 93 15 55 14 56 14 54 15 79 13 39 14 35
Group	10 57	10 27	12 25	14 82	17 62	16 65	12 68	13 75	14 35
Victoria. Peterborough. Haliburton Hastings	12 08 11 42 10 90 11 19	11 70 10 70 10 53 11 16	13 17 12 32 10 54 11 80	20 30 19 47 13 98 16 02	24 20 20 78 14 55 16 95	21 58 16 63 15 36 15 98	14 52 14 06 12 50 13 29	14 98 13 62 12 69 13 41	15 46 13 67 13 29 13 42
Group	11 56	11 20	12 38	17 79	19 44	17 49	13 84	13 93	14 11
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	11 52 10 97 12 17 13 03	9 80 8 95	11 22 11 95 12 17 15 63	19 65 18 22 19 12 20 69	19 06 20 12 19 96	18 77 18 84 19 12 20 02	16 46 15 15 16 67 16 66	15 47 15 43 16 21	16 08 15 88 16 67 17 60
Group	11 99	11 17	13 17	19 51	19 55	19 11	16 21	15 71	16 68
The Province	12 54	11 35	13 73	19 87	19 35	19 69	15 42	14 87	16 01

FARM WAGES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1889 and 1890.

				Farm l	aboren	B.			Ī	
		Per	ear—		Per	month	in wor	king	Dom per n	
Counties.	With	board.	Wit	hout rd.	With	board.		hout ard.	with	
	1890.	1869.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1989.
	8			8	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 0	8 c.	8 a.
Essex	159	162	253		16 60		26 53		6 71	7 81
KentElgin	161 158	167 173	256 244	257 257	17 49 16 89		27 39 25 47	25 97 25 48	6 81 6 51	7 08 7 13
Norfolk	151	152	235	236	15 39		23 97	23 92	5 63	6 0
Haldimand	145	153	241	240	16 85	16 86	25 67	25 62	6 32	6 71
Welland	146	146	250	234	16 37	16 76	26 93	25 17	6 47	6 90
Group	154	160	247	249	16 68	17 19	25 94	25 45	6 40	6 98
Lambton	160	162	263	264	17 18	18 47	28 21	26 90	6 66	6 82
Huron	154	163	252	248	16 48				6 21	6 33
Bruce	153	164	256	245	16 56	17 86	27 08	26 00	5 83	6 34
Group	155	163	256	250	16 7:	17 98	27 04	26 39	6 18	6 38
Grey	158	157	253	241	16 58	16 97	26 32	25 59	5 76	6 04
Simcoe	152		263	260	16 92		26 10		5 81	6 71
Group	156	160	257	253	16 78	17 44	26 23	26 66	5 77	6 26
Middlesex	154		261	250		i	26 90		6 47	6 86
Oxford	161	161	248	249	16 42		25 06			
Brant	156	160	250		16 51		25 17			6 99
Perth	154	158	240		16 77		27 22			
Waterloo	160 153		252 251	246	16 38 15 81		26 69 25 67			6 61
Dufferin	158		255		17 39					
Group.		161	251	245	16 54	1	26 24			!
	1				Ī	1			i	
Lincoln Wortworth	149 153		245 251	257 250	17 14 16 72		26 35 26 59		6 03	
Halton	158	170	277	259						
Peel	162	170	256							
York	169	170								
Ontario	166		251				27 17 26 10			6 79
Durham	154 150		275 245				26 10 24 47			
Prince Edward	151				15 6					
Group	159	163	254	248		i	26 34	1	1	i
	155		1	i	1	1	1	1		
Frontenac	151									
Leeds and Grenville		159	243	236	16 5	0¦ 18 72	25 29			6 8
Dundas	148				17 4	7 17 19	29 69	26 11	6 72	7 00
Stormont	153									
Glengarry	151									
Russell	159									
Carleton	162	169	261	25-	17 1	7 17 67	27 83	26 33	7 00	6 96
Renfrew										
Lanark					1	1	1			
Group.	159	:			1	ı	1		1	1
Victoria	168				17 4			, -, -,	-1	
Peterborough	157			250		6 17 57 9 ₋ 18 07				
Hastings	158									
Group	1			1	1	1	1	1	ı	
	1			i	1 .	1	i		1 .	7
Muskoka Parry Sound										7 3 2
Nipissing			297		20 6		32 2		6 2	
Algoma										
Group	174	175	280	278	19 7	4 19 38	29 54	28 8		
<u>-</u>	1	1		İ	1		1	1		i
The Province	157	162	258	249	i 168	8 17 59	26 56	3 26 0	L 6 Z	6 6

PART IV.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

Returns have been received from sixty-seven loan, building and investment companies for the year 1890. The ending of the financial year varies with the different companies; it will be seen that fifty-four close their year on December 31. The head offices of twenty-seven companies are located in Toronto, of nine in London, of five in St. Thomas, of three each in Hamilton and Ottawa, of two each in Kingston, Sarnia and Stratford, while fourteen other places have one each. One new company was returned, viz.: The Stratford Building and Savings; while of five others reported for 1889, but not for 1890, three, the Arcanum Loan, the Royal Oak Building and the Workingmen's Savings of Toronto, have been absorbed by the Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association of the same city. The Oivil Service Building Society is going out of business.

The following table gives the amount of capital subscribed, and liabilities and assets of the companies whose head offices are located in the various towns and cities, for the year 1890:

Location of head office of company.	Capital subscribed.	Liabilities to stock- holders.	Liabilities to the public.	Total liabilities or assets.	Secured loan assets.	Property assets.
	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hamilton	2,523,860	2,289,156	3,308,784	5,597,940	5,210,583	387,357
Kingston	- 450,000	510,811	425,155	935,966	762,992	172,974
London	10,680,500	7,978,349	9,402,757	17,381,106	16,013,984	1,367,122
Ottawa	518,400	463,959	45,684	509,643	405,423	104,220
St. Thomas	1,822,750	1,148,368	718,089	1,866,457	1,792,275	74,182
Sarnia	898,100	1,077,969	971,411	2,049,380	2,031,835	17,545
Stratford	534,200	380,242	478,906	859,148	858,755	393
Toronto	47,634,050	24,424,231	44,377,178	68,801,409	61,229,481	7,571,928
Other places	5,610,850	4,400,467	5,816,235	10,216,702	9,805,704	410,998
Totals	70,672,710	42,673,552	65,544,199	108,217,751	98,111,032	10,106,719

The bulk of loan companies' business is transacted by those located in Toronto, the subscribed capital of its companies being over 67 per cent. of the total; while London comes next with 15 per cent. In the Toronto companies the property assets are as high as 75 per cent. of the total.

In Table 1 will be found a detailed statement showing the various items in the assets and liabilities of the sixty-seven companies reporting, as far as is consistent with a uniform tabulation. It also shows a miscellaneous summary, chiefly of business transacted during the year 1890.

The 56 limited companies have an aggregate capital of \$102,782,249, of which \$65,895,410 or 64 per cent. has been subscribed. The amount subscribed to 11

"unlimited" companies is \$4,777,300.

The amount of capital fully paid in is \$12,498,330, to which must be added stock upon which \$18,688,567 has been paid, making in all \$31,186,897, or an average of over 44 per cent. of stock subscribed. In addition there is accumulating stock, \$99,836, reserve funds of \$9,288,795, dividends unpaid \$952,907, and contingent fund \$1,145,117; or enough to swell up the average to the credit of stockholders to 60 per cent. on stock subscribed.

The public have on deposit \$17,103,403 (including a portion of interest due and accrued). The companies have now debentures outstanding amounting to \$46,090,494, of which \$7,654,504, or but one-sixth, is payable in Canada.

The amount secured by mortgage on real estate of general borrowers is \$95,007,933, of which \$3,006,109 is held under power of sale. Loans have been made to directors or other officers and shareholders of companies on real estate or stock to the extent of \$939,631. Loans on other securities bring the total loan assets up to \$98,111,032.

The total property assets amount to \$10,106,719, of which 27 per cent is in cash on

hand or in bank. The total assets or liabilities are balanced at \$108,217,751.

Coming to the miscellaneous summary we find that dividends of \$2,250,027 were declared during the year. This is equivalent to over 7 per cent. on the amount of stock paid in to the end of the year. The amount loaned was \$18,542,000, and \$20,469,955 was received from borrowers. The latter amount, however, includes interest on the larger portion of \$95,245,657 in secured loans. The debentures issued exceeded the debentures repaid by over two million dollars. This excess would provide for the payment of coupons on debentures which amounted in the year to \$2,035,921. The amount received from depositors was \$23,347,971, while those having deposits withdrew \$23,416,074 in principal and \$710,285 in interest. Compulsory proceedings were taken in 805 cases during the year, the amount involved being \$1,899,209.

The following comparative statement shows the business transacted during the several years by the companies reporting throughout. Returns have been received from sixty-six companies for both 1889 and 1890, while only fifty-four have sent in reports-

regularly for the four years 1887-90:

Schedule.		iles report- le years—	54 comp	anies repor	ting for the	years-
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	8	8	*	\$	8	8
Dividends declared in year	2,249,936	2.200,724	2,138,647	2,097,321	2,032,336	2,017,476
Loaned during year	18,534,300	21,792,325	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,536	17,160,053
Received from borrowers	20,469,531	21,328,808	19,114,906	19,941,262	18,820,162	18,987,927
Received from depositors	23,347,971	21,721,232	22,856,709	24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,071
Repaid depositors	23,416,074	21,580,790	23,028,209	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued	10,564,009	11,337,938	9,908,610	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263,884
Debentures repaid	8,523,124	7,578.661	7,974.017	6,868,817	5,123,871	4,346,294
Debentures to mature within one year	7,856,937	10,230,949	6,966,372	9,080.086	9,033,705	5,777,979
Interest paid and accrued -	İ	1			ľ	i
On debentures	2,035,921	2,015,084	1,764,534	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,621
On deposits	710,285	680,570	702,140	676,871	708,708	685,138
Cost of management	846,832	842,270	767,158	765,390	748,327	684,966
Mortgages on which compulsory pro- ceedings have been taken-	!		1		!	
Number	! 805	767	738	716	735	668
Amount	1,899,209	1,850.647	1,779,796	1,746,794	1,670,733	1,419,012
Invested and secured by mortgage	95,237,957	91,538,581	87,377,811	84,151,631	78,735,837	75,431,737
Value of property under mortgage held for sale	١.	•		2,611,812	}	!
Amount chargeable against such property		2,860,394	2,606,651	2,446,634	2,493,319	2,174,24

The dividends declated in the year by 66 companies exceeded those for 1889 by \$49,212, while the dividends of 54 companies were greater than in 1887 by \$121,171. The amount leaned by the 54 companies in 1890 was less than in 1889 by \$3,128,320, though slightly in excess of 1887 or 1888. The amount received from borrowers (principal and interest) was less than in 1889 and the average for the four years. The deposits

received and repaid were each lower than any other year named. The payments on interest account show steady increases, but the portion for deposits was less than in 1888 by \$6,568. The cost of management includes commission, agency, and all other expenses at head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers. This item did not receive material additions during 1890, but was higher by \$82,192 than in 1887. The amount invested and secured by mortgage has been steadily advancing, there being an increase in 1890 of \$3,699,376 for 66 companies, and of nearly twelve million dollars in the interval since 1887 for the 54 companies.

The following table shows the growth of assets and liabilities of the same companies

reporting for the several years:

Statement of assets and	66 compani for the	es reporting years—	54 com	panies repo	rting for the	e years-
liabilities.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	8	8	8		\$	\$
Capital subscribed	70,588,510	69,341,932	61,280,660	60,331,132	57,335,159	56,048,310
Liabilities to stockholders:	1 .		1	Ì		
Stock paid in and accumulat- ing stock	31,282,897	30,750,617	28,871,418	28,468,476	27,511,217	26,932,431
Reserve fund	9,288,795	8,709,391	8,927,162	8,369,624	7,666,384	7,241,765
Dividends declared, unpaid	952,907	984,980	893,632	929,638	899,906	885,736
Contingent fund and unap- propriated profits	1,144,995	1,105,155	832,667	801,055	773,730	774,500
Total	42,669,594	41,550,143	39,524,879	38,568,793	36,851.237	35,834,432
Liabilities to the public:						
Deposits	17,103,403		, , , , ,	16,823,175	1	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada	7,654,504	7,622,256	7,047,214	7,089,355	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere	38,435,990	36,712,825	33,291,108	31,601,564	29,078,893	26,722,070
Interest on deposits and de- bentures due and accrued	694,446	683,322	648,231	638,689	570,858	587,484
Owing to banks	268,439	214,046	217,175	171,320	114,852	155,326
Other liabilities	1,383,282	791,396	1,355,309	749,789	714,753	678,189
Total	65,540,064	62,966,810	59,452.324	57,073,892	52,948,0 95	51,177,104
Assets.			! :	I		ļ.
Secured loan assets:			į	:	ļ	i
On real estate of—			İ	I		i 1
General borrowers	95,000,233	91,500,675	87,164,087	84,046,586	77,786,343	74,907,069
Directors and officers	182,724	207,965	158,724	188,565	164,977	252,957
Shareholders and officers' stock	756,907	751,678	755,307	748,632	829,150	1,028,519
Otherwise secured	2,163,468	2,130,651	2,141,204	2,125,691	2,413,756	2,799,039
Total	98,103,332	94,590,969	90,219,322	87,109,474	81,194,226	78,987,584
Property assets:			ļ		1	· }
Municipal securities	892,101	936,271	820,251	857,174	1,078,462	1,061,151
Office premises, furniture etc.	1,052,720	1,028,646	1,049,333	1,025,157	896,501	779,843
Cash on hand and in bank	2,745,147	2,599,131	2,585,755	2,399,847	2,102,288	2,189,670
Real estate foreclosed or other- wise acquired	2,004,453	2,098,297	1,007,845	1,125,262	1,172,344	1,122,183
Other property	3,411,905	3,263,639	3,294,697	3,125,771	3,355,511	2,871,605
Total	10,106,326	9,925,984	8,757,881	8,533,211	8,605,106	8,023,952
Total assets or liabilities	108,209,658	• •	98,977,203	95,642,685	' '	87,011,536

The capital subscribed to 66 companies received an increase during the year of \$1,246,578, while the subscriptions to the 54 companies are now higher by \$5,232,350

than in 1887. In these companies the capital paid in (including accumulating stock) was supplemented by \$1,938,987, and additions aggregating \$1,685,397 were made to the reserve funds in the interval since 1887. The amount due depositors differs little from the normal. The debenture debt of the 54 companies has advanced from \$32,222,692 in 1887 to \$40,338,322 in 1890, being an increase of 25 per cent. Of this increase \$1,546,392 is held by Canadian capitalists, while most of the balance \$6,569,038 is held in Great Britain. The loan assets have increased in the period by \$11,231,738, and the property assets by \$733,929. Nearly 37 per cent. of the latter amount was in office premises.

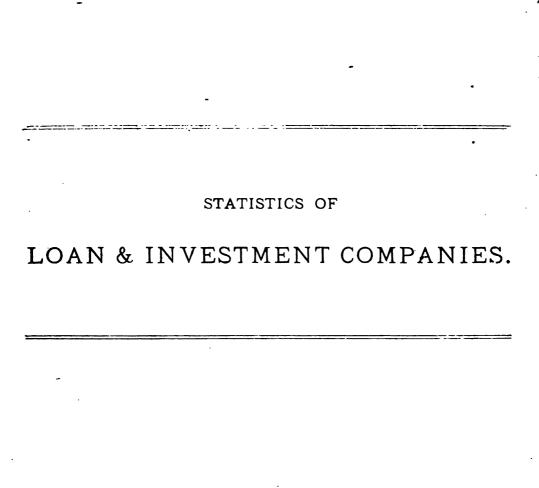
Table 11 presents a comparative statement of the amounts loaned in each of the four years 1887-90, with a yearly average for that period by the 54 companies reported. In eleven companies the loans of 1890 exceeded those of 1889, while fourteen surpassed their yearly averages for the period named. The Canada Permanent Loan, of Toronto, stands first in the amount loaned, while the Freehold Loan, Home Savings and Western Canada Loan, of the same place, each average over a million dollars yearly in loans. In nine other companies the average yearly loans exceeded half a million dollars. The twenty Toronto companies named in the table effected loans in 1890 to the extent of \$10,945,782, or an average of \$11,145,959 for the four years 1887-90. The nine London companies averaged \$2,767,453, and the three Hamilton companies \$1,043,653.

List of Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Chapter 169, Section 83, et seq., R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Name of Company.	When Organised.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For year ending—
Barrie Loan and Savings Company Hastings Loan and Savings Company Royal Loan and Savings Company Chatham Loan and Savings Company Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Landed Banking and Loan Company Frontenac Loan and Investment Society Landed Banking and Loan Company Agricultural Savings and Loan Company Canadian Savings and Loan Company Canadian Savings and Loan Company Canadian Savings and Loan Company London Loan Company of Canada Ontario Investment Association Ontario Loan and Savings Company Ornario Loan and Bavings Company Ornario Loan and Bavings Company Ornario Loan and Savings Company Crown Savings and Loan Society Metroplitan Loan and Savings Company Ortawa Building and Loan Society Ottawa Building and Loan Society Ottawa Building and Loan Society Crown Savings and Loan Company Midland Loan and Savings Company Security Loan and Savings Company Midland Loan and Savings Company Scentral Canada Loan and Savings Company Scentral Canada Loan and Savings Company Scentral Canada Loan and Savings Company Scentral Loan and Savings Company Scentral Loan and Savings Company Lan Society Lan Society Lan Society Lan Society Lan Savings Company Lan Savings Company Lan Society Lan Society Lan Savings Company	April 14, 1881. January 1876. Sept. 28, 1881. June 1, 1876. Sept. 1877. June 1877. June 1877. June 1877. June 26, 1874. May. 1877. April 15, 1881. April 15, 1881. April 15, 1881. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1883. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 15, 1884. April 18, 1884. April 18, 1875. Aug. 31, 1881. August, 1875.	N. Dyment T. S. Shenston Archibald Bes Joseph Williams David Stirton George H. Gillespie James E. O'Keilly Matthew Leggat C. V. Price William Glass James Durand R. R. Eccles Fohr W. Little Thomas Kent Wm. J. McIntosh Joseph Jeffery G. Taylor James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. F. Cowan James S. Fead W. H. W. Noel A. Snirle William Roy James B. Werritt Edward Miller Thomas R. Merritt Edward Miller Samuel Eccles E. W. Gustin G. E. Casey, M.P. Jacoge Scott James Flinchett	Robert Laidlaw J. P. C. Philips B. S. Schell S. F. Gardner Hornce Horton William Ross H. D. Cameron I. A. Studdart C. W. Cartwright Thomas Briggs James McArthur W. A. Lipsey H. W. Blinn H. E. Nelles George A. Somerville Malcolm John Kent A. T. McMahen William F. Bullen D. McMilan T. H. McMilan T. H. McMilan T. H. McMilan C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Cunningham C. R. Longias W. P. Telford John Fraser George M. Frater George Rowley A. J. Allworth W. E. Leonard D. M. Tait	Barrie Belleville Brantford Grderich Grderich Gruelph Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Hamilton Kingston London London London London London London London London London London Contawa Ortawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Ottawa Samisa	Dec. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES .- Continued.

Name of Company.	When Organieed.	President.	Madager.	Head Office.	For year ending—
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ロボントしょうけい さいとく このない まっち はってい	Robert S. Gurd William Buckingham D. B. Burritt William Smith & Co. William Kersteman, ir. R. H. Trunlinson Walter Gillespie. Appleton J. Pattison David McGes John Herbert Mason J. C. Laidlaw J. C. Laidlaw James T. Lockir Cienge S. C. lethune Hon. S. C. Wood James Mason E. H. Kertland W. Innes Mackenzie. James Mason James L. Scarth (W. Illiam Smith Cwilliam Smith Cwilliam Smith Coller and Hammond Edmund T. Lightbourn James Waten	Sarnia Stratford Stratford Stratford Stratford Invonto Toronto	June 30, 1830 Dec. 31, 1830
Keal Estate Loan Company of Canada Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company Sons of England Building, Loan and Savinga Association. Toronto Land and Loan Company Trust and Loan Company of Causda Union Lean and Savinga Company Western Canada Lean and Savinga Company Oxford Permanent Lean and Savinga Society	Jec., 1813. June 24, 1889. May 27, 1891. Oct. 1, 1851. March, 1865. March, 1865.	Robert Young Stephen B. Pollard, M.D. Ardur Harvey Charles Morrison James McGee Hon. George W. Allan	Jenjamin Morton James L. Scarth F. J. Davis W. C. Beddoms (W. W. W. Ravenhill (William B. B. Simpson, William Madean Walters's Lee. C. S. Beard	Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto Toronto	



LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE I. Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 67 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the business transacted to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of special charters; also a miscellaments summary of the business transacted during the year.

Schedule.	Ваттіе Ілови, Ваттіе.	Hastings Loan, Belleville,	Royal Loan, Brantford,	Chatham Loan, Chatham,	Haron and Bruce Loan, Goderich,	bna hqleni) Ontain() (delph.	Hamilton Provident, Hamilton.	Hamilton Homestead, Itomilton.	landed Benking, Hennilton,	Егоптепас Loan, Мівкьтов,
capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities.	2.000 8.000 8.000 8.000 8.000	250,000 250,000	500,000 500,000	1,000,000 328,600	800:000: 000:000: 000:000	500,000 500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000 323,860	#01 100,000	\$ 200,000
Liabilities to stockholders: Stock tully paid up Stock on which has been paid	117,500	191,244	492,600 3,826	125.251	120.30C	383,100	1,000,000	74,869		360,000
Accumulating stock Reserve find Dividents ford Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	8,500 4,112 1,475	15,500 5,716 2,614	80.000 17,368 8,513	000.		11,600	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	32,788	17.70 18.70 18.49 18.40	30,000
Total	131,587	215.074	101.306	132,251	168,928	196,973	1.419,361	107,657	762, 13x	240,×69
Liabilities to the public: Deposits Deb	30, 194	126,077	407,444 270,386	1,111	129,08	387,992 502,485	1,008,238 217,380	: : : : : : : :	545,246 245,767	180,025
Interest on debenius enew north accused. Interest on debeniuses due and accused. Interest on deposits due and accused.		P	3,616	·	3,542	10,883	12,930		5,304	
Other liabilities. Total	51,181	174,744	1845,989	252,621	94,083	907,159	29,051 2,370,046		906 938,738	250,301
	177,626	324,945	1,208,515	316,149	248,900	1,:44,828	3,279,964	100,172,	1,589,955	960,118
Directors and executive officers of company. Hald under power of sale. Marcholders stock. Directors and officers of company on their stock.	600°4	23,000	19,012 8,903 1,784	30,444	3, 000		116,500	1,200	18,730	* ¥ = 4
Otherwise moured	142,530	:100,376	1,241,214	337,025	200,1000	3,443	52,856 3,453,681	104,872	13,030	20,368 842,797

6,227 24,189 3,716 3,3,284	59,308	491,170	.4. 12,000	52,089 97,897 370,004 380,218	3.20	7,884	1,691	206,657	301,950	8.99	4,093	38,000	=
7,560	48.346	1,700,876	6. 37,138	258,485 293,695 1,279,823 1,328,859 1,48,545 114,545 111,100 97,926	98. 1	16,044 22,681	15,327	1,408,427	57,668 1,582,826	6.74	20. 34,813	48,730 48,730	only.
1,285	1,767	107,657		14,814 5,848 +23,002 +21,901			1,275	:104,372	104,372	8.8 8.8		4,200	‡ In county of Wentworth only.
1,336 105,973 75,000 89,000	285 795	3,789,407	27.000	621,370 800,720 1,658,482 1996,768 110,717 128,090	÷ ×.	55,440 36,352	26,734	3.271,127 125,277	2,269,953	6.51	41.	124,856 116,600	ounty of . V
7, 536 45, 215	047	1,404,132	.8. 29,102	248,962 264,342 852,842 774,424 303,982 321,564 117,695	3.25	24,482	7,418	1,344,828	183,995 1,160,833	6.29 6.29	3.		t In c
1,834 6,505	20,42	262,991	, 6. 8,797	46,415 26,904 149,478 126,717	4.13	3,840	1,326	248,900	248,900	6.50			rawals.
740 1,310 16,936 9,061	77.8.17	364,872	 8,013	48,743 48,335 48,335 1,26,996 1,000 1,000	25.4 25.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26.4 26	13 8,497	4,164	336,593	63,239	7.9	1.	21,300	Members only for dues and withdrawals.
3,091 45,733	190 08	1,290,295	7.	154,646 231,724 748,686 756,428 100,797 115,188	3.75	18,143 16,926	6,226	1,227,527	11,592	6.40	17. 46,219	22,706 19,012	aly for due
1,638 1,509 11,696 28,199	30 449	389,818	6.	72,004 69,128 161,649 129,059	5.00 4.00	2,433	2,932	347,945	347,945	6.50	11,000	33,000 23,000	Members or
88		182,768	7. 8,225	24,889 28,281 61,147 67,243	p.c. 1.00	2,301	756	182,535	643 181,892	p.c. 7.00 p.c. 7.00	5.	7,500	
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures Cash on hand. Cash in banks. Special deposit in banks Office premises. Real estate absolutely foreclosed.	Other property	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellancous. Dividends declared in year Amount	Loaned during year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest For dependence.	Interest paid and accrued	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage { In Ontario }	Morgages by instalments Morgages at staked period	ured by mortgage.	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- Number	Value of mortgaged property held for sale	Including \$378,383 of debenture stock

3,931 3,931 19,500 5,310 1,205 18,000 1,000,000 346,800 17,854 4,862 160,000 : London. Royal Brandard, 3,272,357 5,676 24,817 9,147 2,628 200,000 379,000 12,000 168 3,000,000 l'nlimited 2,655,600 2,000,000 25.55 3,814,126 1.621,168 1,847,777 1.807, London, , naod oirainO 739,173 12,442 19,489 42,794 31,307 +583,310 34,173 585,447 M7.653 Ontario Invest-ment, London. 31,500 1,725 68,500 449,785 120,876 30,403 3,415 1:nlimited 679,700 702,770 27,140 29,896 54,157 608,979 1,134,833 1,256,086 London. London Loan, COMPANIES-Continued. 2,500,000 1,302,628 438,114 1,119,865 17,440, 300,000 581,000 58,021 2,484 341,505 2,778,025 4,505,637 4,505,037 Huron and Erie Loan, London. 1,000,000 79,400 26,851 888,601 109,613 176,738 228, F.D.S 8,267 114,962 3,801 Empire Loan, London. 92x,550 3,852 10,000 27,856 40,076 1,000,000 546,727 72,061 906,951 7,157 224,210 49,539 1,533,147 2,455,410 1,010,334 2,181,661 Savings, London. AND INVESTMENT **noinimo**(685,550 6,682 180,000 Unlimited 891.296 533,037 164,786 36,500 4,166 2,915 27,400 10x,752 2,234 736 1,704,870 19,064 841,401 1,565,767 Canadian Savinga, London. 1,000,000 1 (30,200 617,300 6,613 103,000 21,606 1,646 750,195 559,840 179,870 134,860 3,683 1,482,293 1,5.10,02.0 38,938 878,721 Savings, London. Agricultural 250,000 329,295 3,746 57,655 7,624 1,975 230,000 240,000 100,195 15, 53 18 174,351 174,854 Buibling, Kingston, LOAN ointailo Interest on deberunes due and accured Owing to lanks Other liabilities interest on deposits due and accrued.... Shareholders stock
Directors and officers of exampany on their stock
Otherwise secured Directors and executive officers of company Held under power of sale TABLE I. Contingent fund and unappropriated profits Deposits
Debentures payable in Canada
Debentures payable elecabeth Reserve mud Dividends declar dand unpaid Copital Stock Limbeldins. Schedule. Stock fully poid up Stock on which has been paid Liabilities to stockholders: Total Lishilities to the public : General borrowers Secured loan sasets Capital authorised Total Total Real entate of -

300 144 15,137	16,581	381,590	10,752	44,472 71,625 271,743 279,278 2,000 2,000	5.8	6,639	2,155	341,403	342,363	6 to 9	4. 25,100	23,060
7,575 110,454 72,000 14,000	204,820	3,518,945	7. 84,000	458,585 801,467 620,966 503,929 367,870 669,483	4.18 1.18	68,661	24,565	3,302,350	1,528,622	6.83 8.83	11.	\$1,000 \$4,817
12,522	676,967	1,324,620	: :	5,002 277,030 36 790,842		13,647	12,668	161,251	485, 125		ō. 14,113	42,794
400 4,691 45,572	50,663	1,306,749	7.	200,470 344,695 763,626 763,188 88,403 108,000 58,900	85 2	9,901 21,512	6,215	1,162,033	762,909 399,124	8.8 8.50 03.00	17.	40,150
6,627 64,439 61,280 19,000 1,197 (1,350	213,893	4.719,530	9.	737,013 688,595 1,033,958 1,023,516 709,064 551,359 320,363	4.32	66,479 46,537	28,992	4,505,637	590,724 3,914,913	8.8	75,490	
1884	1,019	224,575	6,289	68,369 70,617 270,776 264,866	4.62	5,053	2,649	179,034 {	77.381	6.75	1. 2,504	221,210 8,301 27,140
1,000 2,010 86,870	88,071	2,543,481	6. 55,934	990,823 567,599 877,704 876,302 665,414 98,478	4.37	35,153 26,104	11,751	3,405,871	2,405,871	6.55	41. 40,292	238,040
1,365 788 24,073	27,821	1,732,700	7.	185,487 260,033 1,033,321 1,033,325 106,786 83,976 78,800	¥.8.	9,576 27,027	9.814	1,593,167	22,954	6.31	8. 21,024	35,60 27,40
1,774 500 500 31,551 20,000 28,000 1,686 1,686	88,287	1,628,916	13,571	133,794 226,628 622,239 687,697 196,420 196,440	구 구	15,165 24,821	10,649	1,521,221	29,337	6.39	6.	38,928 38,928
288, 783 388, 784 787 787 797 196	44,601	444.796	53. 13,730	31,703 60,735 305,839 313,973	p.c. 3.50	5,834	2,739	390,696	137,985	p.c. 5.13 p.c. 6.05	12. +13,680	57,655
Property assets: Municipal and section securities, cash value Municipal and section securities, cash value Cush on hand Cash in banks Cash in banks Office premises West estate absolutely forcefored Real estate abbountely organized Other property	Total	Grand total useds or liabilities	Dividends declared in year (Rate per cent	Loaned during year Received from horrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Indepositors Debontures resured Debontures repaid Debontures to mature within one year	Nverage rate of interest (For delasits	fnterest paid and accrued (Un debentures	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage (Lisewhere	Mortgage 8 by instalments	cured by mortgage. n mortgages in year.	Mergages on which compulsory pro- (Number)	ine of mortgaged property held for sale.

===	Security Loan, St. Catharines.	T.: ●0	300,000 275,000:	274,156,	35,000 12,255 203,255	319,584	271,564	1,632	801,269	518,091	5,479	0, 192
	Midland Loan, Port Hope.	ø;	410,000	310,000	68,000 11,025 5,736	114,761	227,369		714,674	1,035,045	126.4. 7.470.	1,072,735
	Crown Savings, Petroles.	*	1,000,000	100,350	9,000 8,798 835	147,695	100		:4,067	195,916		195 916
ued.	Central Canada Loan, Peterborough.	œ	2,000,000	300,000	192,000 24,000 21 546	1,087,546	402,938 435,750 1,044,168 13,921	58,927	1,966,150	2,207,825		2,964,330
COMPANIES.—Continued	Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan, ()wen Sound.	76	300,000	27,500	1.8.1	66,111	16,569	1,331	21,105,	86,507		209'sm
PANIE	Ottawa Building,	86	Unlimited 179,800	82,72x	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	82,784		0	01	24,990		1, \$10 82,375
NT COM	Metropolitan Loan, ()ttawa.	æ	320,000	310,560	30,000 9,318 13,617	363,527	44,823		44,823	284,416	7,295	306,1560
ESTME	Dominion Investment, Ottswa.	- •	Unlimited 18,600	14,600 . 1,101	1,919	17,648		:53	198	16,285		16,489
DINV	natario Loan, sw.nis()	60	300,000	389,236	75,000	378,643	271,038	63,084	520,313	735,131 2,548	5,24 2,25 2,26 2,26 2,26 2,26 2,26 2,26 2,26	н81,075
LOAN AN	Orangeville Building, Orangeville.	ø;	50,000 24,550	15,450	231 1,185	22,721		÷ 5	61	22,782		22,7H2
TABLE I. LO	Schedule.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised Capital subscribed	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid.	Accumulating stock Reserve fund Dividenda declaret and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Liabilities to the public: Deposits Debositures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Interest on debositures due and accrued	Owing to banks Other liabilities.	Total	Assets. Real estate of Centerla borrowers Directors and executive officers of company	Shar-holders stock Directors and officers of company on their stock	Total

Cash in banks	:	759	198	4,173	419	:	48,632	1,817	109'88	178,0
Special deposit in banks T Office premises Real setate absolutely foreclosed Real setate otherwise acquired These removered to the property of the property		11,000	1,182	16,116		4			13,650	*33.816
Total		67,880	2,011	101,790	419	70.	49,366	5,836	56,700	39,918
Grand total assets or liabilities	22,782	898,955	18,499	408,350	82,794	87,216	3,003,696	201,752	1,129,435	620,843
Miscellaneous. [Kate per cent] Dividends declared in year	: :	20,950		6.		6. 3,330	6. 48,000	6.	7. 21,525	64. 17,830
Loaned during year. Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors. Repaid depositors	2,388	98,561 151,639 264,404	1,913	50,408 56,074 50,693 35,145	6,000	39,951 5,961 37,185 20,615	741,276 586,137 312,947 278,807	47,565 30,033 36,864 25,206	180,519 186,919 346,058 357,537	135,937 162,204 325,941 318,827
Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year		132,800					787,715 501,826 313,929	190	612,012 439,019 216,027	1,741
Average rate of interest	p. c	5.00		.00		4.25	4.4.	5.00 4.50	3.97	88.
Interest paid and accrued		9,310		1,322	: :	14	56,298	2,002	21,842	1,339
Cost of management	112	5,551	86	2,126	240	431	38,226	1,285	7,138	4,217
Invested and secured by mortgage $\{$ Elsewhere $ $	22,782	797,669	16,285	288,612	80,900	86,507	2,236,725	195,916	1,054,759	569,264
Mortgages by instalments Mortgages at stated period	4,271	400,000 397,669	16,084	6,394 282,218	80,900	8,890 77,617	2,236,725	112,574 83,342	19,267 1,035,492	382,121 187,143
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage p. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year. p.	p.c. 7.00 p.c. 7.00	6.8	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50 6.73	6.35	6.69 6.50	6.40	8.50 8.50
Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number ceedings have been taken		14,000	1. 1,396				15.		6. 22,126	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale		75,000			15061				17,150	43,258 51,173
						•				

* Including \$28,729, Macrae's defalcation account. + Including \$715,489 secured on bonds, stocks and debentures.

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Schedule.	Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics', St. Thomas.	Star Loan, St. Thomas,	St. Thomas Loan, St. Thomas.	Huron and Leanbton Loan, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan, Saruia.	Hritish Mortgage, Stratford.	Stratford Building, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England, Toronto.
Capital Stock.	••	80	*	•	•••	••	••	•	•	•
Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities	625,000 625,000	Unlimited 400,000	Unlimited 158,950	270,000	500,000 400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000 [1	Unlimited 84,200	2,433,333
Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid Recerve fund	182,857	400,000	136,653 51 9,500	142,100 31,872 11.000	138,010	289,950 36,769 53,600	485,735	130,900 175,596	3,836	135,415
Dividends declaree and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	849	4,236	1,433	1,962	2,075	:	1,912	10,744	122	12,073
Total	201,766	467,236	152,407	186,934	140,085	380,322	697, t 47	376,284	3,958	162,088
Liabilities to the public: Deposits Debosits and Canada Debentures payable in Canada Interest on debentures due and accrued Interest on deposits due and accrued Owing to banks Other liabilities	128, 556	251,691	88,670	128,669	115,186	325,212	426,233 189,439 4,311 15,646	443,871 17,909 12,991	25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00	1,083,298
Total	128,566	261,691	88,679	128,977	120,186	335,782	632,629	474,771	4,135	1,107,001
Secured loan assets: Real estate of— General borrowers Director and exceutive officers of company Held under power of sale. Shareholders stock Objectors and officers of company on their stock Objectors and officers of company on their stock	307,967 2,575 10,478 1,711	664,236 4,160 6,043 6,876 1,529	215,754 11,754 1,258	294,622 8,120 8,120	253,118	590,554	1,205,951 8,848 10,635 25,828	808, 968 22, 187 19, 600	7,700	1,199,563
Total	822,731	682,844	220,072	309,510	208,618	712,460	1,318,046	861,066	7,700	1,940,963

27,261		28,126	1,269,089	8. 10,833	238,143 301,303 301,303 52,560 33,093 225,690	4.30	46,876		1,240,963	15,150 1,225,813	6.80	1,975	45,000
157	236	393	8,093	7.	7,700			118	7,700	7,700			
			851,055	21,020	157,449 173,778 556,204 514,312	4	17,909	4,734	850,755	850,755	6.25	31,200	19,600 19,600
1,000 b,330 8,000		14,330	1,333,276	8. 36,624	203,750 227,035 589,608 612,082 85,060 99,814 96,937	4.13 3.88	8,196 16,717	5,473	1,220,434	1,220,434	6.30	10,275	10,700
3,215		3,215	716,104	7.	142,677 162,056 406,916 396,238	4.60	13,909	4,432	590,554	590,554	6.60		
6,763		6,753	260,271	6,427	120, 293 33, 433 292, 826 256, 560 5, 000	5.00 4.26	3,451	1,561	253,118	189,878 63,240	6.67		
9,273	103	12,401	315,911	6.	66,314 60,318 154,747 132,032	4.25	4,890	1,882	294,622	294,522	6.50	4,200	
11,874		11,414	241,086	7.	15,957 57,463 116,719 129,739	4.25	3,605	2,114	227,508	178,016	6.50	5,588	10,800
1,477	14,760	36,083	718,927	7. 28,000	42,942 101,910 379,501 380,953	4.00	9,558	3,991	674,439	385,330 289,109	6.25	15. 12,752	6,043
1,986	2,546	7,531	330,262	6.	30,124 45,953 253,482 255,500	p.c. 4.25	5,269	2,125	321,020	229, 495 91, 525	p.c. 6.25 p.c. 6.50	3,228	15,000
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures Cash on hand Cash in banks. Special deposit in banks.	Real estate absolutely foreclosed Real estate otherwise acquired Other property	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Missellaneous. Rate per cent Dividends declared in year	Loaned during year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest For debeatures. p.c.	Interest paid and accrued(On debentures	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage Hisewhere	Mortgages by instalments Mortgages at stated period	Average inrerest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number ceedings have been taken (Amount	Value of mortgaged property held for sale Amount chargeable against such property

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES-Continued.

Home Savings, Toronto.	**	,500 2,000,000 500 1,500,000	841,000 476,100 150,000	628,918 115,000 65,855 5,250 56,546 28,100	418 298,350	786,418 1,659,266 712,063 461,996 64,014	371 63,251	1,73		581 1,690 581 8,142	**968,993	
Freehold Loan, Toronto.	••	3,221,500		:	2,068,418	ર્બ	<u>:</u> :	4,039,862	6,319,827	204,541		
Гагтетв' Loan, Тотопсо.	*	1,057,250	500,000 111,430	128,514	761,344	443.415 210,241 419,799 14,454	20,000	1,137,909	1,799,944	72,370		
Dovercourt Land, Toronto.	•	500,000	(13,650	25,000 2,228 11,063	101,941	3,500	21,080	24,593	79,120		17	
City and County Loan, Toronto.	•	31,600	1,750 8,935	514	11,499				10,929			į
Canada Permanent, Toronco.	••	5,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000	1,435,000 150,203 115,156	4,300,359	982,058 517,902 85,862,308	10,400	7.568,607	10,865,665	484,375 37,290		9 104 786 11 940 908
Credit, Credit, Toronto.	66	2,000,000		199,200	889,023	36,690 1,475,128	5,761	1,527,927	2,171,490		23,276	0 104 788
Ganadian Homestead, Toronto.	••	1,000,000	60,707	12,999	73,706	506		506	68,375		154	A9 K90
Building and Loan, Toronto.	••	750,000	<i>'</i> :	108,000 22,500 46,264	926,764	235,483 133,838 521,358	1,032	891,711	1,470,623	13,116		1 483 780
British Canadian, Toronto.	•	5,000,000 1,620,000	322,608	82,000 11,291 8,049	423,948	10,340 153,176 1,233,903 15,543	3,181	1,416,143	1,711,944	80,101 1,200	1,000	1.794.245
Schedule.	Capital Stock	Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid	Reserve fund Prividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Diabilities to the public peposits Debostures payable in Canada Debostures payable elsewhere	preference on deposits due and accrued Owning to banks Other liabilities	. Total	Real estate of— General bornwers	Held under power of sale Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of company on their stock		Total

23,244 21,678 5.28 16,003 75,000 5.000 5	Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value. Office furniture and fixtures.	3,615		125		224,061			329	2,365	45,815
15,059 1,315 22,184 23,1736 2,8,383 222,184 520,661 11,499 126,596 13,994 2,224 50,424	Cash on hand Cash in band Special deposit in banks	2,241	1,735 21,678	:	203 162,062	362 175,092	16 519	1,594 3,976	936 14,425	23,330 174,915	19,439 57,562
15,696 1,315 15,696 1,315 1,1166 1,4994 2,224 59,424 1,4994 1,49	Office premises Real estate absolutely foreclosed		80,000 *201,782		40,000 19,919	120,000				48,853 87,469	15,850
1,840,091 1,818,475 73,912 2,416,950 11,499 126,536 1,899,233 6,108,280 2	Other property	15,059	1,315			1,156		26,925 14,904	2,224	39,260 50,424	
1,840,091 1,818,475 73,972 2,416,950 11,818,966 111,499 126,536 1,899,233 6,108,280 2,361 4,500 1,818,130 1,818,	Total	45,846	334,736	5,383	222,184	520,661	920	47,399	17,914	463,331	140,666
nunt	(Frand total assets or linbilities	1,840,091	1.818,475	73,9:2	2,416,950	11,868,966	11,499	126,536	1,899,253	6,108,280	2,023,367
1,000, 12,000, 16,825 211,297 2,115,005 3,206 3,206 414,611 1,198,415 1,199,415 1,198,415 1,198,415 1,199,415 1,198,415 1,199,415,415 1,199,41	, :	7.	6.		7.	12. 300,000	6.	7,456	7. 42,800		10,500
debentures. p. c. 4.54 4.58 4.40 4.18 5.00 4.38 4.00 4.38 deposits. p. c. 4.43 3.31 5.00 4.40 3.90 5.00 28,663 137,311 deposits. 4.44 7.7838 1,706 24,054 82,485 274 2,665 10,588 49,282 ntario. 1,537,116 1,329,133 468,375 1,752,833 9,788,874 10,929 79,120 1,872,314 4,530,417 where. 254,929 141,490 7,663 1,761,833 1,511,166 7,986 79,120 1,846,332 4,760,940 mortgage. p.c. 6.46 6.86 6.00 6.00 6.99 7,00 6.94 7,00 6.68 mort p.c. 6.46 6.86 6.00 6.75 7,02 7,00 6.94 7,00 6.68 mort 16,872 12,986 25,346 256,759 7,00 6.94 7,00 6.75 7,00 mort		274,871 308,464 164,968 107,280 142,339	285,400 257,395 634,891 630,412 102,123 60,510 101,445		211, 297 402, 609 188, 795 158, 795 188, 890	2,115,065 2,355,496 345,523 881,809 847,071 402,165 773,509	3,206	1,900	440,425 414,611 482,382 455,472 190,100 5,347 60,070	ਜੱਜੰ	1,464,299 1,547,814 4,061,038 4,128,894
debenturea. 63,045 29,079 73,766 232,254 50 29,655 19,693 137,311 deposite. 14,504 18,185 1,706 24,054 82,485 274 2,665 10,588 49,282 31,637,115 1,329,113 7,643 14,490 14,490 14,697 1,511,166 1,0929 79,120 1,872,314 1,083,951 1,010,731 1,396,980 68,875 1,951,683,702 7,096 6.94 7,00 6.94 1,010,731 1,396,980 6.76 6.76 6.76 6.70 6.90 7,00 289,761 13,862 16,73,870 294,541 72,870 294,541			4 58 3.31	:	4.40	81.18 3.90		5.00	5.9 4.25	4.4 8.38	4.00
ntario 14,504 18,185 1,706 24,054 82,485 274 2,665 10,588 49,282 ntario 1,537,116 1,339,133 1,683,715 1,752,833 1,788,874 10,929 79,120 1,872,314 4,530,417 where 254,929 141,490 1,762,833 1,511,166 7,986 79,120 25,982 853,428 nortgage 1,010,731 1,396,980 68,375 1,951,683 1,663,702 7,986 7,912 25,982 4,760,940 nober 8 7 6 6 70 6 99 7,00 6,68 86,75 7,15 6,76 6,78 7,02 7,00 6,68 6,75 7,02 7,00 6,78 7,15 6,78 6,78 1,346,375 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 16,32 <t< td=""><td>00 (Ou</td><td>63,045</td><td>29,079</td><td></td><td>73,766</td><td>232,254 42,954</td><td></td><td>98</td><td>28,663</td><td>137,311</td><td>66,881</td></t<>	00 (Ou	63,045	29,079		73,766	232,254 42,954		98	28,663	137,311	66,881
nutario 1,537,116 1,329,133 ‡68,375 1,762,833 9,788,874 10,929 79,120 } 1,872,314 4,530,417 where 254,929 141,490 219,808 9,736,338 2,943 79,120 25,982 853,428 1,010,731 1,396,980 68,375 1,951,882 1,563,702 7,986 1,846,332 4,760,940 r mortgage p. c. 6.46 6.86 6.00 6.70 6.90 6.94 7.00 6.68 ages in yea. 6.93 6.75 6.00 6.75 7.02 7.00 6.75 7.15 out 16,572 256,769 8.43 16,332 16,332 16,332 16,533 alges in yea. b. c. 6.46 6.00 6.75 7.02 7.00 6.75 7.15 out 16,572 7.02 7.00 8.75 16,382 16,382 16,382 out 16,572 7.00 6.94 7.00 7.05 7.07 7.05 16,382	Cost of management	14,504	13,185	1,706	24,054	82,485	274	2,665	10,588	49,282	16,375
781,314 73,643 68,375 219,808 9,736,338 2,943 79,120 25,982 4,760,940 1,010,731 1,396,980 68,375 1,951,683,702 7,986 7,120 25,982 4,760,940 ages in yea. p. c. 6,46 6.86 6.00 7.00 6.30 6.94 7.00 6.88 nont 8 7. 34. 139. 16.43 4.3 nont 16,572 12,986 59,346 256,759 16.38 16.38 16.38 83,750 83,750 80,101 234,575 234,575 72,370 229,561	:	1,537,116 254,929	-,	:	1,752,833	9,788,874 1,511,166	10,929	79,120	1,872,314	(4,530,417	910,566
Ages in year, p. c. 6.46 6.86 6.00 7.00 6.90 6.94 7.00 6.70 6.70 6.70 6.70 6.70 6.70 6.70	Mortgages by instalments.	781,314 1,010,731	73,643 1,396,980	•	219,808 1,951,682	9,736,338		79,120	25,982 1,846,332	853,428 4,760,940	234,627 675,939
nober 8. 7. 34. 139. 16. ount 16,872 12,986 59,346 255,759 13,862 83,750 546,150 80,000 83,750 434,375 72,370	A vorage interest on total amount secured by mortgage.		6.86		7.00	6.90.7	6.94		7.00	6.68	8.8 8.8
83,750 80,101 434,375 72,370	Authority on which compulsory pro- (Number		7. 12,986		34. 59,346	139. 255,759		: :	16. 13,862	43.	1.
		83,750 80,101			: :1	546,150 434,375			80,000	289,761 294,541	2,300

598,500 929 112,000 20,943 10,437 900,000 742,809 419,508 158,000 4,867 2,363 71,904 592,611 1,252,175 1,830,434 Peoples' Loan, Toronto. 500,000 466,800 58,000 256,292 70,952 260,302 213,338 29,835 11,000 11,000 12,513 522,805 1.880 1187,511 5,596 249,256 Industrial, Toronto. Ontario 3,650,000 292,000 35,283 6,269 1,189 730,000 2,684,298 30,939 25,439 8,548,611 3,521,983 1,063,552 2,715,237 Toronto. North of Scotland, 2,433,333 82,733 17,810 \$39,318 26,454 10,740 186,667 628,529 116,985 - Continued **1,761,479 28,951 8,967 2,187,083 2,304,068 1,835,591 Canadian, Toronto. North British 2,000,000 AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES 340,000 102,000 13,076 455,076 5,472 88 597 561 1,140,516 1,548,175 1,543,841 Investment, Toronto. 1.031 IsnoitsN 2,500,000 449,114 1,797,298 17,433 500,000 130,000 17,500 647,500 1,821 2,690,270 187.714 2,427,984 2,265,(161 Toronto. oirata() London and 5,000,000 70,000 *3,328,876 23,859 3,969,364 360,000 28,000 23,601 250,079 13,077 50,963 17,133 3,706,208 3,490,831 111,601 Toronto. London and Canadian, 5,000,000 545,707 545,000 27,285 38,232 181,605 503,235 3,664 865,196 1,001,272 13,537 1,014,400 1,156,224 Toronto. Land Security, 1,000,000 626,300 1,129 123,000 21,972 4,141 776,542 61,605 225,931 814,769 17,316 4,071 1,834,131 8,7 90 90 90 90 90 90 1,850,231 1,124,842 Imperial Loan, Toronto. LOAN Deposits
Debentures payable in Canada
Debentures payable elsewhere
Interest on debentures due and accrued Shareholders stock
Directors and officers of company on their stock
Otherwise secured Owing to banks
Other liabilities Held under power of sale Interest on deposits due and accrued...... : TABLE I. General Dorrowers

Directors and executive officers of company Accumulating stock
Reserve fund
Covidends declared and unpaid
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits. Capital Stock. Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid. Lial. dittex. Schoolule. Axxets. Total Liabilities to the public: Total General borrowers .. Secured loan assets:
Real estate of— Total Capital authorised Capital subscribed j

1,263	2,415	4,986	1,335,420	7.	161,824 239,446 695,130 761,603 37,167 9,500 13,900	5.23 4.38	7,495	8,002	1,323,379	22,092 1,301,287	6.19	22. 62,206	75,550
19,875	+513,850	533,851	783,107	7. 21,995	59,575 112,556 25,617 28,808	2.00	15,965	5,244	243,173	243,173	6.25	1.	26,439 75,550 26,439 71,204
3,990	63,136	230,178	3,778,789	10. 69,350	456,892 358,548 789,461 762,461 545,514	4.13	108,566	48,644	3,547,422	3,547,422	6.80	17. 25,280	1
52,799	++50,382 42,942	158,061	2,462,119	6.	460,375 489,286 59,368 37,807 110,571 118,795 141,126	4.84	88,722 1,018	18,612	1,251,888	2,301,902	6.75	9. 18,314	50 ₹
12,583	38,803	51,751	1,595,592	6. 25,500	218,440 289,179 103,363 70,542 180,281	4.50	51,009	14,217	1,179,583	1,543,175	6.80	8. 27,150	250,079 138,653 25,00,079 137,714 1
24,029	1,128	85,177	2,913,161	34,918	316,063 470,843 339,196 320,720 544,807	4.58	99,621	34,910	2,827,984	2,827,984	6.63	42. 66,013	138,653
49,622	120,000 119,282 46,436	633,068	4,602,432	8. 56,000	687,259 687,259 649,999 719,026 839,034	4.28	151,566	38,635	3,956,287	3,956,287	6.38 6.50	53. 105,411	250,079 250,079
35,112	+971,499	1,006,611	2,021,420	10. 53,613	290,735 383,519 181,621 218,894 396,900 363,700	5.38	28,302 12,610	20,101	1,069,809	340,196 729,613	÷ 7.00	3.	15,890
19,800		51,153	1,901,384	7.	351,599 341,461 201,805 234,874 96,885 32,859	p.c. 4.60 p.c. 4.10	67,629 4,071	17,132	1,465,575 376,156	23,625 1,818,106	p.c. 6.80	30,200	1-1-
Cash in banks Special demosit in banks	Office premises Real estate absolutely foreclosed Real estate otherwise acquired Other property	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellancous. { Rate per cent Dividends declared in year	Loaned during year. Received from borrowere (principal and interest). Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest [For deposits	Interest paid and accrued(On debontures	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage (Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalments. Mortgages at stated period.	Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number ceedings have been taken (Amount	Value of mortgaged property held for sale Amount chargeable against such property.

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TABLE
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Schedule.	Real Estate Loan, Toronto.	Scottish Ontario Sand Manitaba, Trononto.	Sons of England Building, Toronto.	Toronto Land, Toronto.	Trust and Loan, Toronto.	Union Loan, Toronto,	Western Canada Loan, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan, Woodstock.	Totals of 67 companies.
. Capital Stock.	••	90	••	•	60	60	••	•	••
Capital authorised	2,000,000	2, 433,333 11,216,667	Unlimited 63,600	1,000,000	7,300,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	Unlimited. 242,450	102,782,249 70,672,710
Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid.	401,050	608,333	4,281	75,884	1,581,667	599,680 78,290	1,000,000	230,650 1,763	12,498,338 18,088,567
Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	189	58,400 6,171 *246,059	75	1,015	761,817	235,000 26,807 16,920	750,000 75,000 115,933	19,000 7,951 5,024	9,288,795 952,907 1,145,117
Total	468,072	918,963	4,356	86,937	2,428,196	956,697	2,410,933	264,288	42,673,552
Liabilities to the public: Deposits Deposits Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Interest on debentures due and accrued Owing to banks Other liabilities	313	12,167 352,207 } 2,433		1,053	4,312,068	414,091 140,767 738,343	1,105,444 585,000 2,705,748 37,751 22,000	88,784	17,103,403 7,654,504 38,435,990 397,599 296,847 269,094 1,886,762
Total	313	376,806	:	65,698	4,460,067	1,288,201	4,456,328	92,859	65,544,199
Secured loan assets: Real estate of General Perrowers Trigonomy and exemptive officers of communications	178,324	174,151	3,600	105,714	5,547,958	2,008,537	6,374,299	329,023	92,001,82
	17,727	59,649			73,871	85,078 8,572	284,345 13,193	5,472 12,174	3,006,109 609,797
Otherwise secured.	197,326	19,432	8,600	105,714	3,536	1,000	1,526	834	2,163,468

892.101	24,424	2,002,622 640,697	1,028, 296	1,103,841	10,106,719	108,217,751	7.21	18,542,000 20,469,955 23,347,971 23,416,074 10,564,009 8,523,124	7,856,937		2,036,921 710,285	846,950	95,245,657	28, 285, 503 66, 960, 154		805 1,899,209	3,199,119	
	276	652	7,762	1,159	10,145	367,147	64 15,099	. ::		4.50	4,006	1,809	334,494	11,990	6.75		5,500	From 44 to 5 p.c.
	2,441		118,539	16,777	223,898	6,897,261	10 152,015	1,105,056 1,316,440 463,097 564,566 434,739 276,604	2	3.85	133,637	53,513	5,041,438 1,614,206	6,658,644	6.90	61 190,297	300,000 284,345	++
	1,226	33,605 45,000	61,223	268	141,711	2,244,898	8 53,654	5%0,242 515,254 495,899 523,381 216,122 56,798	48,770	38	35,787 15,317	15,273	2,093,615	893,615	6.75	21 48,950	85,078 85,078	75,940 Conso
	1,073	128,136 239,533	63,442	+759,219	1,263,403	6,888,263	6 94,900	1,080,875 943,708	586,117	99 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	199,353	64,480	2,751,140 2,870,184	5,621,324	6.55	34,812	61,350	+ Including \$295,346 Dominion securities and \$275,940 Consols.
		687		45,992 490	46,921	152,635	7 5,272	15,259 25,137 649 1,543	: :	2.00	19	1,787	105,714	105,714	7.00			ominion sec
		126			126	4,356		2,741				88	3,600	3,600	5.50 5.50			\$295,346 D
	180 595	39,084		945,044	1,042,537	1,295,769	1 6.083		62,293	++	20,015	6,194	130,995	233,800	8.8 8.8	5,074	72,588 59,649	Including
	150	8,728 5,000	166,282	94,787	271,060	468,385		170,748 104,075 27	9.00			3,570	59,003 137,048	196,051	p.c. 6.10 p.c. 6.50	1 900	18,660	
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value	Office furniture and fixtures.	Caah in banks Special deposit in banks	Office premises Real estate absolutely foreclosed	Real estate otherwise acquired Other property	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellaneous. Rate per cent Rate per cent Amount	Loaned during year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures issued		Average rate of interest For deposits	Interest paid and accrued On debentures	Cost of Management	Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsowhere	Mortgages by instalments Mortgages at stated period	Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.	Morgages on which compulsory pro- f Number ceedings have been taken Amount	Value of mortgaged property held for sale	* Including \$240,507 paid in anticipation of calls.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE II. Comparative statement showing the amount loaned in each year, with a yearly average for the four years 1887-90, by the 54 Companies that have reported for the full period.

Companies.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	Average 1887-90.
		8			
Toronto : Bristol and West of England		, , ,	229,481	258,202	239,962
Building and Loan	285,400		289,973 237,547	263,431 294,325	292,471
Building and Loan Canada Landed Credit	211,297	252,550	237,547	294,325	248,930
Canada Permanent Loan *Dovercourt Land and Building	2,115,055	2,276,984	2,122,103	1,416,069	1,982.553
Farmers' Loan	440,425	391,567	308,119	368,263	377,093
Freehold Loan	1,122,186 1,464,299	1,459,559	823,144	1,289,036	1,173,481 1,115,248
Home Savings Imperial Loan		1,586,866 453,068	1,387,119 469,764	1,222,707 661,421	483,963
Land Security	290,735	619,854	476,965	354,049	435,401
London and Čanadian Loan National Investment Association	627,732 218,440	608,605 316,076	605,581 299,236	774,782 274,303	654,175 277,014
North of Scotland Mortgage	456,892	841.811	486,653	481.203	566,640
Ontario Industrial Loan	59,575	174,431 297,205	108.974	75,948	104,732
Peoples Loan	161,824 170,748	297,205 72,894	242,067 20,504	248,628	237,431 67,907
Real Estate Loan Toronto Land and Loan	15,259		9.528	7,484 42,107	32,897
Trust and Loan	1,080,875	776,601	917,430	641,985	854,223
Union Loan Western Canada Loan	530,242 1,105,056	672,855 1,224,811	435,998 1,303,682	429,371 1,105,339	517,116 1,184,722
London	1,100,000	1,224,011	1,505,052	1,100,000	1,102,122
Agricultural Savings	133,798	301,479	216,853	303,557	238,922
Canadian Savings Dominion Savings	185,487 990,823	242,036! 276,468	190,843 391,896	300,418 458,215	229,696 529,350
Empire Loan	68,369		53,814		6 8,250
Empire Loan Huron and Erie Loan	737,013	937,176	736,594	540.713	737,874
London Loan †Ontario Investment Association	200,470 5,002		200,805 42,496	218,814	227,654 116,486
			619,880	412,346 618,381	571,293
Ontario Loan	44, 472	52,106	23,670	71,466	47,928
St. Thomas: Elgin Loan	30,124	123,682	19,701	68,283	60,447
Southern Loan	42,942	101,977	83,532	94,062	80,628
Southern Loan Southwestern Farmers' Loan	15,957	56,219	36,767		39,395
Star Loan Hamilton:	65,314	46,299	44,924	65,543	55,520
Hamilton Provident and Loan	621,370		751,309		703,265
Hamilton Homestead Loan	14,814		17,032	23,584	16,537
Landed Banking and Loan	258,147	371,083	341,688	324, 486	323,851
Frontenac Loan	52,039	70,080	70,772	56,076	62,242
Ontario Building	31,703	64,173	135,367	138,130	92,343
Huron and Lambton Loan	142,677	156,072	94,386	131,657	131,198
Lambton Loan	203,750		212,760	265,744	224,043
Other places:	70.004	96 140	40,571	71,312	52,507
Hastings Loan Belleville. Royal Loan Brantford.	72,004 154,666	26,140 203,467	214,873	200,638	193,411
Chatham Loan	48,743	91,627	47,544	74,257	66,293
Huron and Bruce	46,415	29,854	34,024	57.054	41,837
Guelph and Ontario Guelph. Orangeville Building Orangeville.	248,962 $2,388$		316,010 6,477	337,054 705	297,402 2,416
Ontario Loan Oshawa	98,561	102,045	88,895.	114,518	101,005
Metropolitan Loan Ottawa. Central Canada Peterborough	50,408		57,777	34,364	47,402
Crown Savings Petrolea.	741,276 $47,565$	1,684,371 51,606	713,401 24,231	317,401 18,005	864,112 35,352
Midland Loan	180,519	202,514	153,444	171.591	177,017
Security Loan	135,937 157,449	$\begin{array}{c} 134,761 \\ 223,988 \end{array}$	149,603 127,811	190,876 2 53,495	152,794
Oxford Permanent Woodstock,	29,497		14,938		190,686 40,626
•	ĺ		•		
Total for 54 Companies	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,536	17.160,053	17,965,741
	'	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	

^{*} No loans stated in returns, but mortgages are given for balances due on lands purchased. + In liquidation.

PART V.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Section 7 of Chapter 12, 53 Victoria, Statutes of the Province of Ontario, being an Act respecting certain statistical returns, provides as follows:

- 1. Every clerk with whom instruments are required to be registered under the provisions of the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property shall on or before the 15th day of January in each year transmit to the Minister of Agriculture returns which shall set out:
 - (a) The number of chattel mortgages and renewals, the number of discharges and the number of assignments for the benefit of creditors on record and undischarged in the office of such clerk on the first day of January, in the year preceding that in which the return is made.
 - (b) The number of chattel mortgages and renewals, the number of discharges and the number of assignments for the benefit of creditors registered in such office during the year following said 1st day of January, and
 - (c) The number of chattel mortgages and renewals, the number of discharges and the number of assignments for the benefit of creditors on record and undischarged in said office on the 31st day of December in said year.
 - 2. The returns shall not include instruments which have lapsed by reason of non-renewal.
- 3. The chattel mortgages and renewals and discharges and assignments for the benefit of creditors in the said returns shall be classified according to the several occupations or callings of the vendors or mortgagors or assignors, as stated in the instruments, and shall show the aggregate sums purporting to be secured thereby respectively.
- 4. The returns shall, where practicable, distinguish mortgages to secure future indersations or future advances from mortgages to secure an existing debt or present advance.

In accordance with the foregoing statute, schedules were prepared and transmitted to the County Court Clerks. Returns have been received from them all, but very few were complete as to the discharges and assignments. The chattel mortgages and renewals have been tabulated by counties and by occupations, showing the total number and amount on record and undischarged at the beginning and end of the year 1890. The actual amount unpaid must be less in each case by the sums paid on the loans during the balance of the year following the registration of the instruments. This is partially off-set by unpaid mortgages which have lapsed by reason of non-renewal. The amount of these is not determinable, but must necessarily be small. The difference, however, between the amounts on record at the beginning and end of the year practically shows the increase during the year. It must be borne in mind that the statement refers to chattel mortgages only. In Part IV we found that the regular loan companies hold \$95,245,657 secured by mortgages on real estate, only a small fraction of which is loaned outside of Ontario. There are also a considerable number of real estate mortgages held by private individuals.

It is the chattel mortgage which indicates hard times, because it is the borrower's last resort, while in the many of real estate mortgages we may see signs of prosperity.

There is a want of uniformity in giving the occupation of the mortgagor by persons preparing the instruments. Farmers making small loans were put down as laborers in the county of Kent, but this was rectified during the year on suggestion of the clerk, as shown in Table II. There is nothing to indicate whether a carpenter, for instance, is an employer or employé. In one county we may have builders, while in others similar men are

termed carpenters. Lumbermen in Simcoe are evidently entered as manufacturers, for not a single lumberman appears on the schedule from that county, while on December 31, there were 45 manufacturers on record to the amount of \$130,808. It has not been considered advisable, therefore, to present all the occupations in detail by counties, but a few of the leading ones have been singled out and so tabulated. Farmers forming the largest class of the community appear oftener than any other class in every county, with exception of Carleton, which embraces Ottawa, the seat of the Federal Government, with its numerous clerical staff. In this county mortgages against clerks were most numerous, there being on record on December 31, 136 for \$50,259, out of 210 for \$72,979 in the province.

The following summary table shows by groups of counties the chattel mortgages

registered against farmers and all classes:

	Cl	nattel mortg January	gages on 1, 1890.		Cl	nattel morte Decembe		
Districts.	Fa	rmers.	All	classes.	Fa	rmers.	All	clasres.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amourt.
		8		\$		*		8
Lake Erie	1,108	261,788	2,087	696,471	1,642	438,166	2,581	923,602
Lake Huron	1,097	269,245	1,503	414,642	1,429	397,627	1,872	618,978
Georgian Bay	1,474	283,348	1,932	569,414	1,481	357,255	1,919	694,746
West Midland	1,250	464,283	2,324	1,095,364	1,434	528,131	2,463	1,201,424
Lake Ontario	1,564	732,676	4,084	2,539,027	1,666	729,368	4,306	2,280,734
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	1,090	273,182	2,218	1,120,059	1,376	352,903	2,475	1,067,231
East Midland	992	313,196	1,470	679,519	1,123	355,005	1,576	736, 420
Northern Districts	302	49,840	596	377,372	378	59,836	667	1,426,308
The Province	8,877	2,647,558	16,214	7,491,908	10,529	3,218,291	17,859	8,949,443

The groups are the same as the districts into which the Province was divided for agricultural purposes in Parts I, II and III, as follows:

LAKE ERIE.--Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland. LAKE HURON.--Lambton, Huron and Bruce.

GEORGIAN BAY. - Grey and Simcoe.

L

WEST MIDLAND, —Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo and Dufferin.
LAKE ONTARIO.—Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville, Dunds, Stormont and Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, Carleton, Renfrew and Lanark.

East Midland.—Victoria, Peterborough, Haliburton and Hastings.

Northern Districts.—Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and

Rainy River.

It will be seen that the total amount outstanding in chattel mortgages on December 31 was \$8,949,443, of which \$3,218,291 was held against farmers. Both the largest number and amount are to be found in the Lake Ontario districts. In this group are situate the cities of St. Catharines Hamilton and Toronto. There was an increase of 1,645 in the total number of mortgages during the year. Those designated farmers increased by 1,652, leaving a net decrease of 7 for all other classes. The amount against farmers increased by \$570,733, and all classes by \$1,457,535. chiefly in the Northern Districts, show an increase of \$1,159,873.

The average mortgage on the farmer, who borrowed on his chattels, was \$298 on January 1, and \$306 on December 31, as compared with \$660 and \$782 respectively for all other occupations.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-ALL OCCUPATIONS.

Table I. Showing by County Municipalities of Outario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January and December 31, 1890.

	Chat	tel mortga January			Chat	tel mortga December		
Counties.		secure ing debt.		or future orsation.		secure ing debt.		or future lorsation.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
*Algoma and Nipissing	303	8 180,574	4	\$ 1,973	317	8 727,398	8	\$ 414,786
Brant.	134		*	1,5,0	404	170,872	ł	,
Bruce	802	210,564	3	6,535	877	286,698	ı	l ''
Carleton	625	439,555		5,596	587	362,310	9	- ,
Dufferin	187	58,269	Í	3,440	194	65,330		i
Elgin .	411	155,093		5,769	387			8,88
Essex	117		1	10,623	540	1	01	
_	92	50,613		10,023		168,639		• • • • • • •
Frontenac.		47,987	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	341	126,729		
Grey	1,218	268,873	1	•••••	1,130 196	314,759	• • • •	
Haldimand	160	49,946	1	ا		57,443	1	250
Haliburton	81	20,165	1	5,000	95	74,576	• • •	••••
Halton	130	47,562	1 1	250	136	56,017		
Hastings	827	•	40	19,521	775	232 ,731	48	20,59
Huron	428	74,924	(73,834	467	148,987	111	,
Kent	870	178,388	2 5	23,499	877	310,326	2 9	18,25
Lambton	105	44,451	15	4,334	363	117,879	41	11,30
Lanark	231	105,859			196	67,314	1	3,90
Leeds and Grenville	300	90,321	5	22,665	347	132,883	13	5,69
Lennox and Addington	211	77,938	6	8,051	195	80,857	5	4,12
Lincoln	287	170,188	14	12,963	276	188,333	9	2,95
Middlesex	770	340,589			549	284,367	1	3,00
Muskoka and Parry Sound	281	182,133	8	12,692	340	252,904	2	31,22
Norfolk	217	57,452	13	8,895	232	57,106	10	1,94
Northumberland and Durham	694	384,091	47	59,588	697	355,896	43	18,71
Ontario	392	159,450		21,896	435	164,275	35	
Oxford	327	129,351	2	13,200	309	135,725	i	
Peel	135	110,972	1	4,685	159	137,257	ı	20
Perth	267	134,633		8,701	305	143,292		
Peterborough	155	101,060		2,607	286	166,264	20	7,29
Prescott and Russell	192	72,000	1	2,00,	232	77,849		,,,,,,
Prince Edward	262	114,822	1	4,635	287		l	1,96
Renfrew	227	127,903		,	253	-	ľ	
Simcoe	714	300,541	1	3,000	789	379,987		3,70
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	298	104,549	17	8,089	289	•	!	
,		•				82,438	ı	-,
Victoria	361 71	258,969	1	12,000	349	231,655	3	3,30
Waterloo		45,566	I	6,203	131	74,499	5	
Welland	231	146,441	21	9,752	25 9	146,803	16	,
Wellington	479	215,449		34,328	469	209,686	38	- •
Wentworth	470	380,618	1 1	38,103	455	303,932	22	19,410
York	1,567	970,146	18	59,058	1,746	934,351	• • • • •	· · · · · · · • •
The Province	15,629	6,973,837	585	518,071	17,271	8,121,316	588	828,12

^{*} Including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-FARMERS AND LABORERS.

TABLE II. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals registered against Farmers and Laborers, on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1890.

!		Farmers.			Laborers.				
Counties.	Jan.	1, 1890.	Dec.	31, 1890.	Jan	. 1, 1890.	Dec	e. 31, 1890.	
İ	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		8						\$	
Algoma and Nipissing	119	19,390	147	24,764	12	2,632	8	953	
Brant	65	34,595	238	71,368	1	200	8	543	
Bruce	611	142,101	693	171,287	8	637	7	2,02	
Carleton	97	17,000	120	31,905	6	630	9	90	
Dufferin	158	39,620	151	40,736			4	550	
Elgin	203	50,877	240	62,893	11	816	7	633	
Essex	73	16,794	345	77,572	5	546	46	4,53	
Frontenac	59	28,641	250	81,906	1	300	6	62	
Grey	977	152,834	921	187,520	11	979	9	1,037	
Haldimand	99		119	31,036	7	2,017	4	698	
Haliburton	73	12,662	83	9,719		-,	1	l	
Halton	60	19,262	68	26,223	6	420	5	71:	
Hastings	567		589	160,585	28	1.803	26	1.61	
Huron	417	•	455	159,214	8	560	7	690	
Kent	482		637	189,879	i "		52	3,890	
·	69		281		1 .	12,020	5	623	
Lambton	i			67,126		000			
Lanark	128		127	42,258		263	9	150	
Leeds and Grenville	187	•		53,892	1	704		431	
Lennox and Addington	118			30,801	3	218	2	99	
Lincoln	114			54,937	6	392	2	228	
Middlesex	314				1		11	977	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	183	•		35,072	7	392	4	737	
Norfolk	150			34,713		377	6	440	
Northumberland and Durham	478			238,972	!	2,256	14	2,143	
Ontario	264	,	331	113,755	1	1,512	13	2,583	
Oxford	186	76,488	162	77,413		964	20	2,816	
Peel	84	1 .,,.,.	93	109,165	1	413	1 1	410	
Perth	167		196	76,085	4	350	i	131	
Peterborough	100		194	70,648		47	3	i	
Prescott and Russell	165	46,405	170	33,355	1	60	•	588	
Prince Edward	231	94,119	244	59,826	7	710	7	386	
Renfrew	161	40,240	184	40,493	3	739	5	899	
Simcoe	497	130,514	560	169,735	49	6,043	25	3,259	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	175	36,333	179	38,293	17	1,344	18	1,874	
Victoria	252	106,366	257	114,053	3	211	3	342	
Waterloo	27	16,476	54	28,194	3	278	3	579	
Welland	101	41,601	137	42,073	20	1,542	7	477	
Wellington	333	117.689	317	113,007	6	494	3	309	
Wentworth	92	38,699	97	39,467			7	909	
York	241		233			2,423	31	2,713	
The Province	8,877	2,647,558		3,218,291	571	46,759	414	43,909	

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-HOTEL KEEPERS AND MERCHANTS.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals registered against Hotel-keepers and Merchants, on record and undischarged on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1890.

	Ho	Hotels and liquor shops.				Merchants.			
Counties.	Jan	. 1, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1890.		Jan	. 1, 1890	Dec.	31, 1890	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
		8		8	_	8	Γ	\$	
Algoma and Nipissing	13	9,569	17	9,957	21	45,419	22	56,57	
Brant	2	278	12	9,376	5	29,380	14	31,52	
Bruce	13	4,388	16	9,396	14	14,661	4	5,13	
Carleton	30	16,976	22	58,634	60	143,521	46	100,57	
Dufferin	5	4,800	6	6,371	4	1,743	4	6,55	
Elgin	17	10,862	10	3,983	17	11,216	6	2,06	
Essex	6	6,575	12	6,977	7	10,763	21	14,96	
Frontenac	1	1,612	4	2,039	2	2,293	7	6,18	
Grey	14	5,612	11	4,667	14	32,135	11	28,14	
Haldimand	3	987	1	1,000	, 5	5,377	10	3,96	
Haliburton	2	534	4	877	1	194	2	39	
Halton	5	4,240	4	4,633	5	5,062	1	3,14	
Hastings	17	7,416	11	5,786	29	21,076	30	11,69	
Huron	8	2,005	5	3,541	9	5,040	6	1,36	
Kent	12	4,875	15	13,677	33	27,598	8	9,64	
Lambton	3	1,921	17	10,999	4	3,297	2	1,55	
Lanark	8	5,754	6	6,907	7	7,309	7	3,26	
Leeds and Grenville	8	11,209	8	8,420	! 9	2,213	13	25,85	
Lennox and Addington	9	8,457	6	7,198	5	14,699	3	4,85	
Lincoln	13	6,333	15	13,630	20	30,949	24	40,74	
Middlesex	18	11,215	15	17,237	15	11,915	10	5,05	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	10	5,381	8	4,476	13	24,453	10	39,21	
Norfolk	8	3,464	10	4,430	7	3,028	3	3,42	
Northumberland and Durham	14	11,272	8	4,561	16	16,982	11	10,34	
Ontario	9	4,149	8	3,311	6	7,908	7	8,04	
Oxford	5	2,957	5	4,974	6	9,093	8	8,96	
Peel	7	3,572	4	3,746	! .•• •		3	3,56	
Perth	11	9,636	9	10,116	8	19,415	5	9,12	
Peterborough	2	313	6	4,108	3	1,339	7	2,77	
Prescott and Russell	12	4,689	11	5,588	6	1		16,67	
Prince Edward	3	6,900	4	6,634	9	9,754	11	9,37	
Renfrew	6	2,091	5	1,750	8	20,444	14	22,02	
Simcoe	18	9,306	24	23,471	32	58,949	30	15,58	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	32,024	4	12,800	11		1 :	5,76	
Victoria	6	4,039	7	3,828	1	, ,	l	4,40	
Waterloo	7	4,874	3	9,768	4		ľ	11,43	
Welland	18	1 '	20	8,144	ı	1 ′	1	33,67	
Wellington	20			26,199	l	, ,	:	1 1	
Wentworth	83	,	l .		31		1	_,,	
York	60		:	89,932	l .			168,79	
=	1	403,921	1	517,168	575		i		

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE 1V. Showing by occupations or callings of mortgagors the number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1890, respectively in the province of Ontario.

	Chat	tel mortgag Jan 1,			Chattel mortgages on record Dec. 31, 1890.				
Occupations.	To secure For future existing debt.				secure ing debt.	For future indorsation.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	
		8	1	- 8		8	100	8	
Agent	196	50,688	່ 5	10,223	237	73,263	6	4,675	
Bailiff.	20	7,582				1,915			
Baker and confectioner	971	29,664		100		31,016	2	500	
Barber	51	13,158 45,828		357 4,362	65 50	16,494 62,775	5	752	
Barrister and solicitor	67± 9;	3,977		4,302	20	9,160		2,677	
Blacksmith	89	21,275		150		15,794	5	810	
Boarding-house	28	5,459			15	2,764			
Book-keeper and accountant	47 39	31,928 26,755	3	1,500	48 43	29,478 25,221	2	365	
Builder and contractor	129	82,528			101	43,681		1,415	
Butcher	165	42,623	4	1,275		43,083	5	1,270	
Cabinet maker	27	8,664	2	104	20	13,628	4	1,849	
Cabmen Carpenter	73 139	21,985 22,982	4	···· 259	52 157	15,591 32,005	3	280	
Carriage maker	52	17,501		721	48	38,155		116	
Carter	36	9,533		155	22	3,609		15	
Clergyman	36	8,591	1	210	23	5,062			
Clerk	217 10	77.357	• • • •		210	72,979	;	550	
Coal and wood dealer	7	9,265 1,275		80	15 10	6,781 2,391	1	330	
Dairyman	35.	11,395	i			17,098	2	541	
Druggist	46	59,262	2		60	63,147			
EngineerFarmer	12	2,445			14	2,020	أخففا		
Farmer	8,542 14	2,493,659 3,889		153,899	10,163	3,090,664 3,308	366	127,627	
Gardener	65	12,716			46	7,074	3	250	
Gentleman	237	169,660	3	600		134,872	9	5,784	
Harness maker	35	9,158			36,	8,577	1,	100	
Hotel and liquor shop	502	392,798	16 3	11,123	536 61	510,911 59,022	7	6,257 2,564	
Jeweller and watchmaker	$\frac{61}{562}$	81,810 46,024		2,100 735	409	43,359	2	550	
Laundryman	8,	1,984			12	4,960	2	1,000	
Livery keeper	151	100,900	4	4,448	139	86,133	3	2,242	
Lumberman	102· 36	362,050	10	33,039	128	1,096,697	7	458,265	
Machinist Manufacturer	210.	21,507 454,194	25	80,547	55 257	35,025 408,733	3	48,957	
Marble dealer	12,	2,347	3	261	5	922	ĭ	80	
Married woman	331	89,713	9	2,235	317	108,557	6	2,465	
Merchant	531	734,526	44		519	701,111	32	76.337	
Miller	46 13	38,336 2,182	3	3,095	53 12	38,999 2,358	5	4,215 108	
Painter	63	11,650	···i	1,135	51	8,550			
Photographer	33.	7,154			35	10,940	1	100	
Physician	66	38,658	2	166	56	26,568	1	880	
Plasterer Plumber	11 11	$\frac{1,561}{3,673}$	1	250	21 12	3,124 5,023	1	249	
Printer and publisher	155	143,754	3,	4,490	188	180,063	3	1,811	
Salesman	7	1,063			16	2,883		750	
Saw-mill man	41	20,188	2'	2,500	13	22,439	4	3,150	
Shoemaker	45 62	13,099 26,956	3 3	3,101 624	43 62	14,314 21,707	···i	3,000	
Teamster	219	32,693	2	375	293	43,879	7	3,910	
Tinsmith	23	9,959'			22	9,237			
Traveller	43	13,131	• • • • • •		42	13,244			
Undertaker	22 47	16,343 12,200	1 1 2 :	300 502	35 61	16,7C7 14,189	1	300 158	
Wid ow	120	40,924	3	1.274	137	44,986	5	1.256	
** AVA /**									
All others	1,576	951,656	58	111,508	1,603	715,071	56	59,958	

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,

1891.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the tenth annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of:

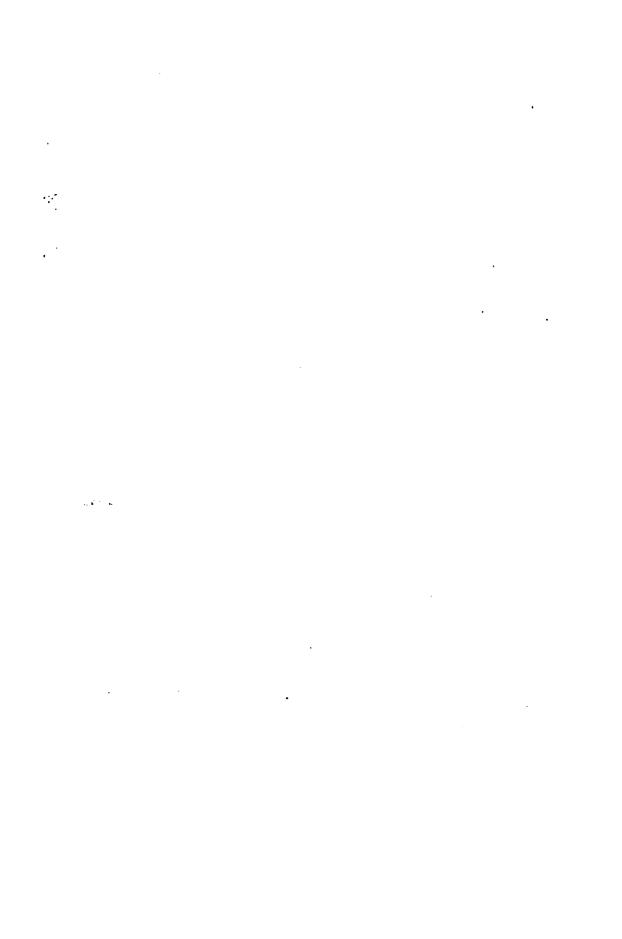
- I. The Weather and the Crops;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary;
- III. Values, Rents, and Farm Wages;
- IV. Loan and Investment Companies; and
- V. Chattel Mortgages.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES, Secretary.

TORONTO.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

teorological tables throw a good deal of light upon the fate of the crops—for ture, sunshine and precipitation have a close partnership with the soil in deterthe quantity and quality of vegetable products. Therefore records of heat, light sture, and the extent of the covering of snow during winter, invite the n of those who would understand the agricultural operations of the year, and in interest and importance attaching to the weather tables following.

MPERATURE. The table following shows the temperature from April to her, inclusive, (the growing season for the bulk of our crops) at ten well distributed, the figures being for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1:

Months.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodst sek.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurs	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province average.
		0	0	٧	•	•	0	0	0	9	0
ril \begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1890 \\\ 1882 \\ 91 \end{cases}	40.50 38.92 38.58	44.53 43.16 41.13	47.24 46.09 43.28	44.81 43.72 41.96	47.47 46.09 43.17	43.24 42 31 40.91	41.93 40.33 39.22	39.77 38.83 37.73	42.94 39.64 39.78	37.30 36.08 36.41	42.97 41.52 40.22
$\mathbf{y} \dots \begin{cases} 1891 \dots \\ 1890 \dots \\ 1882 - 91 \end{cases}$	48.08 47.07 49.18	51.61 50.80 53.77	56.17 53.91 54.93	52.75 51.63 53.44	54.99 52.26 53.61	51.51 50.01 51.89	52.10 48.57 52.29	50.65 48.37 51.61	53.21 50.31 55.02	48.40 47.11 50.60	51.94 50.00 52.63
1e \dots $ \begin{cases} 1891 \dots \\ 1890 \dots \\ 1882 \dots \\ 1882 \dots \end{cases} $	62.80 62.53 59.74	65.61 66.30 64.09	70.38 66.67 65.12	65.63 67.95 64.56	66.88 69.34 65.19	64.34 65.31 62.59		64.41 65.77 62.65	66.48 64.37 65.52	63.10 62.57 61.00	65.43 65.62 63.35
$\mathbf{y} \dots \begin{cases} 1891 \dots \\ 1890 \dots \\ 1882 \cdot 91 \end{cases}$	61.30 65.46 63.52	63.44 67.47 67.18	66.79 67.21 68.10	68.23	67.70 71.64 69.94	63.69 67.34 67.11		62.73 66.88 65.98		61.00 64.18 64.09	63.70 67.19 66.79
$\mathbf{g}. \dots \begin{cases} 1891 \dots \\ 1890 \dots \\ 1882 - 91 \end{cases}$	63.01 61.43 62.54	63.45	67.95 63.20 65.32	64.17		64.49	61.89	62.40	64.14	59.88 58.27 60.84	64.81 63.06 64.32
1891 1890 1882-91	60.31 54.15 56.64	62.87 57.66 59.63	64.46 59.39 59.36	62.54 57.42 58.68		62.49 57.46 58.72		60.45 55.41 56.49	56.08		56.45
e. for 1891 n'ths. 1890 1882-91	55.99 54.93 55.03	58.88 58.14 45.44	62.16 59.41 59.35	59.21 58.55 58.52	61.65 61.04 60.12	57.82	56.38		56.99	54.21 53.29 54.37	57.31

The average of the Province for the six months was 58.40°, being 1.09° above that of the previous year and .89° more than the average of the six months during the tea years. Every station exceeded its own temperature for the six months in the preceding year, and Rockliffe was the only place that failed to equal its record for the ten years. For the whole Province, April was well ahead of its average in both 1890 and 1882-91. May exceeded its own temperature of the previous year, but did not reach the average of the month for the ten years. Although June did not equal the figures of 1890, the temperature was 2.08° ahead of its average for the years 1882-91, and it was the hourst month of the year 1891. July, on the other hand, was a comparatively cold month, the temperature averaging 63.70°, against 67.19° in the preceding year and 66.79° in 1882-91. August had a higher average temperature than in 1890 or the average of the ten years. The thermometer ranged almost mally high during September, the average for the Province marking 61.51°, or 5.08° higher than in the previous year and 3.77° more than the average for the ten years.

SUNSHINE. The following table gives the record of sunshine at five stations during the six months April—September for the years 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the nine years 1883-91. The hours of possible sunshine placed in the last column are calculated for latitude 45°:

Months.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province averages.	Sun above horizon in Lat. 45°.
April	hrs. 186.1 199.0 191.6	hrs. 195.3 229.3 196.3	hrs. 176 1 169 1 167 2	hrs. 210.5 223.4 206.0	hrs. 185.3 229 0 193.6	hrs. 190.7 210.0 190.9	hrs. }406.4
May { 1991 1890 1883-91.	245.4 182.6 206.9	$\begin{array}{c} 236 \ 0 \\ 184.7 \\ 222.1 \end{array}$	213.8 143.7 197.1	$\frac{227.4}{172.6}$ $\frac{219.4}{219.4}$	225.2 189.0 216.9	229.6 174.5 212.5	} 461.1
June (1891 1890 1883-91.	$247.3 \\ 253.5 \\ 240.2$	242 4 265.7 261.2	234.4 238.4 227.2	271.7 252.8 258.9	231.6 263.3 243.3	245.5 254.7 246.2	}465.7
July	$\begin{array}{c} 275.7 \\ 289.8 \\ 265.9 \end{array}$	217.7 301.3 285.3	231 0 243.1 253.1	242.4 272.9 276.7	249.2 292.0 267.1	249.2 280.4 270.2	3470.9
Aug	222.0 240.5 229.7	220.5 249.5 250.4	205.9 218.7 213.8	207.6 229.7 233.3	230 7 234 8 246.3	217.3 224.6 234.7	434.5
Sept\\ \begin{pmatrix} 1891 \ 1890 \ 1883 91 \end{pmatrix}	231.0 197.2 201.6	251.7 209.4 216.4	$\begin{array}{c} 220.3 \\ 169.5 \\ 152.1 \end{array}$	237 6 210.2 208.4	214.5 189.4 200.5	231.0 195.2 195.8	375.3
Totals $\begin{pmatrix} 1891 \dots \\ 1890 \dots \\ 1883 91 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,407.5 \\ 1,362.6 \\ 1,338.9 \end{array}$	1,393.6 1,442.9 1,431.7	$\begin{array}{c} 1,281.5 \\ 1.182.5 \\ 1,210.5 \end{array}$	1,397.2 1,361.6 1,402.7	1,336.5 1,397.5 1,367.7	1,363.3 1,349.4 1,350.3	

Out of 2,614.9 possible hours of sunshine for the whole Province during the six months, 1,363 3 hours were registered, being 13.9 more than in 1890 and 13.0 more than the average for the nine years. There was a decrease of sunshine in April, June, July and August compared with their respective records of both 1890 and 1883-91, but the increase of sunshine in May and the unusual brightness of September litted the total of the six months to the high place above quoted. Woodstock experienced more sunshine than any other station, 1,407.5 hours being registered, while Barrie had the least, only 1,281.5 hours being observed. At every station except Kingston there was more sunshine recorded in September than in August.

PRECIPITATION. The following table gives the fall of rain and snow by districts during what may be regarded as the winter months, for the years 1890 and 1891, together with the ave.age for the ten years 1882-91:

Months.	West and southwest.	Northwest and north.	Centre.	East and northeast.	Province averages.	
	Rain. Snow.	Rain . Snow.	Rain . Snow.	Rain. Snow.	Rain. Snow.	
November (1890, 1889, 1882-90	inch. inch.	inch. inch.	inch. inch.	inch inch.	inch. inch.	
	2.92 2.9	1 73 6 5	3 38 3.0	1.82 4 9	2.46 4.3	
	2.91 9.1	1.76 13.6	2.53 9.1	2.29 12 3	2.37 11 0	
	2.43 6.2	2.04 13.8	2.30 5 5	1.96 9.1	2.18 8.6	
December $\begin{cases} 1890 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1882-90 \end{cases}$	0 31 25.1 3.99 0.3 1.45 15.5	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.84 & 25.7 \\ 2.35 & 13.2 \\ 1.20 & 22.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.13 & 15.2 \\ 4.01 & 2.1 \\ 1.37 & 12.1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 0.11 & 14.2 \\ 2.45 & 9.5 \\ 1.04 & 14.7 \end{vmatrix} $	0.35 20.1 3.20 6.3 1.27 16.1	
January { 1891	1.59 8.0	0.93 16.4	1 84 13.2	1.11 18.1	1.37 13.9	
	3.44 4.7	1.93 25.5	2.78 8.9	2.19 12.6	2.59 12.9	
	1.40 15.9	1.09 28.5	1 39 17.9	1.06 22.0	1.24 21.1	
February { 1891	1.82 6.2	1.28 18.4 0.85 20.7 0.78 22.0	1.72 12.9 1.88 9.1 1.37 11.9	1.35 15.5 1.86 15.4 0.30 18.5	1.77 13.8 1.60 12.9 1.21 15.8	
March	1.48 13.4	0.50 24.8	1.43 17.7	2.44 23.1	1.46 19.7	
	1.05 11.1	0.59 17.5	0.86 10.8	0.74 13.1	0.81 13.1	
	1.28 11.0	0.81 15.0	1.12 10.8	1.01 15.1	1.05 13.0	
Total	9.03 55.6	5.28 91.8	8.50 62.0	6.83 75.8	7.41 71.3	
	13.21 31.4	7.48 90.5	12.06 40.0	9.53 62.9	10.57 56.2	
	8.35 59.3	5.92 101.6	7.55 58.2	5.97 79.4	6.95 74.6	

In considering this table it should be remembered that an inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow, which fact will go to show that the heavy precipitation of snow over the whole Province compared with that of the previous year is more than discounted by the rainfall of the earlier period. On the other hand, while the fall of snow does not equal that of the average of ten years' period, the precipitation of rain puts the balance in favor of the year 1891. November was marked by a heavy rainfall and very little snow. December, on the contrary, had hardly any rain while 20.1 inches of snow fell. January and February had very little out of the ordinary to mark them, but March had a greater fall of rain than usual and a heavy precipitation of snow. For the five months the northwest and north district had 91.8 inches of snow, while the west and southwest had but 55.6 inches.

The extent of drouth or rainfall during the growing weather, however, is of the greatest importance. The table following gives the precipitation for each of the six months April—September, together with the total for the season and also the average for the ten years 1882.91:

Month.		et and hwest.		hwest north.	Ce	ntre.		t and heast.	ı	vince rages.
	1891.	1882-91.	1891.	1882-91.	1891.	1882 91.	1891.	1882-92.	1891.	1882-91.
<u>!</u>	inch	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
April	1.74	1.71 3.16	2.04 0.66	1.45	1.81 0.62	1.60 2.52	1.49 1.53	1.41 2.41	1.77	1.54 2.63
June		3.28	1.11	2.72	2.49 2.84	3 09 2 35	1.76	2.77	1.84	2 97
August September	3.78 2.22	2.79	4.18 2.34	2.74 2.91	4.14 2.07	2.50 2.38	3.64	2.73	3.93	2 69
Totals	14.37	15.85	14.20	14.88	13.97	14.44	14.02	14.79	14.14	14.90

The months of April, July and August exceeded their respective averages for the ten years in the matter of rainfall, but the precipitation in each of the other three months was not so large as usual, the result being that the total rainfall for the Province during the six months was 14.14 inches, or .85 inch below the average for the years 1882-91. May and June gave two months in succession of unusual dryness, and July and August The most rain was followed together with a remarkably large amount of moisture. gauged in the centre district, where 15.97 inches were recorded in the six months, while the least rainfall was observed in the east and northeast district, being only 14.02 inches.

THE CLIMATE OF THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT. As much attention is being directed to the lands lying to the north and east of the Rainy river and Rainy lake, it will doubtless prove interesting to place here for reference and comparison some observations made by Mr. W. Woods, of Little Forks, Rainy Lake, a correspondent of the Meteorological Department.

Rainy River and Rainy Lake lie between degrees 48 and 49 north latitude. They are therefore about 350 miles farther north than the city of Toronto, and 440 miles farther north than the southern boundary of Essex county.

An interesting comparison may be made between the accompanying table and those previously given for the Province. It will be noticed as being most remarkable that the average temperature of the lake district for the six months, April to September, 1891, was 56.1°, while the average of the ten stations in the older portion of the Province was 58.4°. Although situated so much further north than the older settled districts the average temperature of the growing months was only 2.3° lower during the past year. The difference in rainfall and snowfall between the Rainy lake region and the older Province is quite noticeable. During the five months, November, 1890, to March, 1891, 7.41 inches of rain and 71.3 inches of snow fell in the Province on an average; whereas at Rainy Lake only 0.05 inches of rain and 46.7 inches of snow are reported. During the six months, April to September, 1891, the rainfall of the Province averaged 14.14 inches, whereas at Rainy Lake the extraordinary amount of 39.75 inches in reported. This would seem to indicate the appropriateness of the name Rainy applied to that district, but the name is in reality an English corruption of the French Renc.

The prevailing winds were from the west and southwest, with north and northwest principally in the winter months. Only two fogs were noticed in fourteen months.

NOTES FROM REGISTER AT RAINY LAKE, 1890-91.

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1890-October 24th-Geese flying south.
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November 3rd-Farmers still plowing.

15th—Navigation still open.
22nd—Navigation closed. Indians say this was the finest autumn since 1876.

29th—First snow to remain.

December 20th—Ice on Rainy River broke up.
21st River clear.

23rd-River frozen up.

1891-March 11th-First thaw.

20th - Rainy River open at Little Fork.

21st-First rain of season.

April 11th- No snow on ground except in sheltered spots.

May 3rd—Last snow.

May 8th-First thunderstorm.

June 3-4-Hard frost.

July 7th-Frost. Thermometer 35°.

October 3rd-First time thermometer registered 32" this autumn. 26th-First snow.

November 11th-Navigation closed on Rainy River.
12th-Plowing stopped.

.. 16th-First record below zero.

inclusive :

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ekl	Mean amount of clouded.	Ī -	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.0	0.5	4.0	
<u> </u>	Mean relative huity.	i –	ま	8	8	8	91	8	84	88	88	87	92	\$	16	8	 	
	Mean temperatur dew point.	<u> </u>	29.0	 :	2.2	4.7	8.3	41.2	55.3	0.09	4.6	2.19	20.00	0.4	:	i	<u> </u>	
	Mean tempera- fure of cold _{\$} est day.	- 	9.0	-19.5	-18.7	-20.8	1.1	25.2	38.5	47.2	50.2	52.7	44.7	27.0	φ	4.2	20.8	2nd Feb.
:	Mean tempera- ture of warm- eat day.		41.4	95.9	20.7	25.7	45.3	52.0	8.39	73.8	72.0	79.1	0.73	0.09	98.0	8.04	79.1	5th Aug.
e.	Greatest daily .egust	c	26.0	26.3	23.5	36.5	39.5	48.8	52.7	41.7	45.7	43.0	39.0	37.0	31.5	42.0	52.7	
Temperature.	Mean daily range.	-	15.6	11.8	1.5	16.1	19.4	18.8	31.8	6.92	27.5	30.0	28.1	27.7	19.1	1.91	22.75	
ig i		<u> </u>	_	_			_	_			. —	••	64	-4	_		1 24	
Te	Lowest.	3	1.0	26.0	-21.5	-32.5	-20.5	1.2	26.3	31.0	35.0	37.0	84.0	24.0	-17.1	8 .8	-32.5	28th Feb.
	Highest.	٥	0.F.	36.0	88.0	32.0	0.09	68.0	۶۵.	89.7	92.0	97.7	78.0	75.2	48.0	45.0	7.78	5th Aug.
	Mean.		39.38	83.0	3.23	3.58	22.28	41.55	56.47	62.61	60.53	64.27	51.16	44.91	18.85	98 6	36.23	
	1890.91.	1890.	November	December	1891. January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

finds Rubal Area Assessed. The following table shows the acreage assessed in townships which are municipally organised, the total for the province being given for all classes of land in 1890 and 1891. The acreage assessed and the number of acres of woodland and swamp and waste land are also given by county groups for 1890, while the acreage cleared is given by groups for both 1890 and 1891:

		Cres Assesse	d.	Асгея с	leared.	Acres	Acres	Per
Districts.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total.	1891.	1890.	woodland.	mar-h or waste.	cent. cleared.
Lake Erie	2,275,536	53,702	2,329,238	1,411,160	1,397,825	816,638	101,440	60.6
Lake Huron	2,221,126	51,790	2,272,916	1,353,225	1,328,701	698,436	221,253	59.5
Georgian Bay	1,941,017	78,795)	2,019,812	1,065,043	1,041,859	750,×35	203,934	52.7
West Midland	3,216,060	35,831	3,251,891;	2,315,034	2,293,009	631,753	305,104	71.2
Lake Ontario	3,000,516	42,990	3,043,506	2,305,831	2,300,619	501,397	235,275	75.8
St. Law. & Ottawa	5,032,020	275,804	5,307,824	2,342,351	2,301,436	2,197,733	767,740	44.1
East Midland	2,512,690	139,639	2,652,329	813,918	839, 47.2	1,443,032	365,349	31.8
North'n Districts.	1,390,597	267,870 ¹	1,658,467	164,892	155,778	1,336,938	156,637	9.9
	21,589,562 21,455,126		22,535,983 22,418,281	11,802,487	11,658,699	8,376,762 8,343,447		

The rural area of the province assessed in 1891 was 22,535,983 acres, being an increase of 117,702 over the previous year, notwithstanding a decrease of 16,734 in the number of acres of non-resident 14nd. 52 per cent., or a trifle over half, is cleared, an increase of area in this respect being observed in every district. The increase in the acreage of woodland is mainly due to the addition of newly organised districts. There is a slight decrease in the area of waste and swamp land.

AREAIN PASTURE. The subjoined table gives the number of acres in pasture by county groups and for the province in each of the five years 1887-91, and also the percentage of cleared land in pasture in 1891:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Uttawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
. !	acres.	асгев.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	асген.	acres.
1891	269,189	381,578	234,623	530,858	379 627	693,923	201,289	30,194	2,721,281
1890	246,107	339,984	214,561	513,612	369,063	641,597	195,303	21,845	2,542,093
1889	249,623	319,428	221,087	511,618	410, 416	685, 101	191,194	19,195	2,607,962
1888	239,330	307,879	213,925	504,840	406,620	665,139	179,823	18,018	2,535,604
1887	240,586	- 2 96,316 ⁱ	201,903	512,349	404,893	667,031	186,850	16,008	2,528,939
Per cent, of cleared land in 1891		28.2	22.0	22.9	16.5	29.6	23.9	18.3	23.0

The acreage of pasture land is now 2,721,281, which is 179,189 acres more than in the previous year, there being an increased area of pasture in every group. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group still maintain its lead, these tine dairying counties having a percentage of 26.6 acres of the cleared land in pasture. The Lake Huron counties come next. The Lake Ontario group falls below all the others in the number of acres in pasture to the 100 acres cleared.

REAIN CROPS. The number of acres under staple field crops is given in the 2d table for each of the five years 1887-91, together with the averages for the past ten years respectively. The column for 1885-91 is given so as to keep the table with that showing values in Part III:

field Crops.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1885-91.	1882-91.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	астея.	acres.	acres.	acres.
ıeat	849,956	720,101	822,115	826,537	897,743	839,713	902,846
wheat	510,634	601.753	398,610	367,≿50	484,821	534,371	563,547
	553,166	701,326	875,286	895,432	767,346	732,315	743,245
	1,840,636	1,882,366	1,923,444	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,763,489	1,663,205
	67,865	103,061	90,106	84,087	68,362	79,936	103,636
	752,453	781,206	708,068	696,653	726,756	716,450	668,962
	241,086	223,836	187,116	222,971	163,893	194,747	195,878
rent!	107,879	90,111	56,398	57,528	64,143	72,661	69,230
	41,451	39,456	21,830	22,700	20,275	27,348	26,201
8	160,218	158,094	145,812	153,915	140,283	151,172	155,449
warzel	22,961	25,953	21,211	21, 459	17,924	20,588	19,546
	9,858	11,977	11,261	11,524	9,110	10,289	10,423
,	126,075	111,035	111,103	113,188	105,322	109,711	104,943
d clover	2,549,975	2,462,002	2,386,223	2,292,638	2,280,643	2,362,103	2,290,495
Total	7,834,213	7,912,297	7,758,583	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,614,893	7,517,606

stotal acreage in field crops is 7,834,213, being 78,084 acres less than in the year, but more than in any other year of the table. Fall wheat had a larger n in any year since 1887, but spring wheat falls below its record of 1890. Bars, rye and peas also show a decrease in their respective acreages compared with ious year, while corn, buckwheat and beans exhibit a decided increase. Of the ps potatoes and turnips have a wider area than in any other year, while mangels cots fall below their acreages of 1890. Hay and clover has the largest area of any record. The areas of fall and spring wheat, barley, rye and carrots fall below spective averages for the ten years, but all the others show an increase.

e following table gives the acreage by county groups and for the province, of all s mentioned in the preceding table, and for the same periods:

Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
асген.	acres.	acres.	асген.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
990,197	844,278	696,561	1,504,482	1,635,753	1,463,449	571,755	127,738	7,834,213
996,955	851,934	696,361	1,539,165	1,669,314	1,471,437	569,117	115,014	7,912,297
949,859	812,757	719,473	1,481,308	1,667,961	1,450,920	582,343	93,962	7,758,583
958,486	801,218	690,243	1,489,263	1,635,315	1,402,502	551,102	88,221	7,615,350
932,076	781,833	656,194	1,455,376	1,669,981	1,371,322	539,460	82,852	7,429,084
!	ŀ	ł				Í		
952,513	803,837	678,956	1,477,630	1,627,625	1,418,107	560,172	96,053	7,614,893
933,772	787,088	669,133	1,464,600	1,616,760	1,397,819	558,133	90,301	7,517,606
	acres. 990,197 996,955 949,859 958,486 932,076	acres. acres. 990,197 844,278 996,955 851,934 949,859 812,757 958,486 781,833 952,513 803,837	acres. acres. acres. 990,197 844,278 696,561 996,955 851,934 696,561 949,859 812,757 719,473 958,486 801,218 690,243 932,076 781,833 656,194 952,513 803,837 678,956	acres. acres. acres. acres. 990,197 844,278 696,561 1,504,482 996,955 851,934 696,361 1,539,165 949,859 812,757 719,473 1,481,308 958,486 801,218 690,243 1,489,263 932,076 781,833 656,184 1,455,376 952,513 803,837 678,956 1,477,630	acres. acres. acres. acres. acres. acres. 990,197 844,278 696,561 1,504,482 1,635,753 996,955 851,934 696,361 1,539,165 1,669,314 949,859 812,757 719,473 1,481,308 1,667,961 958,486 801,218 690,243 1,489,263 1,635,315 932,076 781,833 656,184 1,455,376 1,609,981 952,513 803,837 678,956 1,477,630 1,627,625	acres. acres.	acres. acres.	acres. a

slight increase is noticed in the Georgian Bay and East Midland groups and in them Districts compared with the previous year, but the five other groups exhibit se. All of the districts however exceed their respective acreages of both the id ten years periods.

PROPORTIONAL ARRAS UNDER CROP. The following table shows the relative distribution of the various crops per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups and for the province, in 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1882-1891:

District	is.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Рези,	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes,	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
	(1891	163.	9 9.5	23.9	122.1			Ι,	- 1	23.2		:	3	6	1.9	
Lake Erie. <	1890		616.8	33.7					- 24	21.7	205.0	1	2	7	1.8	713.2
!			9 9.5	29,1	127.1			72.5	- 9	13.8	211.2	i	1	5		713.0
Lake Huron	(1891 1890		621.7 122.8	33.7 49.9	154.9 168.4		i i	11.3 10.2	1.4	8	205.1 203.7			8	11.2 9.5	
Zaze Huton	'82-91		429.3	49.7	151.5	i	68.1	101	0		196.0				10.6	
	/ 1891	69.	551.1	37.7	167.1	 2.2	85.6	2.9	5	.3	206.2	! :14.0	8	.8	14.3	654.0
Georgian Bay	1890	64.	.067.7	44.5	170.5	3.9	82 6	3.2	.5	.4	201.4	13.6	1.2	1.1	12.8	668.4
	(*82-91	80.	.774.3	53.1	158.0	2.9	80.4	1.7	8	.2	196 9	14.0	1.0	1.1	12.8	677.9
West	(1891		429.7	49.5	167.3		67.0	100	.2	.3	188.3		! !		16 6	649.9
Midland.	1890		.931 .4 .235 .3	62.0 60.0	177.5 156.6		74.5 62.6	- 2	1.3	.4 .5	189.1 186.7		1 .		15.8 15.9	671.2 665.3
! }	(1891		.270.0	88.3	140.4			15.7		.8	192.9		! !		16.3	
Lake	1890		.585.0	111.6						1.1	181.5		,		14.1	726.6
Ontario .	'82-91		873.8		129.1	ľ				.9	182.6					719.9
St. Law-	(1891	5.	.245.1	28.0	175.0	9.1	38.7	17.3	15.7	1.8	267.6	17.1	.9	.9	2.4	624.8
rence and	 1890 	4.	.354.6	34.6	178.8	12 .9	37.2	12.5	14.5	1.6	268.7	16.7	1.1	.9		G40.7
Ottawa.	('82-91	7.	453.3	42.4	176.2	15.0	12.4 	9.7	13.1	1.5	256.6	17.8	.8	.7	1.9	638.8
East	(1891		.883.4		155.0	1	1			'			1	1.0	9.5	677.5
Midland,	(1890 ('82-91		.791.5 .591.9	72.4 99.5	J46.4 146.7	1			$\begin{array}{c} 11.2 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$		200.8 195.2	i			7.3 7.3	677.9 697.4
İ	/ 1891		.641.0		175.9		j 91.9		8.0		379.2	1	i l		21.8	774.7
Northern	1890		.847.8	14.3	171.7	1	78.4		6.3		363.9		i 1	•	13.9	738.3
Districts.	82-91	l	.772.2	15.7	164.9	1	1	: .	5.1		364.3				18.7	759.5
, m	(1891	72.	.013.3	46.9	156.0	5.7	63 8	20.4	9.1	3.5	216.1	13.6	1.9	.8	10.7	663.8
The Province	1890	1	$.851.6^{!}$	60.2	161.5			19.2		3.4		:	!		9.5	1
	('82-91	81.	.650.9	67.2	150.3	9.1	60.5	17.7	6.3	2.4	207.0	14.0	! 1.8	.9	9.5	679.5

For every 1,000 acres cleared in the province there are 663.8 under the crops named in the table. This is a decrease of 14.9 acres per 1,000 compared with the figures of the previous year, and is 15.7 acres per 1,000 less than the average for the ten years. The Northern Districts were the only group that equalled its own figures either for the previous year or for the 1882-91 period. Fall wheat, corn, buckwheat, beans, hay and clover and turnips show an increase compared with the previous year, but all the other crops reveal a decline, excepting potatoes, which had no change of figures. The Lake Erie counties have the largest proportional area under fall wheat, corn and beans. The West Midland group leads in mangel-wurzels and the Lake Ontario group in barley. The East Midland counties head the record for spring wheat, rye and buckwheat, but the Northern Districts have the largest proportional area for the following six crops: Oata, peas, hay and clover, potatoes, carrots and turnips.

FALL WHEAT.

The bulletin issued in November, 1890, stated that there had been a considerable rease in acreage, and that the condition of the ground at the time of sowing, except clay land which was rather dry and stiff, was most suitable for a good start. The neral appearance of the fields as correspondents wrote was such as to evoke frequent pressions of admiration. The chief cause for fear lay in the fact that the plant had de rather too rank a growth. Scattering mention was made of injury by the Hessian on early sown fields, and the wire-worm and white grub were reported in a few localist, but the prevailing opinion was that a better outlook for the new crop of fall wheat d never been reported during the first week of November.

The May bulletin had the following regarding the crop: "The reports from the stern parts of the province, where most of the fall wheat is grown, are remarkably animous, and are very cheerful in tone. Excepting on undrained and "springy" land tle damage was done by ice, and only here and there along the fences was there anyng in the shape of smothering out by snow. In the Lake Erie and Lake Huron discts especially a number of correspondents are positively enthusiastic in their expresns of admiration of the present condition of the crop, the most promising, it is imed, observed for many a year. In the four western districts no mention is made correspondents of fall wheat having been plowed up. The reports from the eastern If of the province are not so favorable. The crop was thinned considerably on heavy id, and low lying fields suffered from ice. A considerable area is described as very atchy' in Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Leeds and Grenle, Dundas and Victoria, and in the three Lake Ontario counties named from 10 to 25 cent, is reported by some correspondents as having been plowed up in their immete neighborhoods. Some of these writers, however, console themselves with the lection that 'a half crop of fall wheat is as good as a full crop of spring wheat.' attering mention only is made of injury by insect pests. A Kent correspondent ports the crop as having been thinned on old sod by the wire-worm, and a Lumbton respondent also speaks of its presence. Odd mention is made of the Hessian fly in gin, Lambton, Huron and Simcoe, but the great majority of correspondents rejoice er the fact that the crop is free from injury by worm or fly.'

The August bulletin stated that the bright expectations of spring had been fully dised, and that in the three points of yield, quality and housing the crop had an viable record. In western Ontario the yield in most cases had been magnificent, ranggall the way from 15 to 55 bushels per acre. In the eastern part of the province, secially in those counties stretching from Durham to Stormont, a light yield was the le, sometimes falling as low as 8 bushels to the acre, although even here some corresndents rejoiced in a yield of 30 bushels per acre. The average yield for the province s then estimated at 24.4 bushels to the acre. Nearly every correspondent had a vorable word to say regarding the plumpness and general quality of the berry, and tances were given of the grain weighing 63, 64 and 65 lb. per bushel. The straw s thin on the ground and was much shorter than usual, owing to cold weather and outh during May and June, but the quality was reported as good. There was hardly y rust, and smut was spoken of in but two or three instances. Scarcely any mention s made of injury by insects, except scattering complaints about the Hessian fly from sex, Welland, Lambton and Peterborough, and an odd reference to grasshoppers. tting began in Essex on the 6th of July but was hardly general throughout the proace until the second last week of the month. The crop was got into the barn with tle or no injury.

The November bulletin thus alluded to the crop: Fall wheat has turned out a markably fine crop—better than expected. It is undoubtedly the crop of the year, averages 25 to 30 bushels per acre in many sections and weighs from 60 to 66 lb. per shel, in many townships averaging 64 lb. Out of all our correspondence only 14 ports of an inferior crop have been received, 10 of which come from the east which oduces less than one-fifth of the entire output. The following table gives the acreage

and yield by country groups and	for	the pro	vince in	each of	the	years	1890	and	1891,
together with the yearly average	for	the ten	years l	882-91:		-			

	_	1891.	- :		1890.			average for years 1882 !	
Dietricta,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bu-h. Jar. Acre.	Acres.	Bushels	Bush, per acte.	Acres.	Bushels.	Push. per acre.
Lake Erie	231,292	- 5,940,500	25.7	193,716	3,635,817	18.8	22?,484	4,269,869	19.2
Lake Huron	132,016	3,536,347	26.8	107,765	2,247,001	20.9	144,826	2,896,824	20.0
Georgian Bay	73,973	1,839,186	24.9	66,705	1,206,527	18.1	79,606	1,644,427	20 7
West Midland	227,6521	6,405,516	28.1	194,082	1,289,221	22.0	253,471	5,191,035	20.5
Lake Ontario	150,465	3,515,869	23 4	123,101	2,308,261	18.8	158,983	3,236,886	20.4
St. Law, and Ottawa.	12,195	214,109	17.6	9,952	159,925	16.1	16,108	287.877	17.9
East Midland	21,753	407.012	18.7	23,276	404,429	17.4	26,809	521,448	19.5
Northern Districts	600	13,949	23 2	901	16,202	17.9	559	10,869	19.4
Totals	849,956	21,872,488	25.7	720,101	14,267,383	19.8	902,846	18,059 ,23 5	20.0

The acreage of fall wheat in 1891 is larger by 129,855 than that of the previous year, although still below the average for the ten years 1882-91. A shrinkage is observed in the areas devoted to this grain in the Fast Midland and Northern Districts, but in every other group a decided increase is noticed in the breadth grown. The only group (excepting the newly settled Northern Districts) showing an increased acreage over its average for the ten years, however, is the Lake Eric district, which leads the West Midland counties this year in the matter of the largest area of fall wheat. The average yield per acre for the province for the year is 25.7 bushels, being 5.9 bushels more than in 1890, and 5.7 bushels above the average for the ten years. The West Midland group averaged 28.1 bushels per acre, while the yield in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties averaged only 17.6 bushels. The total yield of the province for the year is 21,872,488 bushels, which is over 50 per cent. greater than that of 1890, and 3,813,253 more than the average for the ten years.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT. The acreage of fall wheat sown in 1891 is at least 15 per cent, greater than that sown in 1890, the increase being entirely in the western part of the province. The reasons assigned by correspondents for this increase are the following: The extraordinary fine results of the crop this year, the low price of barley the past summer, and the very favorable weather of September for sowing. Most of the land which had been specially prepared for fall wheat was in good condition, but a great deal of land has been put down to this crop that is dirty and poorly prepared as a consequence of the increased acreage. On the whole the condition of the land at sowing may be termed "fair." Sowing commenced in the latter part of August and continued up to the end of October, but most of it was done from the 5th to the 20th of September. The early sown made rapid growth, became too rank if anything, and in many sections now shows very yellow and appears in very poor form. The late sown came up very slowly and unevenly owing to the dry weather. The general condition at present is hardly equal to that reported in 1890. Wire-worm and rust are reported from a few sections, but not enough as yet to cause any alarm. The reports of Hessian fly are far more numerous, but in all cases the reason as igned is the vellowing of the crop which may be due to other causes. No one reports any direct evidence of the presence of the fly, and many reports are worded thus: "Early sown is yellowing, supposed to be due to the Hessian fly, but have not been able to find any.' The varieties principally sown are the following: Clawson (the favorite of the province) Democrat and Manchester in many districts; Hybrid-Mediterranean and Surprise in one or two districts, and small sowings of Canadian Velvet Chaff all over the west. A great many new varieties are being tested.

SPRING WHEAT.

Owing to the early part of April being wet, spring work was crowded into the latter part of the month, which was exceedingly fine and dry. Seeding was pushed forward in the west with vigor, and spring wheat was nearly all in by the 1st of May; but in the eastern part of the province the work was more backward.

The reports regarding the crop, made under date of August 8th, were generally of a most favorable character. Only a few fields of spring wheat had been cut, however, and harvesting was not expected to be general for about a week. The bulletin thus summarised the returns: "The crop will go considerably over the average in yield, and a plump and clean berry is assured. Casual mention only is made of rust or smut, and the Hessian fly has been heard of but rarely. The midge is spoken of in Grey, York, Durham and Rentrew, but only in a single instance in each county. One Victoria correspondent complains of damage by a green louse, and another reports the weevil as at work. It can be safely said, however, that it is many a year since so large a yield of spring wheat so generally free from injury from any cause has been reported upon. White Russian appears to be the most popular variety, while Colorado comes a good second. In the west Goose is in much favor, while all over the province the old white and red Fyfes are still largely grown. The names of other favorite kinds of spring wheat as given by correspondents would make a lengthy catalogue."

The November bulletin had the following: Spring wheat is grown principally in Eastern Ontario, and with very few exceptions is said to be a very fine crop. We have received many such reports as these: "Best crop in ten years," "Best crop in twenty years," "Best ever known." The table following gives the acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the last ten years:

,		1891.			1890.			average for rears 1882-9	
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	13,411	221,758	16.5	23,548	310,647	13.2	12,520	185,396	14.8
Lake Huron	29,413	610,312	20.7	30,245	469,332	15.5	35,577	512,455	14.4
Georgian Bay	54,568	1,071,181	19.6	70,508	934,079	13.2	73,323	1,090,219	14.9
West Midland	68,786	1,514,049	22.0	72,049	1,192,801	16 6	77,674	1,199,067	15.4
Lake Ontario	161,574	3,356,283	20.8	195,498	2,323,621	11.9	165,693	2,710,2:99	16.4
St. Law. and Ottawa.	105,704	2,494,112	23.6	125,660	1,407,723	11.2	116,614	1,945,087	16.7
East Midland	70,409	1,307,802	18.6	76,801	936,894	12.2	73,556	1,084,864	14.7
Northern Districts	6,769	136,041	20.1	7,444	108,808	14.6	8,590	155,611	18.1
Totals	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	563,547	8,882,998	15.8

A falling off in the acreage of fall wheat in every group leaves the total area only 510,634 acres compared with 601,753 in the previous year. The unusual yield of 21.0 bushels per acre, compared with 18.8 in 1890 and an average of 15.8 for the ten years, makes the total yield for the province a large one, despite the contracted area, the figures being 10,711,538 bushels in 1891 as against 7,683,905 in the previous year and an average of 8,832 998 for the ten years. The magnificent average yield of 23.6 bushels per acre was experienced in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, while the smallest average yield was that of the Lake Erie group, being 16.5 bushels; but even this latter was 7 bushels more than the average of the province for the ten years.

BARLEY.

The spring returns were unanimous in reporting a shrinking acreage. The great barley growing counties running from Wellington to Prince Edward, especially experienced a falling off in the area given to the crop. Some correspondents placed the shrinkege in their respective localities as high as 35 and even 50 per cent., but the average for the province is about 21 per cent., or some 148,160 acres. The causes generally assigned for the reduced acreage were the McKinley Bill and the uncertainty of the markets.

The August bulletin had the following concerning barley: "Correspondents do not agree concerning this crop. In some localities it is reported as all cut and under cover, while in other places reaping had just started. In the case of two-rowed barley, however, little if any had been cut. While in several localities the crop appears to have suffered discoloration from wet weather, it is pleasing to know that the greater part of the cut was got into the barn untouched by rain and is of good color. Much difference of opinion is manifested by correspondents as to the benefits of growing the two-rowed barley. Some who have experimented with the samples sent out by the Ottawa Government are delighted with the result, while others speak very slightingly of the new barley as compared with the old six-rowed. It is worthy of notice that while much of the six-rowed barley was cut and housed as correspondents wrote, a week or two more was needed to ripen the two-rowed variety. But while later the two-rowed sort this year gives promise of a greater yield than its six-rowed competitor. A comparison of quality cannot be given until threshing and marketing settle the dispute."

The following appeared in the November bulletin: "In regard to barley the acrage sown is becoming less, and reports are variable. The drouth retarded its early growth, and the wet weather at harvest affected its quality. The yield appears to be good, but the grain in the great majority of cases is badly colored. In regard to two-rowed barley the reports are divided. All agree that the past season has been exceptionally favorable for this crop. The correspondents speak only of the yield per acre and weight per bushel, nothing being mentioned, of course, as to its malting qualities. From Easex to Welland the reports are decidedly against it; from Lambton, Huron, Brucs, Grey and Simcoe the reports are slightly in favor; the central counties in the west give strong opinions on both sides; from Toronto through the Whitby and Bay of Quinte regions and in the vicinity of Ottawa more favorable reports have been received; in Victoria, Peterborough and the region to the north the majority of the opinions are against it." The table ensuing shows the acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the ten years 1882 91:

i		1891.		- -	1890.	i		average for ears 1882-9	
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush per acre. i	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	33,771	856,901,	25 . 41	47,045	966,480	20.5!	38,514	949,150	24.6
Lake Huron	45,633	1,325,143	29.0	66,347	1,613,851	24.3	60,269	1,611,737	i
Georgian Bay	40,124	1,183,350	29.5	46,358	1,119,210;	24.1	52,453	1,340,823	
West Midland	114,653	3,543,512	30.9	142,206	3.806,364	24.8	132,079	3,766,110	25.5
Lake Ontario	203,705	5,859,191	28.8	256,753	5,268,439	20.5	285,669	7,459,220	26.1
St. Law. and Ottawa.	65,491	1,970,465	30.1	$79,616^{\circ}$	1,569,872	19.7	92,780	2,259,937	21.4
East Midland	47,333	1,341,597	28/3	60,772	1.208,642	19.9	79,617	1,918,291	24.1
Northern Districts	2,456	61,745	25.1	2,229	17,311	21.2	1,864	44,083	23.6
Totals	553,166	16,141,901	29.2	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	743,245	19,349,351	26.0

The heavy falling off in the acreage of barley is a striking feature of the table. The area in 1891 is only 553,156 acres, compared with 701,326 in 1890, which means a

a of 148,160 acres, or fully 21 per cent., in a single year. This falling off in as been very general, a decrease being noticed in every group except the Northricts, where the acreage of barley is unimportant. The splendid average yield ushels per acre, however, has put the total amount raised a good half million nore than that of 1890, although it falls below the average for the ten years three million bushels. The West Midland group went nearly 40 bushels per St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties averaged over 30 bushels, and only two out ght districts fell below the provincial average for the ten years.

OATS.

August bulletin stated that the reports regarding this crop were favorable on e. Only a small portion of the crop had been cut as correspondents wrote, but ent yield was anticipated. The most hopeful reports came from the counties tween Peel and the Ottawa river. The straw was described as short but clean, e standing thin upon the ground it carried long heads well filled. On certain seed had started unevenly owing to the drouth, and a corresponding unevenness erienced in ripening. Rust was reported in but very few instances, and there the barest mention of smut. "Indeed," ran the summary, "the crop may be have had almost complete immunity from every form of blight or pest, and considerably lodged in many quarters by the heavy rain storms of the 8th and he present month no serious trouble is feared beyond additional work in harvesting."

cording to the November reports oats were a variable crop, failure and extraordilds being reported from adjacent townships. In the west early sown were reported d late sown light. In the inland central district and in the east the yield was a average. In many sections the wet weather before harvest induced rust, and s at harvest prevented getting the crop in in good shape. On the whole the crop ove the average. The following table has the acreage and yield for each of the 190 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1882-91:

	-	1891.	=		1890.			average for ears 1882 91	
ricts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
ie	172,276	6,570,071	38.1	185,806	4,429,838	23.8	166,426	5,946,680	35.7
aron	209,600	8,462,066	40.4	223,749	6,507,605	29,1	183,684	6,504,471	35.4
Bay	177,988	6,777,596	38.1	177,625	5,320,863	30.0	155,946	5,175,195	33.2
idland	387,307	17,075,815	44.1	406,897	12,618,834	31.0	344,814	13,187,993	38,2
tario	323,775	13,700,031	42.3	327,206	9,215,067	28.2	289,895	10,618,915	36.6
Ottawa	409,849	16,804,660	41.0	411,408	10,530,752	25.6	385,470	12,659,140	32.8
dland	130,844	4,735,777	36.2	122,936	3,428,369	27.9	117,364	3,713,084	31.6
istricts.	28,997	883,526	30.5	26,739	716,879	26.8	19,606	605,125	30.9
ds	1,840,636	75,009,542	40.8	1,882,366	52,768,207	28.0	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1

total acreage in 1891 is 41,730 below that of the previous year, but the remarkd average yield of 40.8 bushels per acre makes the total yield of the province 35 bushels more than in 1890. The average yield per acre for the ten years falls that of 1891 by 5.7 bushels, and the average total yield for the same period is 39 bushels less than that of the present year. The Georgian Bay and East groups and the Northern Districts show an increased area compared with the previous year, but every district exceeds its own total yield of 1891 and its average total yield for the period 1882-91. The West Midland counties have the magnificent average yield of 44.1 bushels per acre to their credit, while the Northern Districts are the only group falling below the average yield per acre of the province for the ten years.

RYE.

This crop, never a large one, is not increasing in popularity. Correspondents in the eastern part of the province, particularly in Northumberland, Prince Edward and a few counties further east, report the crop as still being raised, but in the west it is now comparatively unknown except as a green feed for May and June. As correspondents wrote early in August rye was said to be in fair condition, more particularly where sown on high land. The November bulletin stated that the yield would be medium, but the crop is grown only in small quantities, and correspondents had but little to say regarding quality and general condition. The average and yield for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1882-91, is given in the following table:

		1891.			1890.		Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.			
Districts	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush, per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bu-h. per acre.	Дсгея.	Bushela.	Bush. per acre.	
Lake Erie	7,613	132,517	17.4	13,994	201,896	14.4	11,571	180,395	15.6	
Lake Huron	1,060	19,940	18.8	1,732	32,648	18.8	987	17,561	17.8	
Georgian Bay	2,346	43,510	18.5	4,069	61,822	15.2	2,887	51,693	17.9	
West Midland.	2,636	50,828	19.3	5,649	93,785	16.6	4,863	80,631	16.6	
Lake Ontario	21,254	315,752	14.9	28,273	386,172	13.7	31,576	466,309	14.8	
St. L'w. & Ottawa	21,288	386,831	18.2	29,576	475,333	16.1	32,930	589,022	17.9	
East Midland	10,865	169,546	15.6	18,858	294,881	15.6	17,899	279,775	15.6	
Nor'n. Districts	803	15,706	19.6	910	16,808	18.5	923	17,825	19.3	
Totals	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	103,061	1,563,345	15.2	103,636	1,683,211	16.2	

The acreage of tye continues to decrease. Every district shows a smaller area than in the previous year, and the total acreage of the province is now only 67,865, or 35,196 less than that of 1890. The average yield per acre is 16.7 bushels, being 1.5 bushel more than in 1890 and .5 bushel above the average of the province for the ten years. The growth of tye is confined mainly to the last three districts named in the table, and is a minor crop even there. It is well to remember that all the tye is not threshed, as the table might lead some to suppose. Much of it is feed green, but in that case the stock get the benefit of both head and stalk, even though the plant may not be fully matured.

PEAS.

According to the August bulletin the reports then to hand indicated an exceptionally good pea crop throughout the province. But little had been harvested when correspondents wrote, except in some eastern sections, where the early varieties for seed had been secured in excellent condition. In the Lake Erie district the crop was again injured by drouth in the early summer and by bugs later on. In the east, however, the bug is now practically a stranger. The June drouth left its effects more or less on all parts of the province, especially in the Lake Huron counties, though much of the threatened

langer was averted by rains later on, and it may be said that peas suffered less than any other crop from drouth. In a few eastern points some signs of mildew were reported, but the comparative damage will be slight.

The November bulletin said that in some sections pear ripened unevenly. A larger crop would have been harvested had it not been for the ravages of the "pea-bug." The njuries were principally in Essex. Kent, Lumbton and Middlesex. On the whole the crop may be regarded as a good one, although the straw will be very poor owing to wet weather. The table following shows the acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the ten years 1882-91:

	1891.			1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1832-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bu-h. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Ene	65,934	1,309,973	19.9	84,196	1,262,693	15.0	61,909	1,152,512	18.6
Lake Huron	98,334	2 ,599,112	26.4	104,950	2,223,672	21.2	82,523	1,846.907	23.4
Georgian Bay	91,163	2,297,147	25.2	86,074	1,868,911		• •	1,731,236	21.8
West Midland	155,149	3,976,675	25.6	170,901	3,284,924	19 2	137,761	2,998,574	21.8
Lake Ontario	179,439	4,181,917	23.3	181,216	3,538,243	19.5	154,094	3,115,814	20.2
St. Law. and Ottawa.	90,627	2,253,956	24.9	85,596	1,717,316	20.1	92,717	1,817,840	19.9
Rast Midland	56,660	1,334,226	23.5	56,064	1,223,871	21.8	51,752	1,009,842	19.5
Northern Districts	15,147	370,433	24.5	12,209	269,683	22.1	8,871	205,903	23.2
Totals	752,453	18,323,459	24.4	781,206	15,389,313	19.7	668,96 2	13,908,658	20.8

An increase is observed in the area covered by peas in the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, as well as in the Northern Districts, but the decrease in the other four groups makes the total number of acres given to the crop in the province fall 28,753 below the figures for the previous year. Notwithstanding this decrease in area, however, the capital average yield of 24.4 bushels per acre, compared with 19.7 bushels in 1890 has sent the total yield of the province about three million bushels ahead of last year's record. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa is the only group exhibiting a decreased area compared with its own average area for the ten years. The Lake Huron counties average 26.4 bushels per acre, and the Lake Erie group was the only one which fell below the average of the province for the ten years.

INDIAN CORN.

Owing to the drouth at the time of planting a considerable portion of the seed did not germinate, and the crop generally made so late a start that several correspondents expressed the fear in their August reports that frost might yet injure the growing crop. The bulletin for that month had the following regarding corn: "Although the hills were thinned by the drouth in most localities, very encouraging reports come from the counties along the St. Lawrence where corn is being more grown for the ear than formerly. In the great corn raising counties along Lake Erie, however, the tone of the returns is not so encouraging. Where grown for shelling, corn is chi fly raised in hills, but for soiling (where pastures are poor) or for the silo the drill is generally used. Very little is now sown broadcast. The question of the best corn for Ontario is not yet sattled. In the Lake Erie district the eight-rowed yellow appears to be most in favor, while the yellow and white Flints and Dents are also popular. For the eastern Ontario silos the Mammoth Southern Sweet, Horsetooth and Crompton's Early are most in demand. A score or more other varieties, however, have pronounced admirers amongst our corres-

pondents." Except where sown broadcast for soiling purposes, corn is generally planted in drills or in hills about four feet apart each way, so as to admit of thorough cultivation. Three or four stalks are usually grown in each hill.

According to the November bulletin corn was not by any means a uniform crop in the southwestern counties, where it is chiefly grown. On heavy clay soils the crop in many instances failed on account of the dry and backward spring and, again, on light and sandy soils it suffered very much from summer drouth. In that district, as might be expected under the circumstances, corn proved on the whole to be rather short in the stalk and light in the ear, but at the same time the sample was hard and well matured in both early and late varieties, and uninjured by frost. Corn, where raised for soiling or for winter feed, has been an enormous crop. The past season has proven the wisdom of having a crop such as corn to supplement short pastures in dry seasons. The accompanying table gives the acreage and yield in 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the years 1882-91. In considering the table, however, it will be well to bear in mind that while the total yield in every case is estimated on the whole area grown, all of the crop is not allowed to mature, and therefore the quantity of corn actually husked must fall considerably below the figures credited to the various total yields. In the Lake Eric counties most of the corn grown gets into the crib, and in portions of the Lake Huron, West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups a fair proportion of the crop matures, but much of the corn sown is intended for soiling, and it makes excellent green fodder to supplement dry pastures. There is also an increasing quantity of corn raised for the sile, in which case the ears are fed to cattle in the form of ensilage. The actual vield of husked corn can therefore be safely placed at from three to four millions of bushels less than the table gives for the province.

	1891.			1890.			*Yearly average for the nine years 1832-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	101,037	7,691,736	76.1	99,911	6,696,013	67.0	94,647	6,647,266	70.2
Lake Huron	15,318	1,173,416	76.6	13,590.	793,611	58.4	10,441	661,466	63.4
Georgian Bay	3,125	171,740	55.0	3,346	182,062	51.4	1,715	91,660	53.4
West Midland	33,377	2,719,167	81.5	33,590	2,092,447	62.3	28,096	1,880,286	66.9
Lake Ontario	36,251	2,628,817	72.5	34,692	1,948,478	$56.2^{ }$	29,639	1,794,039	60.6
St. Law. and Ottawa	40,570	3,153,380	77.7	28,764	1,792,316	62.3	21,570	1,323,342	61.4
East Midland	10,878	725,232	66.7	9,549	491,469	51.5	7,412	397,792	53.7
Northern Districts	530	25,171	47.5	391	14,785	37.8^{\dagger}	348	14,463	41.6
Totals ····	241,086	18,288,659	75.9	223,836	14,011,181	62.6	193,838	12,810,314	66.1

The area of corn is 17,250 acres more than in 1890, which proves that the crop continues to grow in favor. A remarkable increase in the area is noticed in the dairying counties of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, while compared with 1890 there is a slight falling off in acreage in the Georgian Bay and West Midland districts. Every group except the Georgian Bay shows an increase in the total yield compared with its own record, and the high average of 75.9 bushels per acre for the province places the total yield for the year over four millions greater than that of 1890. The magnificent average yield of 81.5 bushels per acre is credited to the West Midland district. In the Georgian Bay group and the Northern Districts the average yield per acre fell below that of the province for the nine years, but every other group went well over it.

^{*}On account of the destructive frost of 1883, no estimate was made of the yield of corn, buckwhest and beans in that year. That year has, therefore, been omitted in calculating the yearly average of those crops in this and following tables.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Cayuga, Haldimand: Fodder corn is coming in largely, but a great mistake is made by sowing it too thickly. Some sow nearly three bushels to the acre broadcast, instead of drilling it in one-half to three-quarter bushels per acre.

Plympton, Lambton: One silo has been put on trial this year, but very large quantities of corn have been sown for feed—chiefly Mammoth Southern Sweet—and it has grown splendidly. This has been fed as "solling" during the summer, but an immense quantity has been cut and stooked, and is now standing in the field for winter use. My own practice this year is to fall back on our Canada Flint, white and yellow, and I am highly pleased with the yield. It has been remarked that our Canadian corn is remarkably well eared this year.

St. Vincent, Grey: There are a good many growing small patches of corn for fodder, but they are timid about trying the silo. There are a few silos filled with corn as directed by the bulletins and reports sent out by the Agricultural College. It was grown in drills three feet apart. Ours was Red Cob, Southern Sweet and Compton's Early. I think Compton's Early or some Canadian variety is better, as the American does not mature sufficiently in this locality to make sweet ensilage. Not having the silo built in time Compton's Early was too ripe and we mixed it. Many are interested and are watching closely the result.

Zorra E., Oxford: Four or five silos have been built in this township this year. They are filled with corn cut in two inch lengths. Mostly Yellow and Flint varieties are grown, being planted in rows 3\frac{1}{2} feet apart and cut when the ears are glazed.

Crosby N., Leeds and Grenville: Western corn is a good deal grown here. It is cut with binders where practicable, but otherwise by hand with the sickle. It is dried properly and saved by standing the bound sheaves on end over the top of hay mows and straw mows. Several farmers around here have saved from twelve to twenty tons in this way, which would mean four times that weight if cut green and put into a silo. Where it can be saved properly in this way I, for one, would prefer to use it to the ensilage, and for the following reasons: 1. Less work. 2. Cows do just as well as on ensilage. 3. There is an equal amount of milk in each case. 4. You can feed dry western corn when you would not want to open the silo.

Asphodel, Peterborough: The first silo built in this county, as for as I know of, was built by me. Since then there have been a number erected, and they generally have proved satisfactory. The crop used for making ensilage is corn. Mammoth Southern Sweet or Giant Prolific Ensilage corn has given the best results. Sow the corn on well prepared ground with a drill in rows from thirty inches to three feet apart, and at the rate of about half a bushel to the acre. Run the cultivator through the corn as often as possible and cultivate shallow. The oftener the cultivator is run through the better the crop. When the corn begins to glaze in the ear it is fit to harvest. Cut and draw to the silo, put the corn through a straw cutter, cutting it in inch lengths, and place in silo, tramping well especially around the edges. When filled cover with a floating roof of boards, and cover the boards with about a foot of cut straw.

Watt, Muskoka: I had a small patch of sunflower this season. I have cut up the stalks and put them in the silo, and intend to crush the seed and see what my stock will make of it. If the results are favorable I intend to cultivate the sunflower as a silo crop. Corn is a very doubtful crop to raise with us unless we can get a more rapidly growing kind than I have met with.

THE SILO. The August bulletin had the following regarding ensilage: "Notwithstanding the strong advocacy of ensilage by experienced men at the annual meetings. of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Associations, and the issuing of several bulletins on the subject by this Department, the silo is not being rapidly adopted in this province. Several new silos are reported in Grey and three or four other western counties, and in the stretch of counties between Northumberland and the Ottawa a trial is being given the new process by enterprising men, but as one correspondent remarks, there is more telk than actual work done in the matter of building silos." The November bulletin thus dealt with corn for the silo: "Silos are increasing in sections where roots cannot be successfully grown and in dairy regions. From the east, especially Leeds and Grenville, Frontenac and a few other counties, reports of new silos are received. The crop for this purpose was sown entirely in drills or hills and allowed to mature to glazing condition before cutting. It was harvested in fine condition. Some reports have come to us of twenty five tons to the acre of well-matured and well-harvested corn, which has been stored in the silo." Mammoth Southern Sweet is still extensively used. The various varieties of Flints and Dents, especially those that mature early, are being tested as silo corns by many farmers.

BUCKWHEAT.

Correspondents, as usual, have little to say regarding buckwheat. Reports agree that it was a good crop where grown, more particularly in the eastern counties. It was harvested early and in good condition, and suffered little from frost or any other cause.

The following table gives acreage and	yield in 18	90 and 1891,	together with t	he average
for the nine years 1882-91:	•		J	J

		1891.			1890.			Yearly average for the nine years 1882-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	14,010	353,608	25.2	12,029	253,371	21.1	10,451	218,890	20.9	
Lake Huron	1,837	46,940	25.6	2,419	38,257	15.8	1,209	23,932	19.8	
Georgian Bay	1,547	29,341	19.0	1,522	28,094	18.5	835	14,781	17.7	
West Midland	2,781	63,433	22.8	2,990	59,942	20.0	2,373	47,484	20.0	
Lake Ontario	34,795	821,230	23.6	27,280	605,902	22.2	19,016	423,566	22.3	
St. Law. and Ottawa.	36,733	936,792	25.5	33,488	825,706	24.7	28,375	681,521	24.0	
East Midland	14,862	324,330	21.8	9,402	219,012	23.3	6,539	146,000	22.3	
Northern Districts	1,314	32,468	24.7	981	23,436	23 .9	591	14,826	25.1	
Totals	107,879	2,608,142	24.2	90,111	2,053,720	22 .8	69,389	1,571,000	22.6	

In the Lake Huron and West Midland districts a decrease is observed in the area of the crop compared with the previous year, but in the other six groups an increase is to be seen, and the total area of buckwheat in the province has extended from 90,111 to 107,879 acres. The average yield for the province is 21.2 bushels per acre, being 1.4 bushel more than in the previous year, and 1.5 bushel more than the average for the nine years. The bulk of the crop is raised in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts.

BEANS.

Beans were not harvested as correspondents wrote in August. The drouth affected the crop considerably, especially late planted, and very poor returns were looked for on clay soils. A good deal of replanting was done, and the crop altogether was reckoned as below the average both as to prospective yield and general condition. The November reports were thus summarised: The bean crop was a rather light one in the south-western counties, but in quality and color the sample was a fair average. The conditions which were unfavorable to the corn crop, affected beans in a similar manner, but not being such a deep feeding crop they suffered more than corn. The table herewith given shows the acreage and yield in 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the nine years 1882-91:

		1891.		1890.				average fo years 1882-	
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	32,706	582,169	17.8	30,323	585,846	19.3	18,320	348,871	19.0
Lake Huron	1,024	21,090	20.6	729	11,278	15.5	627	12,817	20 4
Georgian Bay	307	6,782	22.1	429	8,424	19.6	247	4,688	19.0
West Midland	717	14,161	19.7	917	17,033	18.6	1,032	21,203	
Lake Ontario	1,838	37,685	20.5	2,530	44,739	17.7	2,057	43,362	21.1
St. Law. and Ottawa	4,145	94,237	22.7	3,660	75,20 9	20.5	3,311	78,187	23.
East Midland	559	10,317	18.5	757	16,491	21.8	557	10,700	19.2
Northern Districts	155	3,159	70.4	111	2,321	20.9	83	1,719	20.7
Totals	41,451	769,600	13.6	39,456	761,341	19.3	26,234	521,547	19

The story of the crop in the Lake Erie counties is practically its history for the whole province, as more than three-fourths of the acreage of beans is to be found in that group. A slight increase has taken place in the total area, although in four districts a falling off is noticed. The small yield in the Lake Erie group has brought the average of the province down to 18.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 19.3 bushels in 1890 and 19.9 bushels in the nine years 1882-91. Owing to the increased acreage, however, the total yield of the province is a little more than that of the previous year and very much above the average for the nine years.

FIELD ROOTS.

The August bulletin stated that the prospect for roots had been seriously impaired by the drouth. In the extreme southwestern counties the product was expected to be small in size and poor in quality. Reports from other sections of the province, however, were more favorable. It was stated in the November bulletin that the weather during the ingathering and pitting of roots was all that could be desired, and that in many quarters the work had been completed.

POTATOES. Concerning potatoes the August bulletin said: "The vines have frequently drooped from lack of moisture, and in some instances in the southwestern counties have dried up altogether from the heat. As regards the rest of the province a large yield is expected." According to the November bulletin potatoes, though a large crop, gave cause for anxiety. "Only a few counties appear to have escaped the rot, the loss from this cause being estimated all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. Probably one-quarter of the unusually large yield has already gone by the rot. The only remark made concerning bugs was that they were not nearly as bad as usual." The acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1882-91, are given in the following table:

		1891.		1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	14,518	1,726,531	118.9	14,640	1,156,746	79 0	15,940	1,702,790	106.8
Lake Huron	13,401	2,111,991	157.6	12,706	1,321,519	104.0	12,844	1,517,820	118.2
Georgian Bay	14,870	2,311,767	155.5	14,211	2,071,965	145.8	13,806	1,803,913	130.7
West Midland	26,911	4,251,297	158.0	27,821	3,255,232	117.0	26,762	3,232,356	120.8
Lake Ontario	33,458	4,616,546	138.0	33,670	3,251,595	96.6	31,836	3,599,490	113.1
St. Law. and Ottawa.	40,040	6,449,536	161.1	38,335	4,477,866	116.8	38,867	4,975,492	128.0
East Midland	12,526	1,790,550	142.9	12,711	1,442,281	113.5	12,332	1,539,066	124.8
Northern Districts	4,494	797,668	177.5	4,000	583,913	146.0	3,062	469,756	153.4
Totals	160,218	24,055,886	150.1	158,094	17,561,117	111.1	155,449	18,840,683	121.2

The Lake Erie, West Midland, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups each fall below their respective average acreage of the previous year, but the increase in the other four districts makes the total area of the province go 2,124 acres beyond the figures for 1890. The average yield per acre is a great one for the province, being 150.1 bushels, compared with 111.1 in 1890 and an average of 121.2 for the ten years. Each district exceeds its own total yield of the previous year and also its average for the 1882-91 period. The total yield of the province is 6,494,769 bushels greater that of the preceding year, and 5,215,203 more than the average for the ten years. The new land of the Northern Districts has given the remarkably fine yield of 177.5 bushels per acre, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group coming next with 161.1 bushels. The smallest yield per acre was experienced in the Lake Erie counties.

MANGEL-WUEZELS. The drouth prevailing at the time of seeding left the rows of mangels thin and backward in growth, and not very promising when reports were seat in for the August report. Although correspondents did not as a rule speak of the comp as a particularly good one, the November reports were cheerful compared with those of August, and the estimated average yield per acre is somewhat surprising considering the wretched start that root crops generally received. The following shows the acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the ten years 1882-91:

_		1891.		1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.		
Districta,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	1,846	893,381	484	1,607	701,312	436	1,375	552,055	401
Lake Huron	2,892	1,568,156	542	3,370	1,562,735	464	2,444	1,090,102	446
Ge:rgian Bay	897	397,180	443	1,229	497,619	405	996	417,077	419
West Midland	8,347	4,614,874	553	8,946	4,203,084	470	6,440	2,974,766	462
Lake Ontario	4,859	2,399,151	494	6,027	2,756,943	457	5,149	2,283,195	443
St. Law. and Ottawa .	2,166	1,018,671	470	2,447	922,461	377	1,760	671,600	382
East Midland	1,872	859,238	459	2,276	933,584	410	1,301	527,388	405
Northern Districts	82	28,797	351	51	16,780	329	81	21,913	271
Totals	22,961	11,779,448	513	25,953	11,594,518	447	19,546	8,538,096	437

The area of this crop has been narrowed from 25,953 in 1890 to 22,961 in 1891, and every group except the Lake Erie and the Northern Districts has felt the shrinkage. But notwithstanding the smaller acreage, the large yield of 513 bushels per acre (as against 447 bushels in the preceding year and an average of 437 bushels for the ten years) has made the total yield of the province greater than usual. In the West Midland counties the average yield per acre is 553 bushels and in the Lake Huron group 542 bushels, while in the Northern Districts the figures drop to 351 bushels.

CARROTS. This crop made a bad start owing to the dry weather, and the early reports concerning the crop were apprehensive of general failure. Notwithstanding the fact that much of the seed failed to germinate there was an average yield per acre considerably ahead of that of the ten years 1882-91. The acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the term 1882-91, will be found in the following table:

		1891.			1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.			
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	A cres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.		
Lake Erie	834	305,715	367	982	299,056	305	728	211,221	290		
Lake Huron	982	382,209	389	1,048	371,141	354	1,001	354,491	354		
Georgian Bay	903	344,301	381	1,145	417,300	364	1,107	404,000	365		
West Midland	1,885	875,220	464	2,563	959,592	374	2,233	837,087	375		
Lake Ontario	1,917	718,633	375	2,918	1,097,486	376	2,766	1,032,501	373		
St. Law. and Ottawa .	2,230	809,609	363	2,141	678,081	317	1,614	506,688	314		
East Midland	833	289,938	348	989	346,111	350	823	273,275	332		
Northern Districts	274	88,391	323	191	41,775	219	151	40,084	265		
Totals	9,858	3,814,016	387	11,977	4,210,542	352	10, 42 3	3,659,347	35 1		

The number of acres given to carrots is now only 9,858, being 2,119 less than in 1890 and 565 acres below the average for the ten years 1882-91. The excellent yield of 387 bushels per acre, however, has brought the total yield above the average for the ten years, although still lower than the total yield of 1890. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups which exceed their respective areas of the previous year. Every group except the East Midland and the Northern Districts exceeds the average yield per acre of the province for the ten years.

TURNIPS. The August reports concerning turnips were hopeful, notwithstanding the drouth, and expectations were not disappointed. In many portions of the province a magnificent yield was realised, and the average yield per acre is unusually large. As in the case of other roots the weather at the time of pitting was very favorable. The acreage and yield for 1890 and 1891, with the average for the ten years 1882-91, is contained in the following table:

		1891.			1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Lake Erie	2,716	1,205,035	414	2,579	859,137	333	2,234	795,314	356	
Lake Huron	15,136	8,289,606	548	12,636	5,531,452	438	12,809	5,171,968	404	
Georgian Bay	15,182	8,585,368	565	13,345	5,678,382	426	12,608	5,257,287	417	
West Midland	38,414	23,198,607	604	36,316	14,975,082	412	35,068	14,835,064	423	
Lake Ontario	37,491	19,969,208	533	32,509	15,085,001	464	29,965	12,613,781	421	
St. Law, and Ottawa .	5,518	2,619,058	475	5,360	1,967,738	367	4,154	1,465,768	353	
East Midland	8,031	3,678,599	458	6,145	2,194,655	357	5,877	2,121,571	361	
Northern Districts	3,587	1,307,971	365	2,165	749,116	346	2,228	720,527	323	
Totals	126,075	68,853,452	546	111,055	47,040,563	424	104,943	42,981,280	410	

Every group makes a successful showing both in the matter of acreage and yield, compared with its respective figures of the previous year, and its own average for the ten years. The result is that the increased acreage and enlarged yield per acre for the whole province runs the aggregate yield up to 68,853,452 bushels, as compared with 47,040,653 in 1890 and an average of 42,981,280 for the ten years.

HAY AND CLOVER.

In their spring returns correspondents were not agreed as to the condition of clover, although the opinion of the majority was that the new fields were doing splendidly. Old fields had been badly heaved in low and undrained places, and the crop in some of the eastern counties suffered much from ice. Many correspondents, especially in the west, spoke hopefully of the prospects of clover, although it was rather too early for a very good start when the reports were sent in. The fact that the new fields were doing so well was considered very encouraging, as during the past few years old fields had generally been a failure.

The August bulletin had the following regarding hay and clover: "This crop has been unusually light all over the province. It was of average quality, however, and was for the most part secured in excellent condition. The drouth was doubtless the chief cause of the deficiency, but in addition to this, clover in some instances suffered from winter-killing and from the frosts of May. New meadows yielded better than old ones. Both clover and timothy were short in stalk, and timothy was as a rule somewhat thin

in the ground. There has been a vigorous second growth of clover, except perhaps in the Lake Erie and southwestern counties, which do not appear to have been benefited to so great an extent as the rest of the province by the recent local rains. By many this second growth is reported to be quite luxuriant, and some are cutting it to make up for the deficiency in the first crop. The prospects are not favorable for a good yield of clover seed. It is expected to be a failure in Essex, Kent and Elgin, where many are pasturing their cattle in the clover fields. Elsewhere the yield will be very variable according to local conditions and the amount of the rainfall. The most favorable reports for clover seed come from Lincoln county. The clover midge is not reported to be unusually prevalent in any district. Some farmers, more especially in Grey and Bruce, have still a considerable quantity of last year's hay on hand." The acreage and yield for the two years 1890 and 1891, and also the average for the ten years 1882-91, are furnished in the table following:

	1	891.	•	1890.			Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.		
Districts.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per scre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per scre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per
Lake Erie	298,233	298,329	1.00	286,576	525,644	1.83	276,452	392,554	1.45
Lake Huron	277,622	245,810	.89	270,648	484,865	1.79	237,636	321,816	1.3
Georgian Bay	219,568	208,809	.95	209,795	375,602	1.79	194,305	247,205	1.2
West Midland	435,867	498,241	1.14	433,63 8	897,491	2.07	411,030	619,507	1.5
Lake Ontario	444,932	429,630	.97	417,641	760,974	1.82	410,071	562,026	1.3
St. Law. and Ottawa.	626,893	546,845	.87	618,434	895,976	1.45	561,469	727,136	1.30
East Midland	184,330	124,592	.68	168,581	267,56 8	1.59	156,212	181,919	1.10
Northern Districts	62,530	40,542	.65	56,68 9	97,795	1.73	43,320	50,570	1.17
Totals	2,549,975	2,392,798	.94	2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75	2,290,495	3,102,733	1.3

The foregoing table reveals the unusual fact that while the acreage in each district is larger than in the previous year, and also larger than the average for the ten years, the average yield in each instance is smaller than in both of the other periods. The yield for the year aggregates 2,392,798 tons, which falls 1,913,117 tons below the yield of 1890, and 709,935 tons below the average for the ten years. The Lake Erie district averages exactly a ton per acre, and the West Midland counties go as high as 1.14 tons, but the six other groups fall below the ton.

CLOVER SEED. The yield of clover seed is this year very light. With the exception of the southwestern counties, where the early and late drouth was very disastrous to the clover crop, there was in most localities a fine second growth, it being in some instances more luxuriant than the first; but for some reason the crop is reported not to have blossomed well, some think on account of rankness of growth. Owing to this and to other causes, comparatively little was kept for seed, much being cut to make up for the deficiency in the hay crop, or else pastured. The ravages of the midge, in addition, appear to have been even more extensive than usual this season; the small varieties of clover suffering most. The greatest damage from this pest is reported from the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties.

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF FIELD CROPS.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS. The acreage and average yield per acre, which go to make the aggregate yield, are dealt with elsewhere, and the following

able gives the net results of the annual variations of these two factors. The aggregate rields of the leading field crops are shown for each of the last five years, together with the verages for the seven years 1885-91 and the ten years 1882-91.

Field crops.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1885-91.	1882-91.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Fall wheat	21,872,488	14,267,383	13,001,865	13,830,787	14,440,611	16,708,937	18,059,23
Spring wheat	10,711,538	7,683,905	5,697,707	6,453,559	5,633,117	7,832,609	8,882,99
Barley	16,141,904	15,600,169	23,386,388	23,366,569	17,134,830	18,810,818	19,349,35
Oats	75,009,542	52,768,207	64,346,301	65,466,911	49,848,101	60,190,630	58,410,60
Rye	1,134,630	1,563,345	1,431,679	1,295,302	894,887	1,242,544	1,683,21
Peas	18,323,459	15,389,313	13,509,237	14,269,863	12,173,332	14,816,447	13,908,65
Corn	18,288,659	14,011,181	9,248,199	17,436,780	8,404,752	12,705,182	12,810,31
Buckwheat	2,608,142	2,053,720	1,272,578	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,627,351	1,571,00
Beans	769,600	761,341	371,893	534,526	275,975	527,424	521,54
Potatoes	24,055,886	17,561,117	14,355,529	22,273,607	10,678,000	18,003,949	18,840,68
Mangel-wurzels	11,779,448	11,594,518	7,223,478	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,966,048	8,538,09
Carrots	3,814,016	4,210,542	3,431,959	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,485,980	3,659,34
Turnips	68,853,452	47,040,563	37,021,260	47,640,237	31,413,456	45,738,251	42,981,28
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	2,392,798	4,305,915	3,728,313	2,009,017	3,093,610	3,110,893	3,102,73

call wheat, spring wheat, oats, peas, corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, mangelvurzels and turnips exceed their respective yields of any previous year and also the twerage for the seven and ten years' periods. The year 1888 gave the smallest crop of tay, and 1891 comes next.

RATIOS OF AGGREGATE CROPS. The per cent. ratios of the aggregate prouction of the several crops in 1891, as compared with the average for the ten years 1882-1, are given in the following table by county groups and for the province, each groupeing compared with its own average:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buck- wheat,	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	139	120	90	110	73	114	116	162	167	76	101	162	145	152
Lake Huron	122	119	82	130	114	141	177	196	165	76	139	144	108	160
Georgian Bay	112	98	88	131	84	133	187	199	145	84	128	95	85	163
West Midland	123	126	94	129	63	133	145	134	67	80	132	155	105	156
Lake Ontario	109	124	79	129	68	134	147	194	87	76	128	105	70	158
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	74	128	87	133	66	122	238	137	121	75	130	152	160	179
East Midland	78	121	70	128	61	132	182	222	96	68	116	163	106	173
Northern Districts	128	87	140	146	88	180	174	219	184	80	170	131	221	182
The Province	121	121	83	128	67	132	143	166	148	77	128	138	104	160

Barley, rye and hay are the only crops which do not reach 100 in the figures for the province, while buckwheat and turnips touch 166 and 160 respectively. (100 in every asse represents the average of the crop for ten years). Oats, peas, corn, buckwheat, potatoes and turnips go over the standard in every group.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE. The yields per acre of the staple field crops are given in the following table by county groups for the years 1890 and 1891, together with the averages for the seven years 1885-91 and the ten years 1882-91:

77/-14	ßrie.	Huron	g.	jg et		St. Law- nce and Ottawa.	ğ	E S		The 1	Province.	
Field crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake l	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1882-91.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	25.7	26 .8	24.9	28.1	23.4	17.6	18.7	23.2	25.7	19.8	19.9	20.0
Spring wheat	16.5	20.7	19.6	22.0	20.8	23 .6	18.6	20.1	21.0	12.8	14.7	15.8
Barley	25.4	29.0	29.5	30.9	28 .8	30.1	28.3	25.1	29.2	22.2	25.7	26.0
Oats	3 8.1	40.4	38.1	44.1	42.3	41.0	36.2	30.5	40.8	28.0	34.1	35.1
Rye	17.4	18.8	18.5	19.3	14.9	18.2	15.6	19.6	16.7	15.2	15.5	16.2
Peas	19.9	26.4	25.2	25 ₽	23.3	24.9	23.5	24.5	24.4	19.7	20.7	20.8
Corn	76.1	76.6	55.0	81.5	72.5	77.7	66.7	47.5	75.9	62.6	65.2	66.1
Buckwheat	25.2	25.6	19.0	22.8	23.6	25.5	21.8	24.7	24.2	22.8	22.4	22.6
Beans	17.8	20.6	22.1	19.7	20.5	22.7	18.5	20.4	18.6	19.3	19.3	19.9
Potatoes	118.9	157.6	155.5	158.0	138.0	161.1	142.9	177.5	150.1	111.1	119.1	121.2
Mangel-wurzels	484	542	443	553	494	470	459	351	513	447	435	437
Carrots	367	389	381	464	375	36 3	348	323	387	352	339	351
Turnipa	444	548	565	604	533	475	458	365	546	424	417	410
	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.
Hay and clover	1.00	.89	.95	1.14	.97	.87	.66	.65	.94	1.75	1.82	1.35

The West Midland group has the honor of showing the highest average yields for fall wheat, barley, oats, corn, mangel-wurzels, carrots, turnips and hay and clover. The Lake Huron counties lead in peas and buckwheat, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group in spring wheat and beans, and the Northern Districts in rye and potatoes.

RATIOS OF YIELD PER ACRE. The appended table shows the per cent ratios of the average yield per acre of the leading field crops, compared with the average yield of the ten years 1882-91, by county groups and for the province, each group being compared with its own average:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buck- wheat,	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	134		103	107	112	107	108	121	94	70	111	121	127	125
Lake Huron	134	1	109	114	106	118	121	129	101	66	133	122	110	136
Georgian Bay	120	31	115	114	103	116	103	107	116	75	119	106	104	135
West Midland	137	43	108	115	116	117	122	114	96	75	131	120,	124	143
Lake Ontario	115	127	110	116	101	115	120	106	97	71	122	112	101	127
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	98	141	123	125	102	125	127	106	96	67	126	123	116	135
East Midland	96	127	117	115	100	121	124	98	.96	59	115	113	105	127
Northern Districts	120	111	106	99	102	106	114	98	99	56	116	130	122	113
The Province	129	132	112	116	103	117	115	107	93	70	124	117	110	133

Beans and hay and clover are the only crops going below the 100 for the province, the latter showing a per cent. ratio of but 70, while it falls to 59 and 56 in the East Midland group and the Northern Districts.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The May bulletin contained the following summary of the condition of fruit and vegetation: "A majority of correspondents report vegetation well advanced, and in many cases cattle are feeding on grass. Where the grass is backward, it is sometimes stated that it began well but that growth was retarded by the dry and frosty weather of the latter part of April, and that rain is needed. The reports for orchards are decidedly favorable. The somewhat mild winter was good for fruits, large and small, and the injury from frost was inconsiderable. The apple trees in every part of the province are looking well, and give promise of a large crop; the reports vary mainly as to progress. In some cases, chiefly in the west, the trees are in leaf, and one correspondent reports them in bloom. The reports as to plum and cherry trees also would be good where it not for the large number of correspondents who speak of the ravages of black-knot. There are reports of orchardists ceasing to look for cherries, and cutting down the trees. Peaches, plums, cherries and small fruits are well advanced. Many correspondents in Essex, Kent and the Niagara peninsula report them in bloom, and some fear that they have blossomed too early, and may be injured by spring frosts. Grape vines and small fruits have come through the winter well, and look healthy and promising. Field mice did some damage to young trees, especially in Wellington, Grey, Dufferin, Muskoka and Parry Sound. Only one correspondent (in Lanark) speaks of bark lice." On three or four days during the first week of May the thermometer fell below freezing point, but except in one or two localities but little injury was done to fruit.

The bulletin issued in August thus referred to the orchard and small fruits: "The yield of apples will this year probably be light so far as Ontario is concerned, lighter even than last year. The quality of the fruit is, however, very fair, and the sample generally well shaped and free from blemishes. Harvest apples have yielded somewhat better than the later varieties. Pears are also a light yield. The causes of the deficiency are stated to be frosts at the time of blossoming and the general drouth. The trees are said to have blossomed well, but even where the young fruit had formed it afterwards fell off, in some instances on account of insufficient moisture. There has been a fairly good yield of other tree fruits. Cherries have been unusually abundant. Plum trees have been well loaded with fruit, but their number has been so greatly diminished by the black-knot scourge that the yield of fruit cannot be a large one. Grapes and peaches were slightly injured by late frosts, but the yield of both will be good. Small fruits have been plentiful almost everywhere, but least so in the Lake Erie district. Wild raspberries were unusually abundant in some of the northern counties. Strawberries yielded fairly well, but the fruit was rather undersized. On the Niagara peninsula there was a good yield of all varieties of fruits." It is to be regretted that more attention is not devoted to the cultivation of fruits on our farms. A little systematic pruning and manuring and the replacing of trees that have ceased to bear by young trees of tried varieties would ensure

a good average yield with but little trouble or expense.

The November bulletin contained the following reference to fruit: "Reports are not uniform regarding the yield and quality of fruit. In the Lake Ontario counties a splendid yield of apples is reported; large shipments have been made, and some yet remain for exportation. In the western counties apple orchards did not bear as heavily as in former years, but there is plenty for home consumption and a considerable quantity will be shipped. Wind storms did damage to trees and fruit in the fall in different sections of the province, and a hail storm wrought much injury to apples in Prescott. A few correspondents complain of the codling moth, while others rejoice over the fact that they have suffered little or no damage from it or other insects. While in a few localities there is much wormy fruit, the crop generally is pretty free from worm or spot. Pears suffered from blight in some quarters, but on the whole the crop may be regarded as a good one, and a considerable quantity has been exported. Quinces are reported as a fair crop where grown. Peaches were not plentiful, although in some counties a surplus is reported. Where untouched by the curculio and black-knot, plums did remarkably well. The most encouraging reports regarding this variety of fruit come from the county of Grey. Cherries also gave a good yield, but black-knot is still doing deadly work among plum

and cherry trees. Grapes have been very plentiful. A Welland correspondent says: 'In fact the grapes were not all picked, as we could not get a market for them.' Small fruits yielded well. The season generally was favorable to the handling of fruit, although two or three correspondents claim that the first part of the fall was so warm that the keeping qualities of the earlier sorts of apples were badly affected. The latter part of the autumn, however, was well adapted for the maturing of the young wood on vine, bush and tree, and orchards are about to enter the winter in good general condition."

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Gosfield S., Essex: We expect nearly all the frontier of Essex to be used for fruit of all kinds. Drying and canning is becoming quite a business. In the village of Ruthven there is one firm drying 200 bushels of apples per day, and using as many more for cider and jelly.

Pelee Island, Essex: Our grape crop was a remarkable one. Over 260 tons of the finest grapes have been pressed in one large wine cellar, and about 100 tons more have been made into wine by others or shipped in baskets for table use. Several persons have had five tons of Concords to the acre.

Raleigh, Kent: At one time along Talbot street cherries lined the road for miles, but to day not fift trees are standing where five years ago 500 bore full crops. The Black-knot Act is a dead letter in Raleigh. Saltfleet, Wentworth: About ten tons of grapes have been shipped daily from Winona during the past six weeks, with two weeks' supply yet to go. This will be doubled in five years easily.

Athol, Prince Edward: The most distinctive feature in connection with the farming industry in this locality is the extent to which the growing of small fruits, such as the various kinds of berries, and tomatoes, sweet corn, etc., have displaced the staple crops of grain.

AREA IN ORCHARD AND GARDEN. The table following gives the area in orchard and garden by county groups and for the province for each of the years 1887-91, together with the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1891:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law- rence and Ottawa.	East Middlesex.	Northren Districts.	The Province.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1891	40,802	22,167	11,858	37,704	53,267	12,011	9,130	893	187,832
1890	39,517	21,600	11,858	37,338	52,438	11,098	8,330	617	182,796
1899	39,699	21,105	11,729	37,256	52,242	12,079	8,130	526	182,766
1888	38,015	20,342	11,620	36,524	53,881	11,733	7,839	603	180,557
1887	37,067	19,874	11,129	37,402	54,080	12,401	8,911	578	181,442
Rate per 1,000 acres cleared, 1891	28.9	16.4	11.1	16.3	23.1	5.1	10.8	5.4	15.9

There are now 187,832 acres of farm property in orchard and garden, being an increase of 5,036 acres over the previous year. Every group has shared in this increase, excepting the Georgian Bay counties, where the figures for 1890 are unchanged. Out of every 1,000 acres of farm land cleared an average of 15.9 acres are in orchard and garden, the figures ranging from 5.1 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group to 28.9 in the Lake Erie district The statistics of orchard and garden are compiled from returns received from township assessors.

FALL PLOWING.

The cold spring made the harvest rather late and crowded general fall work. unusually dry weather prevailing late in the season also rendered plowing difficult on clay lands, and many were waiting for rain before getting at this work. Some correspondents however say that owing to the absence of heavy rains there was was little or no baking of the soil, and that, although unusually dry, the land took the plow very nicely. Here and there correspondents report plowing as about completed but taking the province as a whole there was still much to do in this line after the 8th of November.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

The progress which takes place from year to year in this line of farm work is steady ad sure throughout the greater part of the province. This year has been no exception A considerable amount of under-draining has been accomplished in the estern part of the province, particularly in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron counties. ittle else except tile is now being used for this purpose, as it is generally conceded possess immense advantages over stone and timber, and is found to be ie cheapest in the long run. A farmer in Huron county writes: "Twenty-five years go I drained fifty acres with tile, and all the drains are now working as good as ever. wood drains as a rule do not last over ten years." The demand for tile has been brisk, ad manufacturers are yearly increasing their output. In nearly all localities there is a arcity of really skilled hands for this work, particularly in parts where little of it has eretofore been done. Some complaint is made of the backwardness of municipalities to instruct main drains, thus rendering it difficult or impossible to obtain suitable outlets ad retarding the progress of the work. Draining machines are very rarely used, and ave not as yet found much favor, although where the land is free from stones they ppear to do satisfactory work. Rapid improvement continues to take place as regards ncing. Several descriptions of wire fencing are becoming very popular, and considerable edge planting has also been done in some sections. There is also a growing improvement farm houses and farm buildings. Many farmers are now building bank barns, and many re placing their barns on brick and stone foundations.

FARM SUPPLIES IN THE SPRING.

The May bulletin had the following concerning farm supplies at the close of the inter: "With the exception of hay, it cannot be said that there is much in the way of applies left in the hands of farmers. Whilst here and there a few farmers have held on their wheat for a prospective rise, in the vast majority of cases the pinch of the times ampelled a sale, and in more than one locality correspondents report that farmers were aying their flour. Oats are very scarce, a number of farmers having barely enough for ed, and in the eastern counties prices are higher than for years. Other grains are also arce. In fact hay is the only fodder of which there has been a sufficiency, many barns and still well filled and hay stacks being a more common sight than usual at this season, is a drug in many counties, and the low prices prevailing during the winter have been scouraging to those agriculturists who had raised the crop for the market. Fat cattle e few, nearly all having been bespoken for May shipment. The supply of store cattle also less than usual. Notwithstanding the superabundance of hay in most sections of e province, the scarcity of coarse grains prevented the best results in the feeding of ttle, and lessened the number held by raisers when the grass came."

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

The November bulletin, under date of the 9th, had the following: The ork of threshing is now nearly completed in all sections of the province. Comratively little marketing has, however, as yet been done, probably not more than one-ird of the available crop having been disposed of. Wheat is moving very slowly, as any are holding it in anticipation of higher prices. Very little barley has been marketed, das the demand is not brisk and prices are low, many intend to use it for feed. The ovement has been more marked as regards peas and oats, however, and greater freedom the marketing of all grains is now looked for.

CLEARING AND CLEANING LAND.

Below are given a number of replies to questions regarding the clearing of land and the extent of bare fallows. While there is much uniformity of method reported in clearing bush farms and preparing the land for cultivation, there is a considerable division of opinion upon the matter of bare fallows. It is pointed out, however, that in most sections of the province it is not now necessary to clear much land, and it is even stated that in a few localities in eastern Ontario trees are being planted as a provision for the future Where bush land is to be cleared the general custom is to chop down the standing timber and dispose of it as sawlogs, railway ties, cordwood or for whatever it is best fitted. The brush is then piled and burned and the land seeded down and left as pasture until the stumps rot, which is generally five or six years. The stumps are then pulled out by oxen, horses or machines and the land is sown to grain, or perhaps to some hoed crop to kill the weeds. Bare fallowing, though still popular in some quarters, appears to be declining in favor. Preference is expressed by some for hoed crops such as corn, potatoes, turnips or rape for keeping the soil clean. A diversity of opinion is manifested regarding the treat Some of the suggestions are really valuable, and must commend ment of dirty fields. themselves to practical farmers.

Gosfield N., Essex: Only the brush and partially decayed timber remains to be burned after the savlogs and cordwood are taken off, and these are easily burned in a dry time like the present. It is not a difficult a matter to clear land here at present as it was several years ago. Then all the timber that gree on the land had to be chopped, logged and burned; and moreover the land is now getting pretty will drained, which helps greatly in clearing. There is no summer fallowing done here at present.

Harwich, Kent: If you enquire about clearing off the timber, that is nearly all gone. If you mest cleaning of weeds, hoeing is the principal means. There are thousands of acres of beans and corn grown here, nearly all of which is hand hoed in addition to constant cultivating, and no weeds are allowed to show if they can be kept under. There is very little summer fallowing.

Chatham, Kent: No timber goes to waste; all is utilised. Considerable summer fallowing is done to kill thistles, as that is a sure way to get rid of them.

Walpole, Haldimand: The land is nearly all cleared in this section. Where a man has a small piece to clear he gets the wood cut into cordwood, seeds his fallow down and lets it stand until the stumps referencedly about six years. About 12 per cent. of the arable land here is summer fallowed.

Bertie, Welland: The wood is chopped and sold and the land pastured until the stumps are rotted and can be pulled out. There is not so much fallowed land as some years ago. Many work sod down finely and get good wheat.

Stamford, Welland: The stumps are removed by machine, and burning and plowing in the fall. Summer fallowing is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Sombra, Lambton: The timber is chopped in winter and burned off the following summer. In September and October it is logged and burned, then sowed to oats and seeded down, and left for pasture or meadow until the stumps rot. The oats are dragged, and where well done there are splendid crops.

Usborne, Huron: All the wood and timber is drawn off, and the brush burned with the rubbish. Very little land is worked for summer fallow, but a lot of sod and clover stubble is plowed in July as a fallow and seed bed for fall wheat.

Tuckersmith, Huron: In this township all the farms are cleared up. There is a considerable amount of summer fallowing. My experience teaches me that for cleaning a dirty farm there is no method so good or effectual.

Wawanosh, Huron: Most of the timber is cut into logs or cordwood and taken off in the winter. What is left is burned and cleared of brush and old timber the following summer and sown with fall whest or other grain, or turnips. Some allow the brush and other refuse timber to rot before clearing, but this allows the land to get very dirty. Summer fallows are going out of fashion.

Brant, Bruce: The cleaning of thistles and other weeds is best accomplished by hoed crops such a potatoes, turnips and rape, and also by summer fallowing, and, if done properly, with good results. There is not very much summer fallowing where root crops can be sown with success.

Bentinck, Grey: A good many prefer a hoed crop to summer fallowing for cleaning land, but I think there is more success with summer fallowing, as a hoed crop is often neglected. The extent of summer fallowing is generally from five to ten acres.

Enphrasia, Grey: The trees are chopped down, and so much of the timber used as can be disposed of the rest is burned on the ground. Nearly all the land is cleared. About eight or ten acres of summer fallowing is done on each farm. Since farmers have taken to raising turnips there is not as much summer fallowing as previously.

Glenelg, Grey: There is not much summer fallowing in this district. We depend chiefly upon scaling down with clover. There are plenty of thistles yet. Good cultivation, short rotation and plenty of clover is the best remedy.

Medonte, Simcoe: Nearly all land clearing is done by culling out the timber, as it is sold for fire wood logs or bark; then the brush is burned off. There is generally a good crop on new land. Summer fallowing is not practised quite as much as it used to be, but a few farmers have from five to ten acres each year.

Tiny, Simcoe: After chopping and logging we take out the stumps with machines for that purpose, and iso lift the larger stones with a machine. We do not summer fallow so much as we used to do. We prefer a have from five to ten acres, and sow fall wheat on pea land.

Ekfrid, Middlesex: There is very little left to be cleared. What is done is by the old method. As a narket can be found now for the timber on the land, the work of clearing such land is now less expensive ban of old. There are still some fields summer fallowed where heavy clay needs it, but on lighter soils where it can be avoided the practice is being discontinued.

Westminster, Middlesex: The prevailing method is bare fallow, plowing in June and surface cultivaion afterwards. Another system is plowing in June, sowing buckwheat half a bushel to the acre, rolling fter the harrow, and then plowing down the buckwheat when in bloom for manure. It is sure death to the landa thistle. It also allows the barnyard manure to be applied to stubble land that may be sown also to theat. I found it a success.

Williams W., Middlesex: Numbers of farmers have bought two-furrowed plows, and immediately the rop is housed turn over the stubble, plowing three inches deep, and about the first of November commence dowing with the common plow. In the spring it is turned over again with the two-furrowed plow and own. If any thistles appear they are either spudded or topped with a scythe—more frequently the atter. After the second season few thistles appear above the grain. Rolling the land is exceptional, when it should be general.

Blandford, Oxford: There are a considerable number of farmers here who do not summer fallow, but out in their wheat in the fall after either peas or barley. For myself I always reckon to put the half of my all wheat from fallow and the other half after peas, barley or clover seed. I have had good crops of wheat by these various methods.

Zorra E., Oxford: Plow up sod after pasturing up to July 15th or after the hay is taken off, and work for fall wheat. Gang plow all stubble not seeded as soon as possible after crop is off, and harrow well as often as necessary. Most of the fallow is to enable draining to be done in dry weather.

Blanshard, Perth: Either root crops or summer fallow, if properly attended to, will clear land pretty well of thistles. For wild oats we always seed down with a grain crop, and after we get them thinned out in this way we have them hand-weeded.

Fullarton, Perth: The two and three crop systems are generally followed. The land that is well cultivated by gang-plowing and deep plowing in the fall, disc harrowed in the spring and well put in and spudded once in summer if required, does not need much summer fallowing.

Mornington, Perth: Chop down and pile the brush. Then cut to stove wood or saw logs, or split to rails. Put the refuse into log heaps and burn. The balance (the stumps) are left in a few years longer, and if not burned where they stand are jerked out by horses and piled together and burned. It is pretty well cleared here now.

Wallace, Perth: First cut down the trees and cut down the trunks into logs or cordwood, burn the brush and seed down. Allow five or six years for the stumps to rot and then dig them out. Summer fallowing will average about eight acres to every one hundred acre farm in this township.

Eramosa, Wellington: When our land gets dirty we put it into root crops, dung it well and keep the scuffler and the hoe going all the summer season to kill the weeds. The next year we seed down with timothy and clover, and let it lie in sod for three years.

Minto, Wellington: Very little land has been cleared of late. Summer fallowing is not generally practised. We only fallow an occasional field when it gets very weedy.

Niagara, Lincoln: Land is cleared in this section only as the timber is used for firewood and other purposes, after which it is broken up and planted to corn. Summer fallowing is still resorted to, and with great success in some instances.

Esquesing, Halton: Summer fallowing, when thoroughly done, succeeds well for thistles and other weeds, except red root and wild flax, which can be cleaned out only by pulling in spring or leaving fallow and cultivating for a spring crop. About eight to ten per cent, of cleared land is generally summer fallowed.

Trafalgar, Halton: Clearing land is a thing of the past here, except pulling the stumps out. There is not much summer fallowing done. We generally sow with peas or barley and cultivate for wheat.

Albion, Peel: The timber is all wanted for local use. It is first cut down and prepared for whatever it may be best suited for, and then all the useless timber and brushwood is cast into the fire. Then the plaw is brought into use to prepare for seeding. Perseverance invariably proves the degree of success. There is a summer fallow of about twelve acres in a hundred each year.

Gwillimbury E., York: Land is cleared here by using the wood for firewood or lumber and burning the brush. Summer fallow is slowly but gradually going out of date. Perhaps it would now average five or aix acres to a hundred acre farm.

Darlington, Durham: Land which is overrun with weeds is most successfully cleaned with a hoed crop. There has been very little summer fallowing in this township for some years, except after hay.

Darlington, Durham: We have no land to clear except from weeds; but in former days we cut the timber down in winter, cut it into suitable lengths so that a yoke of oxen could draw them, piled the brush and when dry enough burned it. Then came the logging. Three men with team and driver would log about an acre per day, and then burn the log heaps.

Brighton, Northumberland: There is no land cleared to any extent in this locality, and there is not much summer fallowing. The prevailing method is to plow up clover and sow winter wheat; also to sow wheat on pea stubble.

Seymour, Northumberland: If you mean clearing off the timber, very little is left to clear, and that little is usually cleared by cutting into firewood and burning the brush. The most difficult, and in many places endless work, is clearing the land of stones. Summer fallow is more practised than formerly, as fall wheat is taking the place of barley.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: To eradicate quack grass buckwheat is grown and corn planted, and with either we met with fairly good success. There are not many summer fallows around here.

Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The timber is cut, and the fallow burnt over, followed by seeding down and pasturing till the stumps get rotten. The stumps are then removed, piled and burned, and the ground plowed and prepared for a crop.

Pittsburg, Frontenac: There is not as much land summer fallowed as formerly. The plan now followed is to plow very lightly immediately after harvest and leave until fully dried. Then harrow and cultivate several times before ridging for winter. Land worked in this way has given good results the next summer.

Matilda, Dundas: Very little land is being cleared now, except of stones, which are either put on fences or broken for the road by steam stone-hammers. There is very little summer fallowing done.

Winchester, Dundas: The bush fires took down as good deal of low land bush three years ago. Wood and logs have been taken off, and the rest piled up and burned. The roots have been burned out and the land made ready for the plow. There is not as much summer fallow as there should be.

Roxborough, Stormont: All the standing timber is chopped down and taken to market as saw logs, cordwood or in any shape to make money of, and the land is left for a number of years to young stock and sheep to browse on, when the stumps can be pulled, the land broken up and sown to buckwheat. There is no summer fallowing done here as far as I know.

Caledonia, Prescott: There is very little land cleared nowadays except swamps, which are first draised and when very dry set fire to. This burns muck, brush, etc., leaving a clay soil. I did not see a summer fallow this year.

Longueil, Prescott: Cut off the wood, burn the brush and muck in a dry time, seed down to alsike and timothy, pasture till the stumps rot, so as to be easily pulled, when they can be piled and burned. Plow the land and bring it into cultivation.

Osgoode, Carleton: Take off the wood and let it run to pasture until the stumps rot enough to come out. Land comes into cultivation sooner than the old way, clearing up and mowing hay. The cattle keep all young sprouts from growing. There is very little summer fallowing.

Osgoode, Carleton: Summer fallowing is not done now to so great an extent as a few years ago. The land is cleaned now by manuring and putting in a crop of potatoes.

Bromley, Renfrew: Where there is large timber, clearing is done by cutting down the underbrush first, and then the large trees, making them into saw logs, fence logs or firewood. The brush is properly piled, and when dry the fallow is set fire to. After burning we pile up the logs that remain and all rotten wood or sticks and burn them off; drag with a V drag both ways and sow to wheat or grass. If the trees are all small we cut them down in windrows and pile and burn them off as before.

Douro, Peterborough: Clearing land is done by taking off and disposing of the timber, and then piling up the rubbish and burning it. Then sow a grain crop and seed with timothy until the stumps rot. About five per cent, of the cleared land is summer fallowed.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: Underbrush before snowfall, chop in the winter and burn in the spring. This, except in a wet spring, seldom fails. There is very little summer fallowing in this township. Clover with two years' crop, and rye cut for hay and sown with rape in the end of June can be relied on to clean land.

Dungannon, Hastings: Chopping in winter and brushing, burning in the early part of spring and log ging; then sowing potatoes and grain. Summer fallowing is good for the crop and good for the land. It improves the soil and kills the weeds.

Tyendinaga, Hustings: I might say that the land is all cleared with the exception of wood for feel. Planting seems to take the place of summer fallowing to a large extent.

Monck, Muskoka: The method of clearing now is to take out the hemlock for bark, rails and lumber, and the heavy hardwood sawn into firewood. Then that remaining is cut down, but the land is seldom plowed till most of the small stumps are rotten.

Morrison, Muskoka: The usual method followed by settlers here is chopping and burning off, being a woodland district. There is no summer fallowing. Hoed crops in rotation are preferred, and found to be more profitable.

Cockburn Island, Algoma: Only small fallows are chopped. Neighbors exchange help to log. Abort one out of three summer fallow, and use three to eight acres for the purpose.

REMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents were invited to report upon special crops, new phases of farm work, etc., and from among the replies sent in under this head the following selections have been made:

LUCERNE.

Canboro', Haldimand: Lucerne is grown in a small way but it will be raised more generally as it is certain to increase in favor.

Vespra, Simcoe: Lucerne, or alfalfa, has been tried by a few, but it does not seem to be a sucess. It does not winter well.

Westminster, Middlesex: Lucerne is a grand crop for soiling. I have cut it four times this summer. It yields heavily and is greatly relished by working horses, but it is rather too coarse for curing as clover is cured. It is away ahead of corn for soiling, and is about three weeks earlier than red clover.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: Some lucerne is grown here and it is looking fine. It is a good crop for fall pastures.

Watt, Muskoka: Last year I put in a small experimental plot of lucerne and had a good catch. I put it in new turned sod and put in a crop of rye with it. I left the aftergrowth in fall as a protection for the winter, but little of the lucerne was left in the past summer as the grass seems to have smothered it out.

MILLET.

Raleigh, Kent: A number of acres were sown when it was seen the hay crop would be light. On account of the protracted drouth a great deal of the seed never sprouted, and consequently the crop is a light one, but cut and secured in good condition.

Canboro', Haldimand: Millet is grown to some extent here both for fodder and seed. It pays to grow it as a green crop.

Canboro', Haldimand: Millet is grown in this locality, and as a grain is found excellent food for poultry. It also makes a rich and excellent chop when mixed with oats or any coarse grain for feeding to either hogs or cattle. When cut green it makes a superior hay. It has also this advantage, that it can be sown as late as the middle of June after the rush of the spring work is over. A good average crop will yield not less than three tons to the acre.

Walpole, Haldimand: Millet, or Hungarian grass, has been sown in considerable quantities. That which was sown early did not come up very well, but the late sown was very fair, and taken on the whole the crop will have a beneficial effect in relieving the scarcity of the hay crop. 2

Crowland, Welland: Considerable millet was sown on land prepared for corn which failed to grow. The millet proved a good substitute and will make quite an addition to the feed.

Ashfield, Huron: There has been a large quantity of millet sown, owing to the partial failure of the hay crop, and there has been a very good growth.

Huron, Bruce: There was some millet or Hungarian grass sown this year, which did very well, but it is not a common crop.

Gower N., Carleton: Some millet was sown this season and it turned out very well. It was sown as a substitute for hay, as the forepart of the season was very dry and the prospect for hay was poor.

St. Joseph's Island, Algoma: It was evident early in the season that hay was to be a very poor crop. Many farmers broke up some old meadow and sowed millet, which got the rain that came too late to benefit the hay crop. It yielded very satisfactorily, and will materially help many a farmer to tide over the winter months.

BAPE.

Usborne, Huron: Rape is coming into notice for plowing under for manure. I think it will materially increase the fertility of land. It should be sown in August or early in September and plowed under in the fall.

Westminster, Middlesex: A little rape is sown for pasturing lambs and it is very good.

Zorra E., Oxford: There is some rape grown but it is not popular among dairymen on account of rank flavor.

Erin, Wellington: Rape is grown to a great extent in this locality and makes a splendid feed for lambs and cattle.

Guelph, Wellington: There has been a very large breadth of rape grown yearly here for the purpose of fattening lambs for the American markets. I believe that this year there are not less than two thousand lambs being fattened for that market. The greater number of these lambs are secured from different parts of Ontario early in the fall and put on rape, and sold generally for shipment to the United States in the month of October and November.

Peel, Wellington: Rape is sown generally, and by some farmers extensively for fattening sheep and lambs. It was a heavy crop this season.

Scarboro', York: I think it would be well for farmers to pay more attention to the growing of rape, especially those who summer fallow with the expectation of putting in spring grain the next year. When sown for the purpose of enriching the soil by plowing down the land should be worked nice and fine and then sown broadcast and rolled. This should be done anytime from the 1st to the 15th of August. But rape sown for sheep should be in drills and much earlier.

Mara, Ontario: Rape has been grown more extensively than usual, and gave excellent results in fattening lambs and old ewes.

Charlottenburg, Glengarry: There has been a small quantity of rape grown this season for an experiment. It has done remarkably well.

Glamorgan, Haliburton: Rape has been sown this summer and made good fall feed, but with what success against thistles it needs another season to prove. The seeds were sown after tares in my own case. Next year I have a piece of rye to cut green and sow with rape to feed to sheep in the fall.

FLAX.

Canboro', Haldimand: Flax is a considerable crop here. It is grown for seed only, which is used for feeding purposes by mixing with other grain or meal for feeding all kinds of stock.

Crowland, Welland; The flax crop has not been very good this season owing to the dry weather in June.

Bosanquet, Lambton: Considerable quantities of flax are produced in this vicinity. The forepart of the season was too dry for this crop, but when the rains came the growth was very rapid, and about an average crop was harvested. A limited quantity of sorghum is also grown.

Grey, Huron: A good deal of flax was sown in this township this year and has been for some years.

It was a very good crop this year both in quality and quantity.

Stephen, Huron: Flax is grown to a considerable extent in this locality, there being fine flax mills in this vicinity which give employment to a considerable number of hands. Each mill requires from 200 to 400 acres of land to grow the flax.

Westminster, Middlesex: Flax was a fine crop, but it is, not in favor with our farmers as it leaves nothing to return to the soil, and often leaves the land foul with mustard or charlock. It is good only for toning down new land that is too rich for cereals.

Nissouri, E., Oxford: There is considerable flax grown in this locality, but the price is very low considering the work and the exhausting nature of the crop, for even the roots are not left in the ground.

Zorra, E., Oxford: A large area of flax is grown, and on certain kinds of land pays well. It is mostly raised on strong mucky clay lands and sold by the ton, straw and all, or else the land is rented for the crop.

Wallace, Perth: Flax is grown to a considerable extent in this township, and to the injury of the land. Perhaps one-half of the farmers grow it. It does not pay and it is ruinous to a farm to grow much of it.

Nichol, Wellington: A large amount of flax is grown in this township. It gives a yield of from one and a half to three tons per acre of seed and straw fibre, and selling at from \$10 to \$11.50 per ton, and although to a great extent it takes from the productiveness of the land, yet if not entered upon too heavily by each one is a great help in bringing in ready cash at a scarce time. There is no cheese factory here, and the principal staples are beef, lambs and pork, all of which tend to the improvement of the land.

Peel, Wellington: Flax is grown extensively in this township and is usually a heavy crop, the soil being well adapted to its growth.

Waterloo, Waterloo: Flax is raised here and pays very well, as people can sell it for \$10 to \$12 a some have raised over two tons to the acre, but had to pay \$5 for the pulling.

Monck, Muskoka: Have raised some flax this year and had a splendid crop. I believe it would pay farmers to grow flax for feed for almost any kind of stock.

St. Joseph's Island, Algoma: Flax is grown by nearly everyone—that is enough for home use. The straw is of no value here. I do not know what the average yield of seed might be, but last year I had thirteen bushels of seed from one acre.

SORGHUM.

Pelee Island, Essex: Sorghum was sown more freely than in years past, and owing to the dry and het weather in November while the seed was filling and the sucrose developing, we had a remarkably good crop and an excellent syrup. There was a large yield. I have made sorghum syrup for ten years, and I never knew a season when the yield was greater or the quality better.

Colchester S., Essex: Nearly every farmer raises a small patch of sorghum for family use. When the cane is fully ripe, which may be known either by the seed or the cane itself turning yellow, it is stripped of leaves and then cut and tied in bundles and taken to the cane mill where it is manufactured into syrup. The crop here this year was a very good one, and fully ripened before any frost came.

Gosfield N., Essex: Nearly all the farmers raise enough cane to make sufficient sorghum syrup for home use. The quality this year is not as good as it sometimes is. The lack of rain at the proper time was, I think, the cause.

Camden, Kent: Sorghum can be grown as easily as corn, and if properly manufactured makes a good syrup. We have a good factory in Dresden. The farmer grows the cane and pays 20c. a gallon for getting the syrup made. I think it would pay every farmer to grow at least enough for thirty gallons.

Harwich, Kent: There is a good deal of sorghum grown in a small way here. That is, a great many farmers are growing small quantities which they take to a factory near Blenheim and get it manufactured into syrup for their own use.

Raleigh, Kent: Since the introduction of improved methods in its manufacture there has been a visible increase in area, but a much greater improvement will have to take place in its manufacture before it becomes popular.

HOPS.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: Hops were a good crop, and the area was larger than last year. Most of them were sold at a moderate price.

Plantagenet S., Prescott: A large quantity of hops are grown here, but just now the prices are low.

TOBACCO.

Pelee Island, Essex: Tobacco has been grown to a limited extent and did well this year, as indeed it invariably does here.

MISCRLLANROUS.

Yarmouth, Elgin: A small louse seemed to be very numerous on the apple blossoms this spring. It spins a web around the bud and keeps it from bursting out. It has been the same for the last three years, and there has been a scabby crop.

Crowland, Welland: The present condition of the farming industry is not very profitable, more especially this season. Last year we had a ready market for all dairy produce, chickens, lambs and calves being bought up at our doors and taken to Buffalo. But the duty has almost closed that market against us.

Stamford, Welland: What the farmers of to-day need is more knowledge of those laws of nature upon which the farming industry is based. To teach these to men who have run in one rut for years is a difficult, if not a hopeless task. Probably the best way is to reach them is through the farmers' institutes. The greate-t improvement can be made by training the rising generation in the way they should go; make every inducement possible for them to attend the Ontario Agricultural College, and let the college employ agents to go out and "compel them to come in."

Hullett, Huron: All coarse grains should be consumed on the farm, as the great drawback to Canadian farming is a lack of good barnyard manure in order to retain and improve the condition of the soil. But before the full benefit can be derived from manure, the land ought to be well drained. Wet land in the spring especially is one of the great hindrances to successful agriculture. Wherever the water washes off the face of the land a considerable amount of the strength of the manure goes with it, but where the soil is drained and the water filters through it and is carried off by under-drains there is no loss of manure. With underdraining the land is also a week or ten days earlier for seeding.

Gainsboro', Lincoln: We need a change in the manner of road-making and statute labor. Township councils should also appoint inspectors to destroy noxious weeds and black-knot. There is too often a fear of offending men who keep dirty farms.

Whitchurch, York: During the last few years the jack rabbit has been increasing fast, and I fear that in a little while they may become a serious pest.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: Fancy peas are very much grown in this locality for seedsmen for shipment to the American market. Considerable sweet corn is also grown for canning purposes.

Camden, Addington: The only suggestion I can offer to improve the condition of farmers is to till only what we can thoroughly manure by the yield of the barnyard. Run the balance into meallow and pasture for dairy cows, dry stock and sheep.

Plantagenet S., Prescott: Farmers owe a debt of gratitude to the local and federal governments for imparting knowledge relating to their vocation, and more particularly to the provincial government for distributing bulletins to all members of farmers' institutes. These bulletins and reports, I am glad to say, are perused by them to some effect.

Otonabee, Peterborough: Several farmers are sowing a quarter of an acre of sugar beets so as to test the quality of the soil in this section for the growing of that crop.

Minden, Haliburton: This was a poor sap year, and not much maple sugar was made.

Nipissing, Parry Sound: We have good crops of oats and peas, several farmers having raised fully 1,000 bushels of the former cereal, and one young man has grown 1,500 bushels of oats and 900 bushels of heast. A considerable portion of our barley did not ripen on account of the early drouth. The growth of hay has been very fair, and much of the timothy is excellent. Many farmers here are growing roots, and great crops of Swede turnips are reported. Potatoes are abundant. Dairving is developing to a most encouraging extent. One farmer has ten milch cows and twenty head of their stock. Sheep are scarce, but we have some first-class swine. During last summer and fall your correspondent killed tifteen beef cattle and purchased nine head. My five acres of yellow Nile or Egyptian oats averaged 45 bushels to the acre, with four feet of straw. We threshed out 2,000 pounds of superior timothy seed mixed with a little clover.

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STATISTICS OF THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1891; also the annual mean for each station.

	Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood- stock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsey	Graven-	Ottawa.	Rockliffe
January.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Moan lowest Monthly mean		2.3 30.3 18.5 24.40	0 44.0 2.0 31.0 18.5 26.00	44.0 2.1 31.1 15.7 25.14	53.0 8.0 33.7 21.1 27.48	41.9 -2.0 30.1 16.6 24.15	40.2 -11.8 26.2 8.1 18.07	47.0 -22.2 26.6 9.3 18.05	35.5 -19.0 21 6 6.1 14.48	34.0 -38.0 20.1 -1.0 8.3
reprinary.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	-2.5 34.4 17.5	50.1 3.8 33.8 23.7 28.44	49.0 3.0 35.7 21.9 28.82	48.7 1.2 34.9 18.6 28.11	53.0 4.0 37.5 23.6 31.28	49.0 2.1 34.8 20.8 28.02	44.1 -12.4 81.7 12.4 21.50	52.0 -17.0 31.0 8.7 19.89	43.5 -27.0 24.9 7.1 15.14	45. -36. 24. -3. 7.9
March.	(Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	51.0 -1.8 35.2 18.7 25.30	51.3 -2.0 34.1 20.8 27.45	54.0 -5.0 35.2 20.4 28.98	49.0 -8.0 33.9 18.2 27.63	54.0 -1.0 36.6 24.7 30.71	52.1 4.7 35.0 22.5 28.81	52.7 5.0 33.0 16.2 25.01	51.0 -23.2 33.8 11.4 24.13	51.9 -17.1 32.3 16.3 24.90	55. -30. 33. 6. 19.
April.	(Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Mean lowest Monthly mean	14.1 52.3 32.5	78.6 19.1 54.1 35.0 44.53	78.0 19.2 37.6 35.0 47.24	76.5 18.0 54.9 32.7 44.81	80.0 52.0 55.5 39.5 47.47	77.5 20.5 52.1 34.8 43.24	78.8 13.9 53.5 31.6 41.93	75.0 8.6 49.6 29 3 39.77	80.5 22.4 52.3 33.8 42.94	81. 8. 52. 27. 37.
May.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	80.0 25.6 61.9 38.4 48.00	80.9 24.0 64.0 39.2 51.61	81.0 28.1 67.1 39.5 56.17	80.2 22.2 64.9 38.0 52.75	84.0 32.0 67.0 43.8 54.99	78.0 30.2 62.1 40.9 51.51	84.6 26.2 66.7 38.6 52.10	82.0 28.0 62.9 38.7 50.65	84.9 29.0 66.1 40.4 53.21	66. 33.
o dae.	Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	31.6 75.5 51 7	87.7 36.0 78.1 53.1 65.61	86.3 35.0 79.8 54.2 70.38	87.6 34.1 77.3 52.3 65.63	90.1 36.0 77.5 56.0 66.88	84.7 42.5 74.6 54.3 64.34	88.8 37.0 78.2 50.7 64.69	88.3 34.0 77.2 51.0 64.41	88.2 38.8 79.1 53.8 66.48	89. 30. 79. 33. 63.
· mr	(Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	89.0	87.1 34.0 74.8 52.0 63.44	87.0 39 0 75.1 51.6	88 8 39.0 75.2 50.5 63.84	91.0 47.0 77.9 56.5 67.70	83、9 45.0 73.6 54.7 63.69	84.8 37.7 74.2 51.5	90.0 40.1 74.2 53 0 62.73	87.0 41.0 74.7 54.1 64.15	91. 38. 74. 50.
in Sin C	(Highest Lowest	90.2 45.4 77.6 55.6 63.01	94.4 41.6 76.3 55.1 65.70	94 0 40.0 77.4 54.4 67.95	89.0 39.7 76.9 52.5 65.66	93.0 46.0 79.2 59.0 68.08	89.6 46.1 75.0 57.1 65.56	90.0 38.0 77.5 52.4 64.21	84.0 36.0 74.6 51.4 62.57	89.5 43.9 76.4 56.0 65.44	88 38 75 50
ochomin i.	(Highest	89.0	84.9 38.7 72.2 52.5	87.0 35.0 75.3 51.1	86 5 36.5 74.8 49.7 62.54	90.0 38.0 76.6 56.7	87 5 41.9	90.6 36.8 74.5 50.0	85.0 35.0 74.0 50.8 60.45	89.0 36.8 73.6 51.0 61.55	88 36 72 47 55
	(Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	84.0 25.1 58.4 38.7	78 9 25.5 55.0 39.5	80.0 21.0 57.1 37.4	80 8 17.9 56.6 35.0	85.0 25.0 60.2 41.4	80.7 21.6 56.1 39.1 47.91	83.0 17.7 55.9 34.5	82.0 18.0 61.6 35.3 46.59	85.0 22.5 53.9 35.4 44.23	85 17 53 31 39
	(Highest Lowert Lowert Lowert Mean highest Mean lowest Mean lowest Monthly mean Lowert Lowert Monthly mean Lowert	61.0 11.5 43.9 30.8	63.9. 1 7 40.8 29.6 35.23	65.0 9.2 43.8 30 0	$\begin{array}{c} 65.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 42.5 \end{array}$	70.0 4.0 48.1 32.7	58.3 7.5 43.0 30.3 37.05	61.8 -3.3 41.3 25.0	68.0 -2.8 47.2 26.0 33.97	61.8 -1.5 41.7 25.2 33.29	56 -7 38 22
	(Highest Lowest Year highest Lowest Year highest Mean lowest Monthly mean Year highest House	51.2 9.6	53.8 10.2 38.0 26 4 32 17	55.0 8.2 40.1 25.4 33.13	55.5 2.5 40.3 23.9	58.0 10.0 43 1	49.0 3.4 40.0 27.0	50.9 -3.5 36.9 22.5	56.0 -2.0 38.7 22.7	49.0 -4.5 35.5 20.9 28.66	49 -10 35 18
ı	Annual mean			47.96				43.15		42.87	

TABLE II. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the ten years 1882-91; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

and the average annual mean at e	TOTAL DELLA	tion for	VIIO SA	me per	ou.		-			_
Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood- stock,	Stony Creek,	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven- hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
Highest	45.5 -9.6 27.2 11.6 19.80	46.8 -9.5 26.1 13.3 19.67	47.8 -7.8 27.9 13.2 21.51	47.0 -13.5 27.6 9.7 20.07	52 4 -4 0 36.5 23.6 23.13	44.8 -9.3 27.9 12.7 20.88	42.5 -23.8 23.2 5.3 14.57	43.4 -28 1 23.3 2.6 13.92	40.1 -22.9 18.8 0.3 10.20	39.0 -37.0 17.7 -7.0 6.04
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	46.6 -8.9 28.1 11.6 19.72		47.7 -10.0 29.7 12.8 21.86	47.5 -10.9 29.8 10.7 21.51	48.6 -5.2 37.7 23.0 23.44	44.7 -7.7 29.6 13.6 22.09	The same of	43.7 -23.1 26.0 4.2 15.77	39.8 -22.9 21.2 1.6 12.06	42.5 -34.3 21.3 -5.0 8.47
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	49.5 -6.3 32.5 15.7 23,47	54.6 -8.7 33.5 17.6 24.93	53.0 -6.6 34.3 17.5 26.66	52.8 -7.3 34.3 16.0 26.12	100000	50.3 6.6 33.8 19.4 26.67	47.3 -12.5 31.6 12.4 22.24	47.0 -17.7 32.0 10.4 21.56	44.6 -12.7 30.0 11.6 21.13	ACCOUNT.
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	74.0 12.8 48.4 29.9 38.58	78.9 14.3 52.4 32.1 41.13	77.3 17.5 50.8 32.1 43.28	76.8 15.7 52.7 30.4 41.96	79.0 23.1 55.6 38.0 43.17	70.0 20.8 49.4 32.4 40.91	74.8 12.1 50.2 28.9 39.22	70.3 8.8 48.2 27.4 37.73	73.6 12.3 48.7 29.1 39.78	73.8 3.9 48.4 24.2 36.41
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	78.7 27.2 60.0 39.8 49.18	82.8 27.2 65.4 42.2 53.77	80.4 30.3 65.0 43.4 54.93	80.2 28.1 63.8 41.1 53.44	82.6 35.7 64.3 43.6 53.61	76.0 31.1 61.1 42.6 51.89	81.7 27.0 64.7 40.5 52.29	81.9 26.4 63.1 41.3 51.61	81.5 29.5 65.5 43.1 55.02	85.0 23.4 64.1 37.1 50.60
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Mean howest Monthly mean	84.8 36.7 70.3 49.7 59.74	87.7 35.8 76.0 52.2 64.09	86.3 39.1 74.8 53.4 65.12	87.6 37.5 76.0 51.6 64.56	90.1 44.9 78.2 57.6 65.19	84.7 42.3 73.6 52.8 62.59	88.8 37.2 75.9 50.3 63.07	88.3 36.3 74.6 50.9 62.65	88.2 40.1 76.0 53.2 65.52	89.2 33.5 75.0 46.1 61.00
Highest	86.3 41.0 73.8 53.9 63.52	90.5 40.4 79.5 54.8 67.18	89.1 44.9 77.8 56.1 68.10	89.2 44.0 79.0 54.2 67.71	93.6 50.9 80.6 58.9 69.94	88.0 47.9 76.8 57 2 67.11	90.3 42.5 79.0 53.4 65.97	88.5 42.9 77.4 54.9 65.98	89.6 46.7 78.3 56.8 68.31	90.4 40.3 77.1 52.1 64.09
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	86.2 40.3 73.0 53.6 62.54	90.5 38 6 76.6 53.0 64.81	88.3 40.0 75.3 53.8 65.32	89.5 41.3 76.9 52.3 64.78	91.9 47.5 77.8 58.3 67.86	86.8 45.7 74.6 56.2 65.30	90.1 38.1 76.2 51.7 63.32	87.7 39.6 74.8 52.7 63.10	88.6 42.2 75.4 53.9 65.33	88.9 37.7 74.3 50.1 60.84
Highest. Lowest. Mean highest. Mean lowest. Monthly mean.	84.6 32.3 67.7 47.6 56.64	86.8 32.5 70.6 48.5 59.63	84.6 32.8 69.4 49.1 59.36	86.5 30.9 70.4 46.1 58.68	88.9 37.0 74.0 53.2 60.98	82.0 36.9 67.9 49.6 58.72	86.4 29.9 69.4 44.9 56.42	83.6 31.6 68.7 45.9 56.49	83.6 31.4 67.9 46.5 57.41	84.2 29.7 67.3 42.8 53.30
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	73.3 22.0 54.8 37.9 45.91	76.3 22.4 55.8 38.7 47.27	73.6 23.1 55.1 37.4 46.53		74.7 25.4 59.3 42.7 48.26	70.8 25.0 54.1 38.7 46.70	74.2 18.6 53.9 34.5 43.30	72.2 20.3 54.6 36 0 44.25	10000	72.3 16.6 51.4 31.9 40.66
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Mean Monthly mean	61.8 11.4 43.0 29.4 35.60	63.9 12.7 42.8 30.4 36.59	62.5 13.4 43.9 29.6 37.13	9.7 42.9 27.2	65.6 16.0 47.5 33.1 39.20	59.6 12.7 42.8 30.2 36.74	61.1 2.5 40.3 25.2 32.50			56.4 -3.6 36.8 21.5 29.12
Highest Lowest Mean highest Mean lowest Monthly mean	49.6 -1.4 33.5 20.6 27.04		100	48.4 -5.8 32.9 17.8 26.48	77.00	100	100000	45.6 -12.1 30.0 13.9 22.77		1300 300
Annual mean	41.81	43 84	44.80	43 95	48 18	43.94	40 94	40.75	40,75	36.97

TABLE III. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1891, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the ten years 1882-91.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun above horizon.	285.7	*291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	2 86.9	274.3	4463.3
Wood 1891 stock 1882-91	61.4 60.4			186.1 191.5		247.3 240.2			231.0 201.6				1934.8 1868 4
Toronto \(\begin{pmatrix} 1891 \\ 1882-81 \end{pmatrix}	69.6 75.9					242.4 261.2			251.7 216.4			105.9 56.1	
Barrie. $. \begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1882-91 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59.3 \\ 52.8 \end{array}$			176.1 167.2		$234.4 \\ 227.2$			220.3 152.1				1802.7 1 63 5.7
Lindsay $\begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1882-91 \end{cases}$	72.5 75.2				$227.4 \\ 219.4$	271.7 258.9				171.9 131.3			
Kingston $\begin{cases} 1991 \\ 1882.91 \end{cases}$	50.2 66 5					231.6 243.3			214.5 200.5				2010.3 1958.7
Average of five 1891 stations 1882.91	62.6 50 5 66.2	69.0	142.1		174.5	245.5 254.7 246.1	280 4		195 . 2	85.1	93.8		1973.8 1867.8 1897.4

^{*} The average possible sunshine for February, 1882-91, was 293.6 hours.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1891; also the average derived from the ten years 1882-91.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
West and south-west: Rain { 1891 1882-91	in. 1.59 1.40	in. 2.73 1.79		in. 1 74 1.71	in. 1.48 3.16	in. 1.98 3 28	in. 3.17	in.		in.	in. 4.47 2.64		
\mathbf{Snow} $\begin{cases} 1891\\ 1882.91 \end{cases}$	8.0 15.9	6.2 10.7	13.4 11.0	0.1 3.3	0.1						8.2 6.4	4.0 14.3	39.9 61.9
Northwest and north: Rain \ \begin{pmatrix} 1891	0.93 1.09	1.28 0.78	0.50 0.81	2.04 1.45	0.66 2.44		$\frac{3.87}{2.62}$	4.18 2.74	$2.34 \\ 2.91$	2.32 2.80		1.18 1.20	
$\mathbf{Snow.} \dots \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1891 \dots \\ 1882 - 91 \end{matrix} \right]$	16.4 28.4	$\begin{array}{c} 18.4 \\ 22.0 \end{array}$	24.8 15.5	1.7 3.9	0.5	••••			,	1.3	11.5 13.6		81.9 106.2
Centre :			i				1	i					
$\mathbf{Rain} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1891 \dots \\ 1882 91 \end{matrix} \right.$	$\frac{1.84}{1.39}$			1.81	2.52								26.50 24.58
$S_{now} \dots \begin{cases} 1891 \dots \\ 1882 - 91 \end{cases}$	13.2 17.9	12.9 11.9	17.7 10.8	0.2 3.1	0.1		ļ			0.2	5.0 5.4		56.1 61.0
East and north-cast :									. !				
$\mathbf{Rain} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1891 \dots \\ 1882-91 \end{matrix} \right.$	1.11 1.06			1.49 1.41	$\frac{1.53}{2.41}$						2.93 2.05		
Snow $\begin{cases} 1891\\ 1882-91 \end{cases}$	18.1 22.0	15.5 18.5	23.1 15.1	0.8 4.7						* 0.4	4.9 8.7	5.4 13.8	

^{*} Not measurable.

TABLE V. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and of the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario during the years 1890 and 1891 at stations reporting for the whole year and the average for the province.

·			Ra	in.	•		Sn	ow.	
Stations.	Ob s ervers.	189	0.	1891	l.	1890).	1891	l.
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Essex : Cottam Pelee Island Kingsville	W. E. Wagstaff J. Quick W. Howlett	33.36 35.47 29.95	114 59 106	26.30 26.07 24.37	92 45 107	33.7 35.0 9.5	25 7 6	28.3 35.0 20.3	23 8 26
Kent: Blenheim Dealtown Ridgetown	W. R. Fellows S. J. Pardo T. Scane	37.08 38.44 36.47	100 109 132	31.28 29.40 30.22	82 106 95	39.3 21.8 48.7	17 22 35	27.8 15.3 40.0	21 20 41
Cowal	S. Maccoll Wm. McCredie M. Payne	31.55 35.06 33.74	95 91 164	29.44 30.24 30.17	78 80 144	32.0 42.1 64.1	27 20 67	33.3 40.5 51.0	30 23 50
Port Dover WELLAND: Niagara Falls, S	J. L. Morgan	34.31 35.75	160 110	23.77 31.21	132 97	34.7 35.7	48 28	46.1 39.9	63 24
LAMBTON: Birnam Oil Springs Sarnia Thedford Watford Wyoming	J. S. Mellor	32.72 25.07 29.53 35.63 29.39 30.77	105 75 70 104 75 96	33.21 18.89 27.03 33.02 33.66 29.14	98 68 56 87 63	63.4 31.5 33.5 48.5	34 21 12 34	55.5 27.0 42.5 53.0	34 30 14 32
HUBON: Goderich, L. H Sunshive Zurich	R. Campbell G. Hood G. Hess	24.01 27.34 36.76	84 99 101	24.78 30.87 36.73	68 87 94	83.5 60.7 71.2	38 44 33	72.5 69.8 49.3	28 51 29
BRUCE: Lucknow North Bruce Point Clark Saugeen	M. Macdonald J. B. Muir J. Ray Mrs. J. R. Stewart	28.93 25.50 24.56 25.43	129 120 52 140	31.91 30.43 31.74 27.26	105 96 51 116	85.8 62.4 54.0 100.8	70 53 26 84	72.2 39.9 22.0 106.4	70 49 6 77
GREY: Bognor Durham Owen Sound Presque Isle	C. H. Heming J. Gunn, M.D John McLean J. McKenzie	27.37 26.48 28.95 31.20	124 113 79 93	30.06 24.74 30.59 36.21	122 95 61 86	111.8 144.0 103.0 82.9	56 80 38 43	135.5 170.3 103.3 95.0	62 74 30 38
SIMCOE: Barrie	J. J. Gillam J. B. Lazonby H. A. Fitton	29.94 26.44 23.16	116 97 104	23.01 27.50 20.52	100 88 84	64.8 103.9 96.0	61 52 48	88.5 152.8 124.9	56 59 77
Coldstream London Wilton Grove Oxford:	J. S. Dewar	31.98 30.94 30.75	96 109 91	36.32 37.33 26.81	91 124 63	50.5 71.0 48.8	27 52 19	41.0 48.9 35.0	22 63 26
Princeton Woodstock BRANT:	D. Beamer Prof. Wolverton	33.53	105 111	25.14 32.77	95 115	39.5 74.6	23 41	41.4 55.7	24 32
Paris St. George PERTH:	John Kay Dr. Kitchen	33.47 33.63	115 121	31.60 30.64	93 103	25.5 44.8	50	30.1 35.7	20 24
St. Marys WELLINGTON: Elora Guelph O. A. C	T. Connon Prof. J. H. Panton	34.90 33.97 16.49	97 78 60	21.97 30.91 26.47	59 103	57.5 39.2 17.9	24 33 33	32.0	25 30 62

TABLE V. THE WEATHER .- (Continued.)

Stations.	Observers.	1890	- · ı						
). 	1891	٠ <u>. </u>	1890).	1891	•
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
UFFERIN: Orangeville	N. Gordon	31.87	65	28.38	67	59.5	23	80.2	į
Stony Creek	C. F. Van Wagner	37.86	87	33.66	81	25.0	21	40.2	
ALTON: Georgetown	J. Barber, jr	28.72	46	25 40	132	54.7	59	77.0	
Nelson	J. Ireland	30.61	121	35.42	77	47.2	40	75.3	
Aurora	Rev. R. W. Amos	25.56	90	21.43	77	57.7	42	50.7	
Scarborough	R. Martin J. D. Graham	30.42 23.32	124 114	27.49 26.14	102 109	42.2 61.6	50 52	31.7 63.0	
Toronto	Observatory	32.11	145	26.74	125	52.6	81	47.8	
Denbigh	J. Lane	25.11	63	22.65	56	196.5	38	74.1	
Kingston	A. P. Knight	26.29	131	24.94	143	69.1	71	51.3	
Alexandria	J. Smith	30.10	125	27.42	106	97.2	71	63.6	
Ottawa	W. T. Ellis	25.25	120	30.40	124	71.3	68	75.0	
Clontarf	A. Schultz	24.40	93	25.47	97	89.1	68	85.7	
Renfrew	A. F. Wright	17.15	76	21.14	79	67.0	38	47.1	
Rockliffe	C. McIntyre	16.75	75	23.21	99	81.7	58	98.5	
Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	25.36	78	24.40	77	54.0	15	40.5	
CTORIA: Lindsay TERBOROUGH:	Thos. Beall	24.81	114	24.63	119	77.5	80	95.4	
Ennismore	Thos, Tellford	30.04	109	19.79	67	59.5	45	54.0	
Norwood	Rev. J. Carmichael	21.96	64	21.76	70	47.8	28	63.0	
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	21.32	94	21.55	95	59.3	66	61.8	
Bancroft	John Cleak	21.93	87	22.44	82	101.0	48	100 2	
Deseronto	J. Russell	21.02	85	31.57	93	53.1	34	53.4	
Shannonville USKOKA :	John Kemp	22.22	55	21.09	60	50.0	21	47.0	
Bala	E. B. Sutton	30.69	133	27.12	112	74.6	58	82.6	
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth	27.38	104	30.66	94	89.8	28	98.9	
Novar Gravenhurst	C J lisdall	36.24 21.61	117 84	28.92 24.92	94 92	89.8 83.0	80 45	102.0 74.8	
RRY SOUND:	T. M. Robinson	21.01	01	₩. 72 · 72	92	oo.∪	10	11.0	
Lynch Lake Parry Sound	G. Ambury	30.38	115	21.85	87	153.1	73	99.5	
Yarry Sound	Rev. R Mosely	29.37	127	26.51	116	100.7	73	95.1	
Sprucedale	A. Kirkam P. Mac lonald	29 39 38.85	68 113	35 01 27.93	71 87	76.3 l 108 7	28 72	90.0 106.4	
GOMA:	L. MACIONALU	50.00						100.4	
Cartier	Agent C. P. R	19.12	70	19.90	55	132.0		81.0	
Port Arthur	W. P. Cook	16.49 9.94	74 45	17.56 22.29	79 57	36 8 95.0	50 51	29.6 82.0	
Savanne	Agent C. P. R	13.57		14.43	80	116.7		21.0	
	e province	28 · 27	99	27.34	90	65.5	44	63.5	

TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1885-91, as recorded at Toronto Observatory, in [Latitude 43° 39.4' N. and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. W.]

		ī	 		<u> </u>	İ	
Register.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Average temperature	45.87	45.02	45.44	42.70	44.14	 43.71	41°.57
Difference from average (51 years)	+ 1.74	+ 0.89	+ 1.31	- 1.43	+ 0.01	- 0.42	- 2.56
Thermic anomaly (Lat. 43° 40')	- 5.15	- 6.00	— ბ. 58	- 8.32	- 6.88	- 7.31	- 9.45
Highest temperature	91.9	89.4	88.7	92.0	97.2	89.5	88.6
Lowest temperature	— 2.0	— 2.7	-11.3	-16,1	-16.6	-22.8	-16.1
Annual range		92.1	100.0	108.1	113.8	112.3	104.7
Average daily range	16.45	16.22	15.55	16.55	17.12	16.53	16.85
Greatest daily range	37.8	36.0	42.8	37.7	34.0	32.6	39.2
Average height of bar. at 329 Fah		29.6313				29.6255	29.5931
Difference from average (50 years)		+ .0126	i '	1	+ .0142	1	0254
Highest barometer	30.266	30.334	30.365	30.432	30.607	30.283	30.300
Lowest barometer	28.536	28.762	28.582	28.793	28.701	28.752	28.714
Annual range		1.572	1.783	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586
Average humidity of the air	75	78	77	74	75	77	77
Difference from average	– 2	+ 1	0	- 3	_ 2	0	0
Average elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.267	0.272	0.271	C.243	0.261	0.260	0.241
Average of cloudiness	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61
Difference from average (37 years)	- 0.03	.00	+ .01	+ .01	+ .01	.01	01
Resultant direction of wind	N 57 W	N 48 W	N 63 W	N 59 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W
" velocity of the wind	1.63	1.80	2.04	2.67	1.92	2.13	2.60
Average velocity (miles per hour)	7.33	9.19	9.08	9.71	9.48	9.73	9.95
Difference from average (15 years)		- 0.45	— 0.56	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.09	+ 0.31
Total amount of rain in inches	26.735	32.110	24.575	22.819	17.969	27.726	26.351
Difference from average (51 years)	-0.577	+4.798	-2.737	-4.493	-9.343	+0.414	-0.961
Number of days of rain	5	145	127	133	106	112	103
Total amount of snow in inches	47.8	52.6	66.5	31.6	77.9	73.5	65.6
Difference from average (48 years)	-23.0	- 17.2	- 3 3	— 35.2	+ 8.1	+ 3.7	- 4.2
Number of days of snow	70	81	60	83	78	66	• 73
Number of fair days							}
Number of days completely clouded	193 60	159 68	187	175	203	196	203
• • •		08	79	58	76	74	65
Number of auroras observed		7	6	· 21	25	29 .	31
Possible to see aurora (No. of Nights)	212	188	169	183	180	189	195
Number of thunder storms	18	21	24	23	22	26	19
Number of fogs	38	43	34	26	39	29	30
Number of hours of bright sunsnine	2065.4	1977.6	1909 2	 204 8.3	 2063.5	2034.4	2018.8
Difference from average (10 years)		– 48.1	-116.5	+ 22.6	+37.8	+ 8.7	- 7.4
Number of hours of possible sunshine	1	4463.3	4463.3		1		1
Attended of notite of possible sunsmine	1100.3	2403.3	4405.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3

^{*}During the year 1891, the wind has been obtained from the records of the anemograph at the Island and the entries at observation hours, and no comparison has been made with the result of former years.

RURAL AREA.

Table VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of counties the Rural Area of Ontario, as returned by municipal assessors for 1891.

	Acres	of assessed	land.	Acres c	leared.		Acres	ant.
Counties.	Resident.	Non- resident.	Total occupied.	1891.	1890.	Acres [woodland.	swamp, or marsh.	Per cent.
Essex Kent Elgin. Norfolk Haldimand Welland.	412,671 543,228 433,937 385,015 277,679 223,006	13,492 24,150 2,363 6,996 2,346 4,355	426,163 567,378 436,300 392,011 280,025 227,361	216,029 311,605 283,056 233,664 203,719 163,087	212,120 304,453 279,298 234,108 204,371 163,475	193,282 229,556 141,198 130,106 69,254 53,242	16,852 26,217 12,046 28,241 7,052 11,032	50.7 54.9 64.9 59.6 72.8 71.7
Totals	2,275,536	53,702	2,329,238	1,411,160	1,397,825	816,638	101,440	60.6
Lambton	636,189 788,516 796,421	24,838 6,735 20,217	661,027 795,251 816,638	318,722, 569,017 465,486	306,379 . 563,959 458,363	313,539 137,104 247,793	28,766 89,130 103,359	48.5 71.6 57.6
Totals	2,221,126	51,790	2,272,916	1,353,225	1,328,701	698,436	221,255	59.
GreySimcoe	1,026,812 914,205	31,469 47,326	1,058,281 961,531	567,705 497,338	559,481 482,378	317,751 433,084	172,825 31,109	53. 51.
Totals	1,941,017	78,795	2,019,812	1,065,043	1,041,859	750,835	203,934	52.
Middlesex. Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	749,728 469,023 214,278 510,548 623,180 304,201 345,102	8,580 2,941 2,031 5,115 3,749 2,757 10,658	758,308 471,964 216,309 515,663 626,929 306,958 355,760	350,903 172,462	534,229 346,886 171,136 365,633 440,351 239,921 194,853	209,033 95,612 24,005 86,473 100,972 44,317 71,341	17,165 25,449 19,842 57,822 84,311 18,485 82,030	70.5 74.5 79.5 72.0 70.4 79.5 56.5
Totals	3,216,060	35,831	3,251,891	2,315,034	2,293,009	631,753	305,104	71.5
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel. York Ontario. Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	186,797 270,667 222,189 287,742 525,596 487,084 365,905 429,147 225,389	3,990 2,556 1,582 162 8,029 14,624 2,308 4,876 4,863	190,787 273,223 223,771 287,904 533,626 501,708 368,213 434,023 230,252	152,227 209,074 168,246 239,241 415,537 316,488 273,832 319,902 182,287	153,241 209,240 169,726 241,351 410,287 340,473 272,581 321,327 182,393	36,911 42,064 39,925 34,615 64,869 84,140 70,146 91,263 37,464	1,649 22,085 15,600 14,048 53,219 71,080 24,235 22,858 10,501	75.9 83.1 77.9 69.1 74.4
Tota's	3,000,516	42,990		2,306,834	2,300,619	501,397	235,275	75.8
Lennox & Addington. Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville. Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell. Carleton. Renfrey. Lanark	369, 594 573, 923 742, 808 234, 088 247, 486 248, 448 263, 515 235, 097 552, 860 885, 902 632, 299	51,814 94,215 5,243 2,350 6,160 451 21,650 17,723 8,961 29,312 37,925	421,408 674,138 748,051	211,127 219,918 421,463 135,259 122,440 149,337 142,885 79,422 288,668 267,705 304,127	204,917 219,811 419,125 135,841 117,631 147,294 138,491 80,943 262,716 289,943	129,801 319,109 223,902 62,971 111,973 117,314 120,129 150,810 138,551 564,355 258,918	80,480 135,111 102,686; 38,208, 19,233; 22,248; 22,151; 22,588; 134,602; 83,254; 107,179	50.1 32.6 56.3 57.2 48.3 51.7 50.1 31.4 29.3 45.4
Totals	5,032,020	275,804	5,307,824	2,342,351	2,301,436	2,197,733	767,740	44.1
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	545,146 509,277 541,729 916,538	26,420 27,482 21,429 64,308	563,158	226,298 31,508	244,356 232,351 29,907 332,858	186,313 252,250 498,861 505,608	135,848 58,211 32,789 138,501	43.6 42.5 5.6 34.3
Totals	2,512,690	139,639	2,652,329	843,948	839,472	1,443,032	365,349	31.8
Muskoka Parry Sound. Nipissing Algoma	443,665 464,407 124,970 357,555	70,379 44,481 49,723 103,287	174,693	54,721 48,140 11,640 50,391	55,708 41.985 11,333 46,752	401,067 431,468 157,535 346,868	58,256 29,280 5,518 63,583	10.6 9.3 6.7 10.9
Totals	1,390.597	267,870	1,658,467	164,892	•	1,336,938	156,637	9.5 52.
The Province. $\begin{pmatrix} 1891 \\ 1890 \end{pmatrix}$	21,589,562 21,455,126	946,421 963,155		11,802,487		8,376,762 8,343,447	2,356,734 2,416,135	. I.

^{*} Not including the organised township of McKim (since returned at 20,823 acres).
† Not including the acreages of the organised townships of Keewatin, Neebing, Rat Portage and Shunish.

AREA AND PRODUCE-FALL WHEAT.

VIII. Showing by County Municipalties and groups of Counties the area and produce of Wheat in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.	-		average for years 1882-9	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
ad	37,930 62,322 42,621 34,006 32,265	952,043 1,639,069 1,223,223 911,361 709,830	25.1 26.3 28.7 26.8 22.0	25,954 48,259 39,096 30,579 29,515	428,241 965,180 836,654 617,696 442,725	16.5 20.0 21.4 20.2 15.0	31,808 59,549 43,353 32,856 32,689	643,570 1,207,528 881,648 617,451 546,338 373,334	20.2 20.3 20.3 18.8 16.7
ls	22,148 231,292	5,940,500	22.8	20,313 193,716	345,321 3,635,817	17.0	22,229 222,484	4,269,869	16.8
	40,642 55,265 36,119	1,081,077 1,519,788 935,482	26.6 27.5 25.9	29,998 44,978 32,789	545,964 989,516 711,521	18.2 22 0 21.7	35,067 64,083 45,676	694,500 1,299,468 902,856	19.8 20.3 19.8
ds	132,026	3,536,347	26.8	107,765	2,247,001	20.9	144,826	2,896,824	20.0
	20,278 53,695	496,811 1,342,375	24.5 25.0	18,759 47,946	333,910 872,617	17.8 18.2	25,968 53,638	513,152 1,131,275	19.8 21.1
ds	73,973	1,839,186	24.9	66,705	1,206,527	18.1	79,606	1,644,427	20.7
ex	38,359 26,912 36,113 13,816 36,721	2,019,209 1,104,739 745,462 1,072,556 366,124 947,402 150,024	29.2 28.8 27.7 29.7 26.5 25.8 22.8	60,169 33,927 21,398 29,642 12,102 32,550 4,894	1,365,836 800,677 468,616 637,303 231,148 696,570 89,071	22.7 23.6 21.9 21.5 19.1 21.4 18.2	71,276 38,397 28,602 42,991 23,804 38,784 9,617	1,468,788 802,795 554,617 881,032 481,488 815,771 186,544	20.6 20.9 19.4 20.5 20.2 21.0 19.4
ds	1	6,405,516	28.1	194,682	4,289,221	22.0	253,471	5,191,035	20.5
rth. aberland. Edward	21,227 23,941 18,728 23,331 32,451 5,560 4,641 13,998	496,712 632,042 432,617 513,282 814,520 142,892 110,456 254,764 118,584	23.4 26.4 23.1 22.0 25.1 25.7 23.8 18.2 18.0	18,186 23,755 16,284 16,129 24,134 4,153 4,242 12,873 3,345	318,255 406,211 260,544 288,709 514,054 88,044 92,900 262,609 76,935	17.5 17.1 16.0 17.9 21.3 21.2 21.9 20.4 23.0	21,258 29,423 21,150 25,175 35,330 8,648 3,767 11,566 2,666	394,191 558,284 414,946 533,556 785,546 192,519 78,119 231,810 47,915	18.5 19.0 19.6 21.2 22.2 22.3
ds.,		3,515,869	23.4	123,101	2,308,261	18.8	158,983	3,236,886	20.4
and Addington ac	1,244 3,001 508 98 195	83,231 22,516 50,417 10,719 2,450 3,413	17.2 18.1 16.8 21.1 25.0 17.5	2,651 707 2,672 285 127 65	50,369 10,888 40,614 4,275 1,524 813	15.4 15.2 15.0 12.0 12.5	2,413 1,615 4,688 974 560 508	42,316 21,854 85,334 17,621 10,220 8,344	17.5 18.5 18.2 18.1 18.3 16.4
100000	42 69 233	1,126 1,918 3,914 34,405	26.8 27.8 16.8 17.5	45 27 778 418 2,177	540 592 14,938 7,942 27,430	12.0 16.0 19.2 19.0 12.6	192 1,287 830 2,977	793 3,437 19,397 14,687 55,874	12.4 17.9 15.1 17.7 18.8
ds	12,195	214,109	17.6	9,952	159,925	16.1	16,108	287,877	17.9
oughs	6,213	59,807 109,349 1,851 236,005	22.2 17.6 20.8 18.5	2,825 8,355 271 11,825	43,223 132,845 3,686 224,675		7,425 9,789 129 9,466	146,628 189,591 2,058 183,171	19.7 19.4 16.0 19.4
ds		407,012	18.7	23,276	404,429	17.4	26,809	521,448	19.5
oundg	27 60	432 948	16.0 15.8	32 157 20	1,963 276	12.5	61 49 2	27	17.3 16.1 14.0
de	1 122	12,569 13,949	24.5	695 904	13,483 16,202	COLO	559	8,999 10,869	
vince	849,956	The state of the s	25.7	720,101	14,267,383	CONTR.	I market	18,059,23	

AREA AND PRODUCE.—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.		Yearly a	verage for t ars 1882-91.	the te
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre
Essex	1,916	34,680	18.1	2,907	38,663	13.3	1,695	25,986	15.3
Kent	4,079	76,277 19,793	18.7	10,243	146,474	14.3	8,580	25,986 57,103	16.0
Elgin	1,015 971	19,793	19 5 16.8	1,436 769	23, 407 10, 535	16.3 13.7	1,626 838	25,412 12,207	15.6 14.6
Haldimand	4.822	66,061	13.7	7,299	81,019	11.1	3,432	45,975	13.4
Welland	608	8,634	l	891	10,549	11.8	1,349	18,713	
Totals	13,411	221,758	16.5	23,548	310,647	13.2	12,520	185,396	14.8
Lambton	5,959			7,098	107,180	15.7	6,274	94,680	15.1 14.1
Bruce	11,642 11,812	259,617 231,515	19.6	9,379 13,768	152,878 209,274	16.3 15.2	16,010 13,293	226,150 191,625	
Totals	29,413	ľ	!	30,245	469,332	15.5	35,577	512,455	i
Grey	24,981	464,647		33,734	448,662	13.3	38,895	554,063	
Simone	29,587	!	ı	36,774	485,417	13.2	34,428	536,156	
Totals	54,568			70,508	934,079	13.2	73,323	1,090,219	;
Middlesex	4,229	87,117		4,936	85,393		9,861	152,124	
Brant	5,845 918	126,252 17,442		7,168 1,563	117,555 26,415	16.4 16.9	8,860 1,184	146,166 16,969	
Perth	10,504	243,693	23.2	9,900	172,260	17 4	11,980	185,595	15 6
Wellington	23,280			20,826	366,538	17.6	20, 159	316,027	15.6
Waterloo. Dufferin	2,654 21,356			2,846 24,810	47,528 377,112	16.7 15.2	4,605 20,825	69,933 312, 25 3	
Totals	68,786	-	i	72,049	1,192,801	16.6	77,674	1,199,067	15.4
Lincoln	2,345		14.7	3,017	34,997	11 6	2,201	31,926	14.5
Wentworth	4,351		17.4	5,135	73,431	14.3	2,886	44,073	15.3
Halton	5,417 17,608	96,423 373 290	17.8 21.2	8,820 22,470	121,716 343,791	13.8 15.3	4,098 13,701	63,006 234,471	15 4 17.1
York	24.034	373,290 526,345	21.9	32, 394	427,622	13.0	26,156	450.907	
Ontario	49,256	1,113,186	22.6	32, 39 t 51,289	538,535	10.5	47,175	821,761	17 4
Durham	31,623 23,166	410,038	20.8 17.7	35,779 29,210	379,257 315,468	10.6 10.8	36,057 27,153	594,558 382,267	16.5 14 1
Prince Edward	3,774			6,884	88,804		6,266	87,330	
Totals	161,574	3,356,283	23.8	195,498	2,323,621	11.9	165,693	2,7 10,299	16.4
Lennox and Addington.	2,841	52,274	18.4	6,510	67,053	10.3	5,657	82,552	
FrontenacLeeds and Grenville	8,473 9,242	177,086 206,097	20.9 22.3	9,398 13,181	98,679 127,856	10.5 9.7	8,696 12,769	132,720 2 04,823	15.3 16.0
Dundas	3,500	95,550	27.3	4,236	56,339		4,475	86,800	19.4
Stormont	3,388	80,634		4,073	56,207	13.8	4,368	79,868	18.5
Glengarry	7,641 8,336	164,282 178,390	21.5 21.4	7,967 9,060	91,621 $122,310$	13.5	7,872 8,230	131,060 133,692	16.6 16.5
Russell	3,496	91,945		3,559	48,402	13.6	3,985	69,961	17 6
Carleton	22,510	679,802		25,165	269,266		21,871	397,796	18.2
Renfrew	22,187 14,090			26,482 16,629	325,729 144,261	$\begin{array}{c} 12.3 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$	24, 228 14, 463	406,024 219,791	16.8 15.2
Totals	105,704			125,660	1,407,723	11.2	116,614	1,945,087	16.7
Victoria	30,340	628,038	20.7	35,477	457,653	12.9	31,877	490,245	15.4
Peterborough	30,573	513.626	16.8	28,920	335,472	11.6	26,131	359,949	13.8
Habburton	1,652 7,844	28,084 138,054		1,940 10,464	21,340 122,429		1,395° 14,153	18,625	13 4 15.3
Totals	70,409	1,307,802		76,801	936,894	12.2	73,556	216,045 1,084,864	14.7
Muskoka	855	15,732	18.4	1,208	16,550	13.7	1,320	19,799	
Parry Sound	910	14, 196	15.6	1,143	13,145	11.5	1,336	21,307	15.9
NipisingAlgoma	286	5,148	18.0	260	3,718	14.3	55	887	16 1
	4,718	100,965		4,833	75,395	15.6	5,879	113,618	19.3
Totals	6,769	136,041	20.1	7,444	108,808	14.6	8,590	155,611	18.1
The Province	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	563,547	8,882,998	15.8

AREA AND PRODUCE-BARLEY.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.		Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.			
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Easex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	7,689 5,392 4,967 8,015	123,417 228,363 167,691 125,665 130,645	26.9 29.7 31.1 25.3 16.8	7,894 8,739 8,055 6,088 12,672	177,616 209,736 190,904 130,283 198,950	22.5 24.0 23.7 21.4 15.7	3,451 6,830 4,863 6,051 13,589	90,153 186,501 132,627 154,037 298,556	26.1 27.1 27.1 25.1 23.1	
Welland	1000000	81,120		3,597	58,991	16.4	3,730	87,276	23.	
Totals	-	856,901	25.4	47,045	966,480	20.5	38.514	949,150	24.	
Huron	21,508	335,651 617,280 372,212	29.5 28.7 29.2	17,339 32,386 16,622	360,651 819,366 433,834	20.8 25.3 26.1	14,539 27,258 18,472	379,372 749,864 482,501	26. 27. 26.	
Totals	45,633	1,325,143	29.0	66,347	1,613.851	24.3	60,269	1,611,737	26.	
Simcoe	. 27,291	361,891 821,459	1	15,726 30,632	396,295 722,915		21,533 30,920	533,049 807,774	24. 26.	
Totals		1,183,350	1	46,358	1,119,210		52,453	1,340,823	25.	
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo	14,329 14,501 14,145 28,976 17,859	418,704 480,022 378,476 472,443 915,642 562,559	33.5 26.1 33.4 31.6 31.5	17,752 16,542 22,046 18,499 31,022 20,843	434 934 453,251 540,127 514,272 933,203 619,037	24.5 27.4 24.5 27.8 27.4 29.7	15,225 16,750 18,577 17 367 35,098 17,128	407,488 504,350 503,525 516,984 1,000,626 526,375	26. 30. 27. 29. 28. 30.	
Dufferin		315,666	28.4	12,502	312,550		11,934	306,762	ALC:	
Totals		3,543,512	30.9	142,206	3,806,364	24.8	132,079	3,766,110	28,	
Lincoln. Wentworth Halton Peel. York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward.	10,925 8,790 27,431 43,812 29,303 33,802 24 019	66,607 266,570 225,024 757,096 1,423,890 914,254 1,047,862 617,288 540,600	21.5 24.4 25.6 27.6 32.5 31.2 31.0 25.7 24.0	5,315 15,466 12,018 36,832 51,041 34,162 37,797 32,423 31,699	101,517 335,612 288,432 865,552 1,117,798 717,402 650,108 573,887 618,131	19.1 21.7 24.0 23.5 21.9 21.0 17.2 17.7 19.5	4.318 13,068 12,754 34,900 55,899 37,976 45,383 42,922 38,149	105,180 355,646 354,578 959,431 1,626,095 1,079,448 1,214,057 965,896 798,889	24, 27, 27, 29, 28, 26, 22, 20,	
Totals	ann whe	5,859,191	28.8	256,753	5,268,439	20.5	285,669	7,459,220	26.	
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville. Dand as Stormont Glengarry Pr-scott Russell Carleton Renfrew. Lanark	17,958 8,208 8,898 4,866 2,501 2,168 3,913 2,221 10,489 1,435	463,316 215,870 261,601 155,712 80,282 61,571 116,607 72,405 418,511 36,736 87,854	25.8 26.3 29.4 32.0 32.1 28.4 29.8 32.6 39.9 25.6 31.0	25,854 12,529 8,327 5,336 3,289 2,466 5,005 2,222 9,353 1,681 3,554	447,274 236,798 151,551 108,321 74,003 50,306 110,110 52,439 231,954 31,771 75,345	17.3 18.9 18.2 20.3 22.5 20.4 23.6 24.8 18.9 21-2	36,781 16,981 10,554 6,434 2,410 2,234 3,111 1,609 8,284 1,466 2,916	812.924 387,784 264,235 189,192 66,752 52,133 83,249 41,278 249,974 35,472 76,944	22. 22. 25. 29. 27. 23. 26. 25. 30. 24.	
Totals		1,970,465	30.1	79,616	1,569,872	19.7	92,780	2,259,937	24.	
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	22,833 5,672 253 18,575	723,806 143,502 6,199 468,090	31.7 25.3 24.5 25.2	25,692 7,924 308 26,848	565,224 159,272 6,252 477,834	22.6 20.1 20.3 17.8	29,877 12,525 278 36,937	765,362 302,467 6,625 843,837	25. 24. 23. 22.	
Totals	47,333	1,341,597	28.3	60,772	1,208,642	19.9	79.617	1,918,291	24.	
Muskoka	135	15,621 21,067 3,308 21,749	24.6 23.1 24.5 28.1	568 755 194 712	11,360 16,459 4,326 15,166	20.0 21.8 22.3 21.3	545 686 33 600	11,927 15,641 763 15,752	21 22. 23. 26.	
Totals		61,745	25.1	2,229	47,311	21.2	1,864	44,083	23.	
The Province	400000	16,141,904	29.2	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	743,245	the name of the last of	1	

AREA AND PRODUCE-OATS.

Table XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

ı		1891.			1890.		Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.		
Counties.	Acres.	Bushele.	Bush. per acre.	Acres	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	33,872	1,293,910	38.2	40,809		25.7	30,886	1,167,948	37.8
Kent	36,835 32,085	1,598,639 1,366,821	43.4 42.6	35,034; 34,638	1,005,476 886,733	28.7 25.6	33,281 32,604	1,331,331 1,233,375	40.0 37.6
E'gin Norfolk Haldimand	25,557	971,166	38.0	28,135	602,089	21.4	26,737	860,153	33.
Haldimand Welland	24,026 19,901	627,079 712,456	26.1 35.8	25,548 21,642	505,850 380,899	19.8 17.6	23,131 19,787	734,919 618,954	31. 31.
Totals	172,276	6,570,071	38.1	185,806	4,429,838	23.8	166,426	5,946,680	1
Lambton	49,276	2,138,578	43.4	55,419		l .	41,807	1,524,690	1
Huron	86,709	3,607.094		94,630	2,952,456	31.2	79,467	2,935,036	36.
Bruce	73,615	2,716,394	36.9	73,700	2,211,000	30.0	62,410	2,044,745	
Totals	209,600	8,462,066	40.4	223,749	6,507,605	29.1	183,684	6,504,471	35.
Grey	105,102	3,825.713		101,957	3,028,123		90,510	2,907,802	
Simcoe	72,886	2,951,883	: 1	75,668	2,292,740	100	65,436	_,,	1
Totals	177,988	6,777,596	. !	177,625	5,320,863	100	1000000		
Middlesex Oxford		3,276,246 2,617,583	43.5 46.9	84,083 58.287	2,522,490 1,731,124	30.0 29.7	73,628 53,476	2,821,495 2,083,720	38. 39.
Brant	20,026	805,045	40.2	20,690	587,596	28.4	18,429	673,717	36
Perth	66,984 87,511	3,208,534 3,780,475	47.9	68,435 91,045	2, 136, 286 2, 968, 067	35.6 32.6	58,040	2,400,992	41. 37.
Waterloo	42,414	1,853,492		44,317			36,580	2,756,177 1,388,735 1,063,157	38.
Waterloo Dufferin	39,244	1,534,440		40,040	1,057,066		30,883	1,063,157	34.4
Totals	387,307	17,075,815			12,618,834	31.0	344,814	13,187,993	38.
Lincoln	18,899	587,759 1,047,563	31.1	20,232	418,802	20.7	17,923	584,096	32.
Wentworth	27,935 21,918	1,047,563 84 6,03 5	37.5 38.6	30,455 22, 43	785,739 626,160	25.8 27.9	28,742 19,328	1,038,458	36. 36.
Peel	35,855	1,620,646	45.2	22, 43 37,109	1,105,848	29.8	30,398	1,155,060	38.0
YorkOntario	74,071 57,609	3,614,665 2,598,166			2,433,082 1,659,037	31.8 30.2		2,637,224 1,951,374	40.1 1 38.1
Durham	40,112	1,652,614			938,333	25.7		1.234.944	35.
Northumberland		1,208,033			869,929	25.2	30,537	927,233	j 30.
Prince Edward		524,550	1	14,488		1		391,476	1
Totals	,		1	,		1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		1
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac		820,451 1,108,175	37.3 36.6		562,228 702,697		22,368 27,919	648,296 812,065	
Leeds and Grenville	71,190	2,783,529	39.1	72,221	1,661,083	3 23.0	66,299	2,132,100	32.
Dundas Stormont	30,245 23,096	1,336,829 953,865	44 2 41.3	29,823 22,342	754,522 625,570	25.3 28.0		1,065,525 840,193	
Glengarry	31,718	1,230,658	38.8	30,480	697,992	22.9	30,323	979,193	32.
PrescottRussell	27,581 19,972	1,039,8 0 4 858,796	37.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 31,013 \\ 22,417 \end{array}$	790,832 656,818				
Carleton	64,883	3,120,872		63,724	1,816,134				
Renfrew'	46,390				1,163,748		41,359	1,341,717	32.
Lanark	1			41,012	l .		1	' '	
Totals					10,530,752	1	1	, ,	
Victoria Peterborough		1,741,196 $1,290,362$			1,269,366 880,777	30.2 27.7			
Haliburton	5,180	166,278	32.1	5,777	155,979	0: 27.0	5,132	143,501	28.
Hastings				43,330		!			•
Totals		4,735,777		122,936		1	1		1
Muskoka	10,285 9,419	335,291 276,919		10,558 7,569					29. 30.
Nipissing	2,078	68,574	33.0	1,668	49,039	29.4	375	11,761	
NipissingAlgoma	7,215	202,742		6,944	190,960	27.5		166,556	
Totals	28,997	883,526	30.5	26,739	716,879	26.8	19,606	605,125	30.
The Province	1,840.636	75,009,542	40.8	1.882.366	52,768,207	28.0	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.

AREA AND PRODUCE-RYE.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.			average for years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre
886X	503	10,513	20.9	873	14,841	17.0	774	15,726	20.
ent	760	16,796	22.1	1,484	32,203	21.7	740	15.951	21.
lgin	610	11,773	19.3	1,116	18,972	17.0	1,243	22, 185	18.
orfolk	4.999	81,484	16.3	9,714	124,339	12.8	7,457	103,717	13
[aldimand	353	4,695	13.3	564	7,896	14.0	763	12,248	16
Velland	388	7,256	18.7	243	3,645	15.0	594	10,268	17
Totals	7,613	132,517	17.4	13,994	201,896	14.4	11,571	180,395	15
ambton	124	1,984	16.0	462	8,778	19.0	237	4,017	16
luron	348	6,960	20.0	306	4,590	15.0	278	4,881	17
Brucc	588	10,996	18.7	964	19,280	20.0	472	8,663	18
Totals	1,060	19,940	18.8	1,732	32,648	18.8	987	17,561	17
rey	515	9,270	18.0	1,031	14,125	13.7	568	9,887	17
imcoe	1,831	34,240	18.7	3,038	47,697	15.7	2,319	41,806	18
Totals	2,346	43,510	18.5	4,069	61,822	15.2	2,887	51,693	17
fiddlesex	396	8,158	20 6	892	15,342	17.2	507	8,875	17
xford	512	10,240	20.0	1,502	24,032	16.0	1,165	18,369	15
rant	445	7,877	17.7	1,621	27,395	16.9	1,031	15,572	15
erth	7	117	16.7	79	1,185	15.0	172	2,538	14
Vellington	639	11,310	17.7	622	10,574	17.0	804	14,313	17
vaterioo vaterin	322 315	6,826 6,300	21.2 20.0	576 357	10,780 5,177	17.5 14.5	513 671	8,980 11,984	17 17
Totals	2,636	50,828	19.3	5,649	93,785	16.6	4,863	80,631	16
incoln	78	1,451	18.6	606	7,757	12.8	398	6,122	15
Ventworth	692	12,733	18.4	965	14,475	15.0	951	16,215	17
alton	564	11.562	20.5	877	11,664	13.3	532	8,968	16
eel	469	7,316	15.6	586 ¹	9,786	16.7	1,197	23,290	19
ork	758	14,857	19.6	1,089	20,691	19.0	1,580	26,582	16
ntario	1,135	18,614	16.4	1,548	22,291	14.4	2,496	43,568	17
urham	2,695	44,198	16.4	3,908	55,103	14.1	4,635	70,843	15
orthumberland	9,485	119,511	12.6	12,365	155,799	12.6	11,232	150,019	13
rince Edward	5,378	85,510	15.9	6,329	88,606	14.0	8,555	120,702	14
Totals	21,254	315,752	14.9	28,273	386,172	13.7	31,576	466,309	14
ennox and Addington	2,808	40,716	14.5	3,450	49,680	14.4	4,727	69,934	14
rontenac	3,517	54,865	15.6	3,391	48,491	14.3	3,673	59,944	16
eeds and Grenville	2,122	42,652	20.1	4,153	57,727	13.9	5,611	97,995	17
undas	584	13,841	23.7	486	10,400	21.4	1,248	28,234	22
tormont	286	5,720	20.0	332	5,810	17 5	438	8,986	20
lengarry		· · · · · · · · · · · i	• • • • •	201	3,015	15.0	61	1,022	16
rescott	489	11 905	05.0	54	783	14.5	227	4,192	18
nseell		11,325	25 0 22.3	471	9,891	21.0	256	5,323	20
arleton	1,443 7,365	32,179 134,043	18.2	4,558 9,126	82,500 156,055	18.1 17.1	5,506 6,833	100,296 132,007	18
enfrew	2,710	51,490	19 0	3,354	50,981	15.2	4,350	91,089	19 18
Totals	21,288	386,831	18.2	29,576	475,333	16.1	32,930	589.022	17
ictoria	849	15,791	18.6	1,819	31,651	17.4	1,194	20,659	17
eterborough	3,301	48,525	14.7	6,116	86,236	14.1	3,445	52,835	15
[aliburton	207	3,705	17.9	410	6,683	16.3	260	4,388	
astings	6,508	101,525	15.6	10,513	170,311	16.3	13,000	201,893	15
Totals	10,865	169,546	15.6	18.858	294,881	15.6	17,899	279,775	15
	122	2,367	19.4	367	6,166	16.8	360	6,795	18
Inskoka	293	5,860	20.0	154	3,711	24.1	319	6,675	20
arry Sound	179	3,383	18.9	82	1,558	19.0	26	0,075 494	19
ipissing	209	4,096	19.6	307	5,373	17.5	20 218		
lgoma		!	i	- 1		1		3,861	17
Totals	803	15,706	19.6	910	16,808	18.5	923	17,825	19
	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	103,061	1,563,345			1.683,21	1 7

AREA AND PRODUCE-PEAS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Peas in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.			average for ears 1882-9	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Ersex	1,954	36,149	18.5	4,179	73,968	17.7	3,680	68,502	18.6
Kent Elgir	6,173	117,904	19.1	12,771	192,842	15.1	10,290	196,197	19.1
Elgin	14,822	366,103	24.7	19,030	249,293	13.1	13,194	246,099	18.7
Norfolk Haldimand	20,485 17,451	450,670 251,294	22.0 14.4	23,842 18,316	381,472 289,393	16.0	16,273 14,134	316,183 252,158	19.4 17.8
Wellard	5,049	87,853	17.4	6,058	75,725	15.8 12.5	4,338	73,372	16.9
Totals	65,934	1,309,973	19.9	84,196	1,262,693	15.0	61,909	1,152,512	18.6
Lambton	9,964	214,226	21.5	15,844	240,829	15.2	10,071	189,089	18.8
Huron	41,424	1,126,733		45,558	920,272	20.2	33,881	768,310	22.7
Bruce	46,946	1,258,153	26.8	43,548	1,062,571	24.4	38,571	889,508	23.1
Totals	98,334	2 ,599,112	· I	104,950	2,223,672	21.2	82,523	1,846,907	22.4
Grey Simcoe	52,313 38,840	1,302,843 994, 3 04	24.9 25.6	48,563 37,511	1,058,673 810,238	21.8 21.6	46,611 32,724	1,016,435 714,801	21.8 21.8
	91,163			86.074		133	79,335	-	21.8
Totals	′ 1	2,297,147	25.2	3,500	.,,	21.7	0.150.00	1,731,236	
Middleeex Oxford	24,689 19,555	632,038 510,486	25.6 26.1	29,829 20,656	486,213 324,299	16.3 15.7	22,934 16,220	452 041	19.7 21.4
Biant	12,664	3(0,137	23.7	12,329	245,347	19.9	9,529	346,9 2 2 195,820	
Perth	25,862	739,653	28.6	29,357	575,397	19.6	23,770	543,551	22.9
Wellington	37,645	937,361		43,377	915,255	21.1	37,763	855,480	22.7
Waterlio Dufferin	18,697 16,037	501.079 356,021	26.8 22.2	19,999 15,354	415,979 322,434	20.8 21.0	15,176 12,369	344,133 260,627	22.7 21.1
Totals	155,149		25.6	170,901	3,284,924	1799	137,761	2,998,574	ļ.
Linceln	6,406	94.809	14.8	7,701	120,136		5,112	89,530	ı
Wentworth	12,642	266,746	21.1	14,046	276,706		11,104	225,097	20.3
Halton	11,339	253,994	22.4	13,729	270,461	19.7	10,704	227,980	21.3
Peel York	16,976 32,036	370,077 797,696	21.8 24.9	20,465 36,074	425,672 771,984	20.8 21.4	14,528 29,039	300,462 650,449	20.7 22.4
Ontario	30,927	1 807,195	$_{-}$ 26.11	27,973	475,541	17.0	27,074	569,468	21.0
Durbam	25,943	614,849	23.7	22,130	371,784	16.8	21,941	430,340	
Northumberland		502,134	22.1	20,191	411,896	20.4	20,413	359,987	17.6
Prince Edward	20,44 9	474,417	23.2	18.907	414,063	500	14,179	262,531	18.5
Totals			23.3		3,539,243		154,094	3,115,844	1
Lennox and Addington . Frontenac	10,923 10,655		22.2 23.5	9,861 10,294	182,429 181,174	18.5 17.6	9,035 10,852	168,863	
Leeds and Grenville	6,215	157,861	25.4	5,493	95,029	17.3	6,270	196,635 121 345	18.1 19.4
Dundas	1,555	41,985	27.0	1,262	31,298	24.8	1,660	121,345 36,381	21.9
Stormont	2,251		26.8	1,637	31,298 35,359	21.6	2,489	51,428	, 2 0.7
Glengarry	4,416		22.2	3,981 6,396	72,454	18.2	5,556	100,981	18.2
Prescott Russell	6,063 2,726	166,126 66,242	27.4 24.3	4,039	111,930 76,741	17.5 19.0	8,350 3,637	141,205 71,526	16.9 19.7
Carleton	12,367	353,696	28.6	10,011	228,251		12,718	279,953	22.0
Rei frew	21,701	496,953	22.9	21,276	472,327	22.2	20,739	431,627	20.8
Lanark	11,785	320,552	1	200	230,324	20.3	11,411	247,896	ı
Totals	l '			85,596			92,717	, ,	
Victoria Peterborough	17,62 15,913			17,117 $16,143$	379,997 356,760		16,174 15,175	338,365 296,592	' 20.9 19.5
Haliburton	2,297			2,097	39,843			31,654	
Hastings	20,788			20,707	447,271		18,738		
Totals	56,660	1,334,226	23.5	56,064	1,223,871	21.8	51,752	1,009,842	19.5
Muskoka	4,187	104,675					2,941	62,690	
Parry Sound	3,365	75,040	22.3	2,512			1,644	34,870	
Nipissing	725 6 870	16,240 174,498		696 5,245	14,477 122,209	20.8 23.3	142	3,072	
Algoma				1			4,144	105,271	ι.
Totals	15,147	i '		,	269,683	:	8,871	205,903	i
The Province	752,453	18,323,459	24.4	781,206	15,389,313	19.7	668,962	13,908,658	20.8

AREA AND PRODUCE-CORN.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-91 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.		Yearly average for the nine years 1882-91.			
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels in the ear.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels in the ear.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels in the ear.	Bush. per acre.	
Essex	36,949	2,671,413	72.3	38,436	2,863,482	74.5	32,205	2,346,685	72.9	
Kent Elgin	30,300 14,625	2,342,190 1,216,800	77.3 83.2	27,596 13,313	2,011,748 812,093	72.9 61.0	26,413 14,336	1,878,163 1,041,263	71.1	
Norfolk	12,272	895,856	73.0	13,027	648,745	49.8	13,723	873,773	72.6 63.7	
Haldimand	1,155 5,736	88,242 477,235	76.4 83.2	1,916 5,626	91,585 268,360	47.8 47.7	1,861 6,109	121,460	65.8	
Totals	101,037	7,691,736	76.1	99,914	6,696,013	67.0	94,647	6,647,266	70.5	
Lambton	10,588	889,392	84.0	9,220	566,108	61.4	7,769	494,776	63.7	
Huron	2,870 1,860	180,236 103,788	62.8 55,8	2,538	148,727 78,776	58,6	1,817 855	121,562	66.9	
Totals	15,318	1,173,416	76,6	1,832 13,590	793,611	43.0 58.4	10,441	45,128	52.8	
Grey	1,567	62,680	40.0	2,004	100,200	50.0	776	661,466 36,069	63.4	
Simcoe	1,558	109,060	70.0	1,342	81,862	61.0	939	55,591	46.8	
Totals	3,125	171,740	55.0	3,346	182,062	54.4	1,715	91,660	58,4	
Middlesex	12,732	1,115,323	87.6	12,935	811,025	62.7	11,172	770,541	69.0	
Oxford	10,332 4,685	823,46C 389,792	79.7 83.2	10,775 4,938	633,570 357,017	58.8 72.3	8,935 4,773	569.573 336,140	63.7	
Perth	2,229	160,488	72.0	1,671	91,905	55.0	998	64,044	64.5	
Wellington	1,348 1,795	83,576 133,728	62.0 74.5	1,551 1,494	93,060 94,570	60.0	768 1,340	45,678 88,649	59,	
Dufferin	256	12,800	50.0	226	11,300	50.0	110	5,661	66.5 51.8	
Totals	33,377	2,719,167	81.5	33,590	2,092,447	62,3	28,096	1,880,286	66.9	
Lincoln	6,262	512,232	81.8	5,970	257,307	43.1	6,249		64.5	
Wentworth	5,337 2,015	438,701 173,290	82.2 86.0	5,214 1,803	333,696 129,275	64.0 71.7	4,596 1,327	335,860 87,372	73.	
Peel	1,184	88,800	75.0	1,121 2,727 3,198	67,260 163,620	60.0	665	42,811	65.8	
YorkOntario	2,957 2,827	206,990 183,755	70.0 65.0	3,198	163,620 170,453	60.0 53.3	1,714 2,673	112,106 156,540	65.	
Durham	2,557	183,755 182,314	71.3	2,191	170,453 113,275 265,118	51.7	1,974	108,034	58,6	
Northumberland Prince Edward	6,090 7,022	403,158 439,577	66.2 62.6	5,128 7,340	265,118 448,474	51.7 61.1	4,298 6,113	236,333	55.	
Totals	36,251	2,628,817	72.5	34,692	1,948,478	56.2	29,609	ADSWED DO	51.	
Lennox and Addington.	3,658	278,008	76.0	2,706	150,183	55.5	2,476	4000000	57.	
Frontenac	3,153	217,557	69.0	2,459	135,245	55.0	1,955	107,676	55.	
Leeds and Grenville	12,006 4,478	1,046,923 379,287	87.2 84.7	9,442 2,233	626,949 131,524	66.4 58.9	6,574 2,035	450,064	68.	
Dundas Stormont	2,871	216,761	75.5	1,689	126,675	75.0	1,465	91,129	68. 62.	
Glengarry	2,402 2,486	174,145 222,248	72.5 89.4	2,047 1,268	151,069 95,354	73.8 75.2	1,053	62,006	58.	
Prescott	1,398	108,345	77.5	752	43,842	58.3	1,442 558	89,567 31,025	62, 55,	
Carleton	4,053 1,298	290,600	71.7	3,350	169,175	50.5	1,871	102,219	54.	
Renfrew	2,767	76,452 143,054	58.9 51.7	790 2,028	35,550 126,750	45,0 62,5	580 1,561	30,456 78,262	52, 50.	
Totals	40,570	3,153,380	77.7	28,764	1,792,316	62,3	21,570	- CANADA	61.	
Victoria	1,056	52,800	50.0	726	43,560	60.0	636		62.	
Peterborough	761 118	40,333	53.0 51.6	758 147	39,795	52,5	447	22,026	49.	
Haliburton	8,943	6,089 626,010	70.0	7,918	5,880 402,234	40.0 50.8	6,216		48. 53.	
Totals	10,878	725,232	66.7	9,549	491,469	51.5	7,412	2007500		
Muskoka	266	10,640	40.0	234	8,564	36.6	214	8,248	38.3	
Parry Sound	100 73	4,500 3,570	45,0 48,9	56 35	2,240 1,341	40.0 38.3	43	1,884	43.	
Nipissing	91	6,461	71.0	66	2,640		12 79		45.	
Totals	530	25,171	47.5	391	14,785	200	348		1000	
	241,086	The state of the s	1000	1 1991	14,011,181	100000	1000	24,300	1 220	

AREA AND PRODUCE-BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-91; (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.			average for years 1882.	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush.
Keez	2,287 1,301	54,659	23.9	934	17,092	18.3	822	19,205	23.4
Kent	1,301	35,517 51,303	27.3	1,361	29,534	21.7	932	20,953	23,4
Clgin	2,094	51,303	24.5	1,361 2,051	43,891	21.4	1,414	30,429	21.1
Norfolk	4,500	109,350	24.3	5,402	113,442	21.0	4,677	94,901	30.3
faldimand	667	13,007	19.5	427	9,736	22.8	711	13,540	19.0
Welland	3,161	89,772	28.4,	1,854	39,676	21.4	1,895	39,862	
Totals	14,010	353,608	25.2	12,029	253,371	21.1	10,451	218,890	20.1
ambton	820	20,828	25.4	1,103	17,097	15.5	521	10,859	20.
Luron	378	10,584	28.0	456	9,120	20.0	277	5,615	20.
SPINER	639	15,528	24.3	860	12,040	14.0	411	7,458	18.
Totals	1,837	46,940	25.6	2,419	38,257	15.8	1,209	23,932	19.8
incy	687	13,259	19.3	603	11,276	18.7	390	7,066	18.1
imcoe	860	16,082	18.7	919	16,818	18.3	445	7,715	17.
Totals	1,547	29,341	19.0	1,522	28,094	18.5	835	14,781	17.
	-0320		0000	-		1000	100	7.77.79	
diddlesex	406 862	10,272 19,740	25.3	376	7,595	20.2	516	9,639	18.
xford		13,740	22.9	933	15,861	17.0	663	12,958	19.
Brant	522 117	11,797 2,925	22.6 25.0	790	15,326	19.4 25.0	653	13,232	20.
erth	410	7,913	19.3	86 582	2,150	25.0	109	2,327	21.
Wellington	185	3,811	20.6	144	14,550 2,880	20.0	210 104	4,756 2,106	22,
Waterloo	279	6,975	25.0	79	1,580	20.0	118	2,106	20.
Totals	2,781	63,433	22.8	2,990	59,942	20.0	2,373	47,484	20.
incoln	919	23,802	25.9	846	19,458	23.0	698	16,814	
Ventworth	625	17,438	27.9	1,331	26,487	19.9	742	16,492	24,
Ialton	110	2,464	22.4	65	1,300	20.0	158	2,590	16.
Pool	347	8,675	25.0	148	3,700	25.0	259	4,961	19.
ork	568	13,518	23.8	182	2,548	14.0	288	6,217	21.
Intario	2,952	72,619	24.6	1,238	26,369	21.3	777	18,582	23.
Durham	7,235 11,936	169,299	23.4	3,995	86,692	21.7	2,185	48,694	22
Ourham	11,936	284,077	23.8	11,038	231,798	21.0	6,734	145,290	21.
rince Edward	10,103	229,338	22.7	8,437	207,550	24.6	7,175	163,926	22.
Totals	34,795	821,230	23.6	27,280	605,902	22.2	19,016	423,566	23.
ennox and Addington.	6,324	151,144	23.9	5,672	145,770	25.7	3,325	82,841	24.
rontenac	2,833	71,392	25.2	2,099	55,414	26.4	1,709	41.882	24.
eeds and Grenville		157,951	24.8	7,078	174,827	24.7	5,571	129,787	23.
Oundas	2,860	74,646	26.1	2,420	74,294	30.7	1,727	47.341	27.
tormont	2,774	77,395	27.9	2,346	66,392	28.3	2,097	56,348 26,753	26.
lengarry	1,441	36,169	25.1	1,580	35,392	22.4	1,111	26,753	24.
rescott	1,884	42,955	22.8	1,762	33,830	19.2	1,571	34,070	21.
cussell	1,500	43,350	28.9	1,373	35,149	25.6	1,026	25,585	24.
Carleton	4,063	109, 295	26.9	2,850	63,840	22.4	3,725	84,311	22.
tenfrew	1,894	46,971	24.8	1,891	32,132	23.1	1,190	27,469	23.
anark	4,791	125,524	26.2	4,917	108,666	22.1	5,323	125,129	23,
Totals	36,733	936,792	25.5	33,488	825,706	24.7	28,375	681,521	24.
ictoria	4,306	78,800	18.3	1,897	43,062	22.7	1,014	19,305	19.0
eterborough	3,352	59,666	17.8	1,947	50,817	26.1	1,108	23,097	20.8
Ialiburton	622	16,048	25.8	340	8,772	25.8	284	5,432	19.1
lastings	6,582	169,816	25.8	5,218	116,361	22.3	4,133	98,166	23.1
Totals	14,862	324,330	21.8	9,402	219,012	23.3	6,539	146,000	22.5
Iuskoka	616	16,694	27.1	548	12,549	22.9	351	9,202	26.5
arry Sound	206	4,099	19.9	198	5,702	28.8	112	2,695	24.1
ipissing	162	3,953	24 4	85	2,185	25.7	28	682	24.4
lgoma	330	7,722	23.4	150	3,000	20.0	100	2,247	22.0
Totals	1,314	32,468	24,7	.981	23,436	23.9	591	14,826	25.1
he Province	107,873	2,608,142	24.2	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	69,389	1,571,000	22.6
ne r rovince	101,019	2,000,142	2115	00,111	2,000,120	22.0	00,000	1,071,000	-55.0

AREA AND PRODUCE-BEANS.

XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of s in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the nine years 1882-91 (1883 neluded); also the yield per acre.

	-	1891.			1890.			average for years 1882-	
ounties,	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
	1,447	28,217	19.5	887	18,893	21.3	605	13,515	22.3
***	26,200	455,880	17.4	24,981	492,126	19.7	14,801	279,795	18,5
		67,944 2,785	20.3	2,599 378	49,901 6,124	19.2 16.2	1,459 495	30,699 9,414	21.0 19.0
d	. 151	3,050	20.2	323	4,942	15.3	170	3,204	18.8
	1,429	24,293	17.0	1,155	13,860	12.0	790	12,244	15.6
8	32,706	582,169	17.8	30,323	585,846	19.3	18,320	348,871	19.0
******	757	14,080 3,325	18.6 25.0	468 111	5,803 2,775	12.4 25.0	400 118	7,510 3,078	18.8
	134	3,685	27.5	150	2,700	18.0	109	2,229	26.1
8	1,024	21,090	20.6	729	11,278	15.5	627	12,817	20.4
	. 167	3,758	22.5	351	7,020	20.0	138	2,543	18.4
	. 140	3,024	21.6	78	1,404	18.0	109	2,145	19.7
s	. 307	6,782	22.1	429	8,424	19.6	247	4,688	19.0
x	. 343	7,066	20.6	322	6,118	19.0	315	6,093	19.3
*************	148	2,590 1,476	17.5 18.0	188 269	3,102 5,003	16.5 18.6	209 359	5,368 6,524	25.7 18.5
	20	450	22.5	10	250	25.0	51	1,232	24.5
on	17	340	20.0	39	780	20.0	36	690	19.5
******	. 8	160 2,079	20.0	61 28	1.220 560	20.0	34 28	700 596	20.6
8	717	14,161		917	17,033	18.6	1,032	21,203	20.0
	192	3,763	19.6	262	5,240	20.0	169	3,502	20.7
th	197	4,098	20.8	541	8,927	16.5	175	3,470	19.8
	24	175 480	25.0 20.0	17 24	298 420	17.5 17.5	36 50	690	19.5
	134	3,189	23.8	79	1,975	25.0	130	1,235 3,357	24.7 25.8
	. 240	4,104	17.1	244	4,221	17.3	239	5,157	21.
berland	358	8,807 9,043	24 6 20.6	392 594	7,174 9,623	18.3 16.2	321 505	6,443 10,617	20.1
dward	. 247	4,026	16.3	377	6,861	18.2	432	8,891	20.
ls	1,838	37,685	20.5	2,530	44,739	17.7	2,057	43,362	21.1
nd Addington	317	7,735	24.4	239	5,091	21.3	181	3,753	20.7
d Grenville	296	5,624 11,839	19.0 22.9	136 565	2,530 11,583	18.6 20.5	289 399	7,239 8,726	25.0
d Grenville	1000	7,192	24.8	228	5,700	25.0	258	6,297	21.9
	242	7,260	30.0	194	4,171	21.5	187	4,767	25.4
у		3,483 18,392	17.5 23.4	232 365	4,640 6,388	20.0 17 5	114 515	2,709 13,465	23.1
**********	196	4,096	20.9	197	3,546	18.0	199	4,348	21.8
**********	373	8,915 13,617	23,9	600 626	13,800 12,395	23.0 19.8	452 491	10,171 11,342	22.1
	268	6,084	22.7	278	5,365	19.3	226	5,370	23.
la	4,145	94,237	22.7	3,660	75,209	20.5	3,311	78,187	23,0
	. 115	2,668	23.2	122	2,843	23.3	88	1,803	20.1
ough	114	2,348	20.6	282	5,640	20.0	139	2,339	16.8
on	39 291	936 4,365	24.0 15.0	26 327	520 7,488	20.0 22.9	27 303	542 6,016	19.5
ls	559	10,317	18.5	757	16,491	21.8	557	10,700	19.5
		820	20.0	37	833	22.5	42	869	20.7
ound		680	20.0	41	820	20.0	18	377	20.
	74	1,569	21.2	11	228	20.7	9	200	22.
	6	90		22	440	20.0	14	273	1
	155	3,159		111	2,321	20.9	83	1,719	1
rince	41,451	769,600	18.6	39,456	761,341	19.3	26,234	521,547	19.

AREA AND PRODUCE-HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.	i		average for ears 1882-9	
Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
lanex	42,934	53,668	1.25	39,980	69,565	1.74	37,023	57,747	
ant.	56,594	62,253 57,777 47,211	1.10	53,422	105,776	1.98	51,900	78,788	
lgin	55.026	57,777	1.05	54,527	104,147	1.91	50,312	75,166	14
[198[13]]k	45,395	47,211	1.04	42,532	72,730	1.71	40,915	55,007	
[midimand	49,891	31,930	.64	48,325	81,669	1.69	49,295	62,379	
Velland	48,393	45,490	.94	47,790	91,757	1.92	47,006	63,467	1
Totals	298,233	298,329	1.00	286,576	525,644	1.83	276,452	392,554	
ambion	65,622	78,090	1.19	59,278	105,515	1.78	54,793	79,787	L
neoti	111,653	100,487	.90	110,221	209,420	1.90	96,856	134,963	L
gron	100,347	67,233	.67	101,149	169,930	1.68	85,987	107,066	1
Totala	277,622	245,810	.89	270,648	484,865	1.79	237,636	321,816	1.3
ray	129,539	117,880	.91	126,129	239,645	1.90	116,863	144,837	1.5
Immun	90,029	90,929	1.01	83,666	135,957	1.63	77,442	102,368	1.3
Totala	219,568	208,809	.95	209,795	375,602	1.79	194,305	247,205	L
f 1/1/11 omer x	96,480	117,706	1.22	93,878	189,634	2.02	89,899	137,519	L
alast	65,797	88.826	1.35	66,180	144,272	2.18	62,457	97,078 46,83 0	1.
	31,124	37,038	1.19	32,782	75,071	2.29	31,629	46,830	1.
melli	68,770	74,959	1.09		159,287	2.20	67,252	102,993	1
Vallington	93,080	99,596	1.07	90,500	181,000	2.00	83,772	126,708	1
Valentino	43,046	36,159 43,957	.84 1.17	43,690 34,205	85,632 62,595	1.96 1.83	42,399 33,622	64,18 3 45,197	l L
ufferin	37,570	•	1			2.07	· ' i	- 1	1
Totale	435,867	498,241		433,638	897,491		411,030	619,507	1
anızdı	38,860	36,917	.95 .92	38,797 41,830	77,594 94,954	2.00 2.27	40,595 44,702	54,352 64,771	L
Vantworth	46,666	42,933	.92	30,525	53,419	1.75	33,267	44,553	
Intum	33,366 43,236	26,693 43,236	1.00	35,884	66,385	1.85	37,941	53,863	
esel	88,559	93,873	1.06	71,658	126,835	1.77	73,076	100,738	! ī
ntario	55,249	60,774	1.10	59,897	106,617	1.78	53,011	75,339	
mento	46,272	46,272	1.00		89,545	1.91	43,645	61.301	1.
orthumberland	59,656	43,549	.73	58,566	92,534	1.58	53,856	67,029	1.
nuce Edward	33,068	35,383	1.07	33,602	53,091	1.58	29,978	40,080	L
Totals	444,932	429,630	.97	417,641	760,974	1.82	410,071	562,026	1.
ennox and Addington	59,865	62,260	1.04	63,769	95,654	1.50	49,552	60,145	
rontenac	72,280	67,943	.94	65,478	110,003	1.68	62,865	75,468	1
and Grenville	118,329	81,647	.69	119,216	180,016	1.51	111,276	141,641	l L
Jundas	38,894	36,949	.95	40,071	60,107	1.50	35,406	52,909	
tormont	34,042	34,042	1.00	37,332	51,518	1.38 1.33	32,539 36,590	48,539	
lengarry	39,546	25,705	.65 1.18	40,757 43,525	54,343 63,982	1.47	33,567	55,585 47,285	
rescott	43,590 20,061	51,436 21,866	1.09	20,835	28,127	1.35	18,101	23,669	
Lussell	69,047	67,666	.98	65,046	83,909	1.29	59,547	77,259	
Carleton	69,642	48,053	.69	63,443	84,591	1.33	62,646	66,160	
anark	61,597	49,278	.80	58,962	83,726	1.42	59,380	78,476	
Totals	626,893	546,845	.87	618,434	895,976	1.45	561,469	727,136	1.
ictoria	46,430	36,215	.78	42,687	61,042	1.43	38,614	44,523	. 1.
eterborough	46,514	30,234	.65	40,151	65,446	1.63	36,698	43,159	1.
Ialiburton	11,432	6,173	.54	10,196	11,895	1.17	10,079	10,090	1.
lastings	79,954	51,970	.65	75,547	129,185	1.71	68,821	84,157] 1.
Totals	184,330	124,592	.68	168,581	267,568	1.59	156,212	181,919	1.
(vakoka	21,414	11,778	.55	22,417	41,471	1.85	20,709	24,394	
erry Sound	19, 145	15,750	.81	14,580	21,870	1.50	10,670	11,640	1.
ipissing	4,446	3,023	.68		8,223	1.75	915	1,125	1.
ipissinglgoma		9,991	.58		26,231	1.75	11,026	13,411	
Totals	62,530	40,542	.65	56,689	97,795	1.73	43,320	50,570	1
he Province	0 240 025	2,392,798	•94	2,462,002	4,305,915	1 75	2,290,495	3,102,733	1

AREA AND PRODUCE-POTATOES.

LE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of cotatoes in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also he yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.			arly averag ten years 18	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
***************************************	2,685	257,492	95.9	2,600	206,440	79.4	2,761	281,394	101.
	3,471 2,609	447,065 371,261	128.8 142.3	3,013 2,646	290,755 222,793	96.5 84.2	3,319 2,792	415,974 290,301	125. 104.
k	2,733	337,252		2,807	200,701	71.5	3,305	339,829	102.
mand	1,046 1,974	104,809 208,652	100.2	1,320 2,254	92,928 143,129	70.4 63.5	1,436 2,327	155,135 220,157	108. 94.
tals	14,518	- Company	118.9	14,640	1,156,746	79.0	15,940	1,702,790	106
on	3,320	1	125.9	3,130	254,156	81.2	3,009	312,512	103
***************	5,143	836,766	162.7	4,943	538,274	118.0	5,070	629,800	124.
tale	4,938		100000	4,633	529,089	104.0	4,765	575,508	120.
tals	13,401 6,853	2,111,991	157.6	12,706	1,321,519	104.0	6 870	1,517,820	118.
	8,017	1,087,571 1,224,196	158.7 152.7	6,815 7,396	1,089,037 982,928	159.8 132.9	6,879 6,927	898,770 905,143	130. 130.
tals	14,870	2,311,767	155,5	14,211	2,071,965	145.8	13,806	1,803,913	130.
sex	5,545	865,575	156.1	6,078	577,410	95.0	5,600	614,760	109.
	3,287 2,306	541,369 353,279	164.7	3,149 2,173	284,355 236,857	90.3	3,275 2,224	373,502 255,361	114.
***************	3,546	575,161	162.2	3,403	439,668	129.2	3,703	436,921	118.
gton	5,808 2,699	908,371 411,598	156.4	6,203 2,896	825,619 351,285	133.1 121.3	5,894 2,879	740,708 356,069	125, 123,
n	3,720	595,944	160.2	3,919	540,038	137.8	3,187	455,035	142.
tals	26,911	4,251,297	158.0	27,821	3,255,232	117.0	26,762	3,232,356	120.
a	1,732	222,042	128.2	1,747	140,109	80.2	1,887	188,578	99.
vorth	4,332 1,619	615,577 191,528	142.1	4,219 1,532	391,945 146,766	92.9 95.8	3,647 1,601	436,627 180,475	119.
*************	3,500	425,250	121.5	3,218	276,104	85,8	2,974	180,475 317,756	106,
0	7,520 5,019	1,049,040 766,903	139.5 152.8	8,244 4,492	867,269 457,286	105.2	7,613 4,231	824,036 541,341	108
m	3,227	489,536	151.7	3,195	313,430	98.1	3,155	404,596	128.
imberland Edward	4,491 2,018	587,872 268,798	130.9	4,699 2,324	476,949 181,737	78.2	4,353	478,431 227,650	109.
tals	33,458	4,616,546	138.0	33,670	3,251,595	98.6	31,826	3,599,490	113.
and Addington.	3,306	456,889	138.2	3,081	265,890	86.3	3,244	373,627	115
nac	4,059	632,392	155.8	4,299	361,116	84.0	4,048	420,958	104.
and Grenville	7,221 2,478	1,164,747 436,128	161.3 176.0	7,391 2,216	753,143 365,640	101.9	7,285 2,423	881,153 351,346	121.
nt	2,188	264,310	120.8	1,985	218,350	110.0	2,058	247,212	120.
rry	2,436 2,472	343,720 462,511	141.1	2,275 2,195	251,843 358,005	163.1	2,438 2,386	283,717 326,651	116.
**********	1,648	246,541	149.6	1,434	176,382	123.0	1,510	163,090	108,
W	6,127 4,379	1,044,654 784,717	170.5	6,309 3,814	808,814 497,346	128.2	6,079 3,831	826,128 592,111	135.
***************************************	3,726	612,927	164.5	3,336	421,337	126.3	3,565	509,499	142.
als	40,040	6,449.536	161.1	38,335	4,477,866	116.8	38,867	4,975,492	128.
B	3,235	480,398	148.5	3,490	484,761	138.9	3,165	419,284	132.
rton	3,194	426,399 111,841		3,190	351,857 87,840	110.3 122.0	2,738 682	332,281 93,486	121. 137.
gs	5,436	771,912	142.0	5,311	517,823	97.5	5,747	694,015	120.
tals	12,526	1,790,550	142.9	12,711	1,442,281	113.5	12,332	1,539,066	124.
ka	1,430	242,385	169.5	1,395	176,886	126.8	1,362	190,119	
Sound	1,363 582	231,437 100,046	169.8 171.9	1,107 431	159,962 60,340	144.5	823 101	126,918 16,038	154. 158.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,119	223,800	200.0	1,067	186,725	175.0	776	136,681	176.
tals	4,494	797,668	177.5	4,000	583,913	146.0	3,062	469,756	153.
ovince	160,218	24,055,886	150.1	158,094	17,561,117	111.1	155,449	18,840,683	121.

AREA AND PRODUCE-MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten year 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

- 300		1891.			1890.		for the t	arly averagen years 18	e 82-91
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre	Acres.	Bushels,	Busi per acre
Essex	273	91,182	334	219	128,334	586	203	80,629	38
Kent	457 464	229,871 280,256	503 604	471 345	220,428 133,170	468 386	316 304	132,174 128,636	
Elgin	309	148,629	481	248	90,024	363	225	88,574	35
Haldimand	164	50,184 93,259	306	208	86,320	415	173 154	88,574 57,592	8
Welland	179 1,846	893,381	521 484	1,607	43,036 701,312	371 436	1,375	64,450 552,055	
Lambton	625	331,875	531	445	194,465	437	417	170,788	
Huron	1,834	1,028,874	561	2,155	1,038,710	482	1,581	730,955	1 4
Bruce	433	207,407	479	770	329,560	428	446	188,359	
Totals	2,892	1,568,156	542	3,370	1,562,735	464	2,444	1,090,102	
Simcoe	409 488	161,964 235,216	396 482	646 583	260,338 237,281	403 407	381 615	166,071 251,006	4
Totals	897	397,180	443	1,229	497,619	405	996	417,077	
Middlesex	2,047	1,242,529	607	1,758	812,196	462	1,441	644,407	
Oxford	1,708	1,006,012	589	1,652	751,660	455	1,304	619,826	4
Srant	408	257,040	630	404	204,828	507	360	183,057	
Perth	2,027 1,373	1,029,716 665,905	508 485	2,862 1,433	1,419,552 654,881	496 457	1,713	816,599 439,590	
Waterloo	616	333,872	542	697	286,467	411	502	218,346	
Oufferin	168	79,800	475	140	73,500	525	128	52,941	
Totals	8,347	4,614,874	553	8,946	4,203,084	470	6,440	2,974,766	
Wentworth	248 403	124,992 221,247	504	203 585	89,726 283,725	442 485	244 443	96,157 218,122	3
Ialton	444	267,732	603	577	259,650	450	437	206,476	1
Peel	405 1,588	168,075 747,948	415 471	1,925	182,414 866,250	409 450	1,739	175,871 790,754	3
Tork	727	363,500	500	988	529,568	436	779	354,574	1000
Durham	399	227,829	571	711	284,400	400	469	205,670	-
Northumberland	508 137	236,728 41,100	466 300	491 101	225,860 35,350	460 350	463 125	199,500 36,071	
Totals	4,859	2,399,151	494	6,027	2,756,943	457	5,149	2,283,195	
bennox and Addington	90	45,270	503	108	40,500	375	127	44,411	3
rontenac	215	84,925	395	87	27,057	311	183	64,847	1
Leeds and Grenville	280 156	135,520 103,116	484 661	-237 81	87,216 26,730	368 330	229 108	96,952 46,074	
tormont	62	27,900 71,920	450	60	18,000	300	35	13,450	1
lengarry	116 53	71,920 24,115	620 455	202	30,082 84,234	338 417	72 83	26,090 31,121	3
cussell	142	65,746	463	243	106,920	440	80	30,027	
arleton	789 102	345,582 45,186	438 443	1,073	391,645 34,553	365 317	597 104	224,200	
denfrewanark	161	69,391	431	158	75,524	478	142	37,167 57,261	
Totals	2,166	1,018,671	470	2,447	922,461	377	1,760	671,600	k
Victoria	709	359,463	507	757	355,790	470	560	264,536	₩
eterborough	254	118,618	467 331	443	178,086	402 325	300	111,823	100
laliburton	902	2,317 378,840	420	1,064	3,900 395,808	372	434	2,312 148,717	
Totals	1,872	859,238	459	2,276	933,584	410	1,301	527,388	
duskoka	52	17,108	329	40	13,480	337	50	13,398	
arry Sound	14	6,300	450	5	1,500	300	10	2,511	2
Vipissing	3 13	1,164 4,225	388 325	1 5	300 1,500	300 300	20	146 5,858	
Totals	82	28,797	351	51	16,780	329	81	21,913	2
	22,961		513	January .		447	19,546	8,538,096	
he Province	22,001	11,110,448	013	20,903	11,594,518	331	19,040	0,000,000	

AREA AND PRODUCE-CARROTS.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

b Toler		1891.			1890.			v average fo years 1882-	
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex Kent Elgin. Norfolk Haidimand. Welland.	105 179 213 161 86 90	28,455 69,273 105,009 56,672 20,296 26,010	271 387 493 352 236 289	104 232 222 276 87 61	35,152 74,936 79,254 68,724 27,753 13,237	338 323 357 249 319 217	91 156 161 152 87 81	22,907 46,183 53,265 43,310 22,800 22,756	252 296 331 285 262 281
Totals	834	305,715	367	982	299,056	305	728	211,221	290
Lambton	233 480 269	82,482 202,080 97,647	354 421 363	265 422 361	87,980 160,782 122,379	332 381 339	201 498 302	60,735 194,715 99,041	302 391 328
Totals	982	382,209	389	1,048	371,141	354	1,001	354,491	354
Grey	430 473	151,790 192,511	353 407	583 562	211,046 206,254	362 367	580 577	193,860 210,140	366 364
Totals	903	344,301	381	1,145	417,300	364	1,107	404,000	365
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo	555 313 143 270 271 297 36	274,725 151,492 66,638 122,580 112,194 136,323	495 484 466 454 414 459	655 354 196 494 380 375	230,560 126,732 88,592 191,636 139,080 145,875	352 358 452 394 366 389	496 351 206 409 304 328	165,414 141,494 86,822 159,276 101,632 135,825	333- 403- 421- 389- 334- 414- 335-
Dufferin	1,885	11,268	313	109	34,117	213	139	46,624	375
Totals,	80	875,220 27,680	464 346	2,563	959,592 35,100	374	2,233	837,087 35,987	316
Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	320 63 196 411 269 244 238 96	131,840 25,137 56,056 162,756 108,676 104,920 79,968 21,600	412 399 286 396 404 430 336 225	239 105 238 818 482 575 288 65	93,688 38,640 81,634 330,472 209,670 186,300 103,392 18,590	392 368 343 404 435 324 359 286	238 118 292 693 488 486 272 65	88,307 47,124 100,570 284,198 189,711 180,442 92,467 13,695	371 399 344 410 389 371 340 211
Totals	1,917	718,633	375	2,918	1,097,486	376	2,766	1,032,501	373
Lennox and Addington. Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas. Stormont. Glengarry Frescott Russell Carleton, Renfrew. Lanark	57 287 329 225 52 115 42 217 545 145 216	20,634 98,728 105,609 112,275 19,084 37,950 15,204 86,800 197,290 47,995 68,040	362 344 321 499 367 330 362 400 362 331 315	59 126 293 86 36 36 39 240 978 83 165	21,417 24,066 90,830 34,400 9,000 9,000 11,739 73,440 308,180 32,204 68,805	363 191 310 400 250 250 301 306 313 388 417	59 179 188 73 44 50 49 146 577 108 141	17,109 46,220 58,990 27,303 12,286 12,971 13,821 47,485 188,507 33,107 48,889	290 258 314 374 279 259 282 325 327 307 347
Totals	2,230	809,609	363	2,141	678,081	317	1,614	506,688	314
Victoria	225 346 43 219	90,000 123,176 12,814 63,948	400 356 298 292	281 432 25 251	91,606 177,984 8,500 68,021	326 412 340 271	293 338 22 170	108,200 109,550 6,683 48,842	369- 324 304 287
Totals	833 115 100 3 56	289,938 40,595 29,700 960	348 353 297 320	989 100 57 10	346,111 25,000 9,975 2,000	350 250 175 200	823 82 36 1	273,275 22,363 9,373 296	332 273 260 296 252
Algoma	56	17,136	306	24	4,800	200	32	8,052	
The Province	9,858	88,391 3,814,016	323	191	41,775	219 352	151	40,084 3,659,347	265 351

AREA AND PRODUCE-TURNIPS.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the yield per acre.

		1891.			1890.		Yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.			
Counties.	Acres.	Bushels,	Bush- per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.	
Esset Kent Elgin	401 421	52,900 176,039 225,235	230 439 535	174 404 402	65,250 144,632 140,700	375 358 350	202 350 363	55,942 123,205 130,494	27 35 38	
Norfolk Haldimand Welland	159	644,226 52,152 54,483	473 328 381	1,306 84 209	428,368 29,400 50,787	328 350 243	1,028 122 169	393,395 35,719 56,559	38 29 33	
Totals	2,716	1,205,035	444	2,579	859,137	333	2,234	795,314	38	
Lambton	7,592	229,726 4,304,664 3,755,216	427 567 536	302 6,620 5,714	93,620 2,992,240 2,445,592	310 452 428	324 6,752 5,733	108,186 2,731,811 2,331,971	32 40 40	
Totals	1.00000	8,289,606	548	12,636	5,531,452	438	12,809	5,171,968	4	
Grey	10,546	5,905,760 2,679,608	560 578	9,794 3,551	4,044,922 1,633,460	413 460	9,132 3,476	3,777,954 1,479,333	6	
Totals	The second second	8,585,368	565	13,345	5,678,382	426	12,608	5,257,287	4	
Middlesex	1,468 6,447	904,288 4,126,080	616 640	1,822 5,905	624,946 2,486,005	343 421	1,674 5,439	633,708 2,382,598	31	
Brant	3,484	2,275,052 3,201,527	653 601	3,383 4,687	1,502,052 2,001,349	444	2,780 4,700	1,296,242 1,885,901	4	
Wellington	13,468	8,148,140 2,825,154 1,718,366	605 549 559	12,994 4,780 2,745	5,327,540 1,940,680 1,092,510	410 406 398	12,964 5,059 2,452	5,621,698 2,045,808 969,109		
Totals		23,198,607	604	36,316		412	35,068	14,835,064		
Lincoln	256 2,932	112,384	439 580	262 3,073	94,320	360 503	235 2,504	82,630 1.188,008	2 4	
Halton Peel York	2,071 2,056	1,700,560 1,168,044 1,003,328 2,587,136	564 488 512	1,728 1,381 4,410	1,545,719 886,464 615,926 1,869,840	513 446 424	1,733 1,398 3,498	781,832 535,908	4 9	
Ontario	14,545	7,912,480	544	12,809	6,276,410	490	11,989	1,412,937 5,011,268	1	
Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	6,309	3,444,714 1,992,302 48,260	546 481 380	5,224 3,524 98	2,173,184 1,585,800 37,338	416 450 381	5,244 3,247 117	2,279,072 1,294,150 27,976	3	
Totals		19,969,208	533	32,509	15,085,001	464	29,965	12,613,781	1	
Lennox and Addington Frontenac	144 650	58,608 230,750	407 355	96 255	25,632 67,320	267 264	149 405	38,084 115,075		
Leeds and Grenville Dundas	476	214,676 29,520	451 492	393 71	141,087 20,093	359 283	280 65	104,247 19,732		
Stormont	. 46	25,898	563	141	53,580	380	86	23,943		
Glengarry Prescott	180	35,200 90,720	550 504	44 62	23,100 20,336	525 328	39 115	15,279 44,514		
Russell	534	90,720 257.922	483	573	236,649	413	332 1,564	134,671		
Carleton	. 877	946,630 400,789 328,345	523 457 485	2,520 726 479	957,600 241,758 180,583	380 833 377	628 491	575,965 212,436 181,822		
Totals		2,619,058	475	5,360	1,967,738	367	4,154	1,465,768	3	
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton	2,326	1,128,110 121,401	369	3,386 1,649 275	1,185,100 659,600 84,425	400 307	3,358 1,319 314	1,286,259 487,640 89,759		
Hastings Totals			0.70	835 6,145		10000	5,877	257.913 2,121,571		
Muskoka	1.087	418,495	385	796 740	299,296	376	980 693	310,939 219,566		
Nipissing	236	91,804	389 364	112 517	33,600 206,800	300	35 520	12,541		
Totals		1,307,971	365	2,165	749,116	1000	2,228	400000000		
The Province	. 126,075	68,853,452	546	111,055	47,040,563	424	104,943	42,981,280)	

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1891 to average of total yields for the ten years 1882-91.

and the second s														
Counties.	Fall wheat,	Spring wheat,	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex Kent Elgin. Norfolk Haldimand Welland.	148 136 139 148 130 135	133 134 78 134 144 46	137 122 126 82 44 93	111 120 111 113 85 115	67 105 52 79 38 71	53 60 149 143 100 120	114 125 117 103 73 124	285 170 169 115 96 225	209 163 221 30 95 198	93 79 77 86 51 72	92 107 128 99 68 95	113 174 218 168 87 145	124 150 197 131 89 114	95 143 173 164 146 96
Group. Lambton. Huron. Bruce. Group.	139 156 117 104 122	126 115 121 119	90 88 82 77 82	110 140 123 133 130	73 49 143 127 114	114 113 147 141 141	116 180 148 230 177	192 188 208 196	167 187 108 165 165	76 98 74 63 76	101 134 133 149 139	194 141 110 144	136 104 99 108	152 212 158 161 160
Grey	97 119 112	84 113 98	68 102 88	132 130 131	94 82 84	128 139 133	174 196 187	188 208 199	148 141 145	81 89 84	121 135 128	98 94 95	78 92 85	156 181 163
Middlesex. Oxford. Brant. Perth. Wellington. Waterloo Dufferin. Group.	137 138 134 122 76 116 80 123	57 86 103 131 165 84 147	103 95 75 91 92 107 103	116 126 119 134 137 133 144	92 56 51 5 79 76 53 63	140 147 153 136 110 146 137	145 145 116 251 183 151 226 145	107 152 89 126 166 181 283 134	116 48 23 37 49 23 349 67	86 91 79 73 79 56 97 80	141 145 138 132 123 116 131	193 162 140 126 151 153 151	166 107 77 77 110 100 24 105	143 173 176 170 145 138 177
Group. Lincoln. Wentworth, Halton. Peel. York. Ontario. Durham Northumberland. Prince Edward.	126 113 104 96 104 74 141 110 247	108 172 153	63 75 63 79 88 85 86 64 68	101 101 121 140 137 133 134 130 134	24 79 129 31 56 43 62 80 71	106 119 111 123 123 142	128 131 198 207 185 117 169 171 140	142 106 95 175 217 391 348 196 140	107 118 25 39 95 80 137 85 45	68 66 60 80 93 81 75 65 88	118 141 106 134 127 142 121 123 118	130 101 130 96 95 103 111 119 114	77 149 53 56 57 57 58 86 158	136 143 149 187 183 158 151 154 173
Group. Lennox and Addington Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton. Renfrew Lanark	109 197 75 59 61 24 41 33 10 27 62	110 101 125 133 131 171 114	79 57 56 99 82 120 118 140 175 167 104 114	129 127 136 131 125 114 126 124 139 143 131 149	58 92 44 49 64 213 32 102 63	134 144 127 130 115 117 97 118 93 126 115 129	147 196 202 233 273 238 281 248 349 284 251 183	194 182 170 122 158 137 135 126 169 130 171 100	206 78 136 114 152 129 137 94 88 120 113	90 58 70 70 46 109 92 88 73 63	100	105 102 131 140 224 207 276 77 219 154 122 121	70 121 214 179 411 155 293 110 183 105 145 139	158 154 201 206 150 108 230 204 192 164 189 181
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton. Hastings Group.	74 41 58 90 129 78	128 143 151 64	94	122	84 50	139	189	295 173	73	70 61 62	115 128 120 111	106 100 255	192 131	135 192
Muskoka Parry Sound. Nipissing. Algoma Group. The Province.	140 128	67 580 89 87	135 434 138 140	583 122	88 685 106 88	215 529 166 180	239 654 171	152 580 344 219	180 785 33 184	135 269 74 80	182 624 164 170	251 797 72 131	317 324 213 221	231 732 163
THE LITTINGS OF THE PARTY OF TH	1 101	121	. 00	120	01	1 102	L TAN	100	1 7.30	0/ 6/	1 10	101 FO	2/ 20	1 200

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1891 to average yields per acre for ten years 1882-91.

of average yields per acre	10 10	91 10	aver	age)	IGIGE	per	acre :	IOI V	шуб		1	- ,		
Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pass.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzela.	Carrots.	Turnipa.
Resex	124	118	103	101	103	99	99	102	87	80	94	84		83
Kent	130	117	109	109	102	100	109	121	92			120	131	194
Elgin	141	125	114	113	107	132	115	114	97	70		143		149
Norfolk	143	115	99	118	117	113		120	111	78		122	124	123
Haldimand	132	102	74	82	83	81	117	103	107			92	90 103	
Welland	136	102	111	114	108	103	132	135	110	70	112			1
Group	134	111	103	107	112	107	108	121	94	70	111	121	127	125
Lambton	134	132	113	119	95	114	132	122	99	82	121	130	117	128
Huron	135	158		113	114	120	94	138	96	65	131	121	108	
Bruce	131	136			102	116	105	134	135	54	144	114	111	132
_	134	144	1	1	106	118	121	129	101	66	133	122	110	13=
Group													00	,_
Grey	124	131	114		103	114	86	107	122			91	96 112	
Simcoe	118	131	115	117	104	117	118	108	110	77	117	118	112	133
Group	120	131	115	114	103	116	103	107	116	75	119	106	104	135
•		!						100	100		140	100	140	163
Middlesex	142	134	114		118	130	127	135	107	80	142 144	136 124	149 120	
Oxford	138	131	111	120	127	122	125	117	68 99	87 80		124	111	
Brant	143	133	96	110	117	116' 125	118 112	117	93	71	137	106	117	
Perth	145	150 145	112 111	116 116	113 99	110	104	85	104		124	109	124	
Wellington	131 123	146	103	115	121	118	113	101	97	56	123	125	111	
Waterloo	118	143	111	114	112	105	97	120	99		112	115	93	
Dufferin			i	1	- 1		- 1			(1		124	143
Group	137	143	108	115	116	117	122	114	96	75	131	120	124	190
T in a la	126	101	88	95	121	85	127	107	95	71	128	128	109	125
Lincoln	139	114		104	108	104	112	126	105			112	111	122
Halton	118	116	92		121	105	131	1	130	60		128	100	125
Peel	104		100	119	80		116	130	81	70	114	106	83	127
York	113	127			117		107	110	92	77	129	104	97	127
Ontario	115	130	110	116	94	124	111	103	79					
Durham	115	126	116	115	107	121	130	105	122				116	
Northumberland	91	126	114		94	126	120	110	98	59	119	114	99	
Prince Edward	100	132	115	123	113	125	122	100	79	80	139	104	107	159
Group	115	127	110	116	101	115	120	106	97	71	122	112	101	127
Tunnan and Addington	98	126	117	129	98	119	132	96	118	86	120	144	125	159
Lennox and Addington	98	137	115	126		130	125	103	76	78	150	112	133	125
Leeds and Grenville	92	139	118	121	115	131	127	106	105	54		114	102	121
Dundas	117	141	109	123	105	123	124	95	102	64	121	155	133	161
Stormont	137	130	116		98.	129	121	104	118	67	101	117	133	
Glengarry	107	130	122	120		122	123	104	74		121	171	127	
Prescott		132	111	120	!	162	144	105	90		134	121	128	
Russell	150	149	127	130	120	123	139	116	96	83		123	123	
Carleton	184	166	132	134	123	130	131	119	106			116	111	
Renfrew	95	124	106	117	94	110	112	107	89		116	124	108	
Lanark	93	142	117	132_{1}	102	125	103	111	95	61	115	107	91	131
Group	98	141	123	125	102	125	127	106	96	67	126	123	116	135
TT' . '	113	134	124	118	108	118	81	96	113	1 68	112	107	108	124
Victoria	92		105		96	122	108	86	123				110	
Peterborough	130	127	103	115					119				98	129
Hastings	95		111	113			132	108	75					130
Group		127	117	115	100	121		98	96	t	115	113	105	127
G104P			ļ.											
Muskoka	92	123	112	111	103			103	97	47		123	129	
Parry Sound	98	98		98	96		103	83	96				114	
Nipissing		112		105	.99			100	95					
Algoma	122	111	107	81	lil	100	148	104	77	48	114	110	121	107
Group	120	111	106	99	102	106	114	98	99	56	116	130	122	113
	129	122	119	116	102	117	115	107	93	70	124	117	110	133
The Province	123	104	112	110	100		- 10	101						

ACREAGE UNDER CROP; ALSO PASTURE AND ORCHARD.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalitles and groups of Counties in Ontario the total area under crop enumerated in Tables VIII—xxi, for the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the area in Pasture and in Orchard and Garden for the same period.

Counties.	Ac	eres in crop),	Pasto	ire.	Orchard and garden.			
	1891. 1890.		1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Essex. Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	167,673 236,761 175,344 157,849 140,251	165,950 228,010 179,476 165,103 146,604	145,673 212,065 168,186 155,232 141,766	30,720 57,607 71,812 43,677 38,148	30,784 47,661 68,604 39,299 35,488	6,521 9,048 7,037 7,187 4,326	6,050 7,294 7,031 7,626 4,446	6,050 7,577 7,028 7,700 4,528	
Welland	112,319	111,812	110,850	27,225	24,271	6,683	7,070	6,79	
Totals	990,197	996,955	933,772	269,189	246,107	40,802	39,517	39,67	
Huron	199,846 346,979 297,453	200,371 354,703 296,860	175,542 334,064 277,482	87,526 172,246 121,806	74,054 154,177 111,758	6,850 9,181 6,136	7,205 8,652 5,743	6,36 8,52 5,73	
Totals	844,278	851,934	787,088	381,578	339,984	22,167	21,600	20,63	
Grey	366, 230 330, 331	366,695 329,666	359,152 309,981	147,403 87,220	141,680 72,881	7,151 4,707	6,741 5,117	7,16 4,73	
Totals	696,561	696,361	669,133	234,623	214,561	11,858	11,858	11,90	
Middlesex	307,085 223,306 118,220 235,921 307,642 172,459 139,849	315,485 227,218 124,582 241,528 315,676 175,268 139,408	304,771 217,814 120,584 233,261 296,555 165,531 126,084	173,524 89,539 28,718 84,157 87,228 31,677 36,015	166,959 85,098 26,927 80,937 85,924 32,732 35,033	10,009 8,070 3,463 4,847 4,922 4,840 1,553	10,336 7,862 3,574 4,754 4,378 4,948 1,486	10,40 8,35 4,37 4,83 4,82 5,14 1,50	
Totals	1,504,482	1,539,165	1,464,600	530,858	513,612	37,704	37,338	39,45	
Lincoln	100,602 141,298 106,451 172,618 313,952 255,618 205,417 213,363 126,434	103,252 146,854 110,523 176,051 311,787 257,408 203,532 225,911 133,996	101,598 143,388 107,254 163,925 301,490 247,728 203,634 217,355 130,388	22,931 36,567 34,269 37,134 53,382 58,986 40,229 66,039 30,090	22,747 35,020 33,493 33,399 53,467 55,462 43,806 60,200 31,469	8,439 8,891 4,992 4,175 6,603 5,042 2,986 6,543 5,596	8,150 8,861 4,859 4,207 6,285 4,908 3,047 6,304 5,817	7,93 9,03 4,85 4,21 7,50 5,23 3,71 6,45 6,09	
Totals	1,635,753	1,669,314	1,616,760	379,627	369,063	53,267	52,438	55,03	
Lennox & Add'n frontenac Leeds & Gren Dundas Storment Hengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	135,126 146,118 246,195 90,699 73,897 92,457 97,386 54,606 198,568 178,309 150,088	149,268 141,160 250,662 88,834 75,583 92,220 100,991 58,382 196,315 173,227 147,795	140,084 141,331 237,956 86,413 72,837 88,072 86,327 50,273 184,661 165,066 144,799	59,352 55,565 136,910 39,360 40,803 45,565 38,860 22,562 74,851 66,308 113,787	44,636 56,476 136,204 40,413 35,668 46,145 29,763 19,047 70,232 63,279 99,734	2,850 1,849 2,759 1,218 1,026 618 335 39 256 203 818	2,358 1,964 2,513 1,252 767 584 284 54 299 186 837	2,75 2,17 3,10 1,19 98 58 29 13 50 50	
Totals	1,463,449	1,474,437,	1,397,819	693,923	641,597	12,011	11,098	13,29	
Victoria, Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	178,157 155,191 22,929 215,478	178,308 148,107 22,544 220,158	173,584 142,695 20,387 221,517	48,149 57,285 6,889 88,966	42,419 52,334 5,611 94,939	1,750 1,915 117 5,348	1,377 1,734 111 5,108	1,75 1,93 10 5,39	
Lotals	571,755	569,117	558,133	201,289	195,303	9,130	8,330	9,18	
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	41,132 37,689 8,982 39,935	42,056 29,074 8,308 35,576	38,064 21,838 1,729 28,670	11,305 8,295 2,055 8,539	8.776 6,314 1,417 5,358	581 41 16 255	422 15 11 169	38 2 16	
Totals	127,738	115,014	90,301	30,194	21,865	893	617	57	
The Province	7,834,213	7,912,297	7,517,606	2,721,281	2,542,092	187,832	182,796	189,7	

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLEXXV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1891, per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall wheat,	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans,	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	175.6 200.0 150.6 145.5 158.4 135.8	8.9 13.1 3.6 4.1 23.7 3.7	21.2 24.7 19.0 21.2 39.4 19.1	156,8 118,2 113,3 109,4 117,9 122,0	2.4 2.2 21.4 1.7	9.1 19.8 52.4 87.7 85.7 31.0	97.2 51.7 52.5 5.7	4.2	84.1 11.8 .6 .7		9.2 11.7 5.1	1.5	.5 .6 .8 .7 .4	1.5 5.8 .8	776.2 759.8 619.5 675.5 688.5
Group	163.9	9.5	23.9	122.1	5.4	46.7	71.6	9.9	23.2	211.4	1000	1000	.6		701.7
Lambten Huron Bruce	127.5 97.1 77.6	18.7 20.5 25.4	35.7 37.8 27.4	154.6 152.4 158.1	.4 .6 1.3	31.3 72.8 100.8	33.2 5.1 4.0	.7	.2	205.9 196.2 215.6	9.0	1.9 3.2 .9		1.7 13.3 15.0	627.0 609.8 639.0
Group	97.6	21.7	33.7	154.9	.8	72.7	11.3	1.4	.8	205.1		2.1	1000	11.2	623.9
Grey Simcoe	35.7 108.0	44.0 59.5	22.6 54.9	185.1 146.6	100	92.2 78.1	2.8 3.1	1.7	.3	228.2 181.0	16.1	1.0	.9	18.6	645.1 664.2
Gioup	69.5	51.1	37.7	167.1	100	85,6	2.9	1000	.3	206.2	1	.8	15.0	14.3	654.0
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	130.0 109.3 156.0 97.2 31.3 150.4 32.5	8.0 16.6 5.3 28.3 52.7 10.9 105.5	25.8 40.8 84.1 38.1 65.6 73.1 54.9	141.5 159.1 116.1 180.4 198.2 173.7 193.9	.0 1.4 1.3	46.4 55.7 73.4 69.6 85.2 76.6 79.2	23.9 29.4 27.2 6.0 3.1 7.3 1.3	3.0	.6 .4 .5 .1 .0 .0	181.3 187.5 180.5 185.2 210.8 176.3 185.6	9.4 13.4 9.6 13.2 11.1	3.9 4.9 2.4 5.5 3.1 2.5 .8	.9 .8 .7 .6 1.2	2.8 18.4 20.2 14.3 30.5 21.1 15.2	577.1 636.4 685.5 635.3 696.6 706.3 691.0
Group	98.4	29.7	49.5	167.3	1.2	67.0	14.4	1.2	.3	188.3	11.6	3.6	.8	16.6	649.9
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durbam Northumberland Prince Edward.	139.4 114.5 111.3 97.5 78.1 16.0 17.0 43.8 36.1	15.4 20.8 32.2 73.6 57.8 142.1 115.5 72.4 20.7	20.4 52.3 52.2 114.7 105.4 84.6 123.4 75.1 123.6	124.2 133.6 130.3 149.9 178.3 166.3 146.5 101.5 81.7	1.8 3.3 9.9 29.7	42.1 60.5 67.4 71.0 77.1 89.2 94.7 71.0 112.2	41.1 25.5 12.0 4.9 7.2 8.2 9.3 19.0 38.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.3 \\ 8.5 \\ 26.4 \\ 37.3 \end{array} $		255.3 223.2 198.3 180.7 213.1 159.4 169.0 186.5 181.4	20.7 9.6 14.6 18.1 14.5 11.8	1.6 1.9 2.6 1.7 3.8 2.1 1.5 1.6	.8 1.0 .8	1.7 14.0 12.3 8.6 12.2 42.0 23.0 13.0	660.9 675.8 632.7 721.5 755.5 737.7 750.2 667.0 693.5
Group	65.2	70.0	88.3	140.4	9.2	77.8	15.7	15.1	.8	192.9	14.5	2.1	100	16.3	709.1
Lennox & Add'n Frontenac. Leeds & Gren Dundas Stormout Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	22.9 5.7 7.1 3.8 .8 1.3 .0 .5 .2 .9 6.5	13.5 38.5 21.9 25.9 27.7 51.2 58.3 44.0 78.0 82.9 46.3	85.1 37.3 21.1 36.0 20.4 14.5 27.4 28.0 36.3 5.4 9.3	104.2 137.7 168.9 223.6 188.6 212.4 193.0 251.5 224.8 173.3 139.7	16.0 5.0 4.3 2.3 .0 .0 5.7 5.7	51.7 48.3 14.8 11.5 18.4 29.6 42.4 34.3 42.9 81.1 38.8	17.3 14.3 28.5 33.1 23.4 16.1 17.4 17.6 14.0 4.8 9.1	12.9 15.1 21.1 22.6 9.6 13.2 18.9 14.1 7.1	1.5 1.3 1.2 2.1 2.0 1.3 5.5 2.5 1.3 2.5	283.5 328.7 280.8 287.6 278.0 264.8 305.1 252.6 239.2 260.1 202.5	18.5 17.1 18.3 17.9 16.3 17.3 20.7 21.2 16.3 12.3	1.0 .7 1.2 .6 .8 .4 1.8 2.7 .4	.3 1.3 .8 1.7 .4 .8 .3 2.7 1.9	.7 2.9 1.1 .4 .4 1.2 6.7 6.3 3.3 2.2	640.0 664.4 584.1 670.6 603.5 619.1 681.5 687.5 687.9 666.1 493.5
Group	5,2	45.1	28.0	175.0	9.1	38.7	17.3	200	1.8	267.6		.9	.9	2.4	624.8
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	10.8 27.5 2.8 37.9	121.6 135.1 52.4 23.3	91.5 25.1 8.0 55.2	175.0 162.0 164.4 134.7	6.6	70.8 70.3 72.9 61.7	3.4 3.8 26.6	14.8	.5 1.2 .9	186.2 205.5 362.8 237.4	$\frac{14.1}{21.0}$	2.8 1.1 .2 2.7	1.5	16.3 10.3 10.5 3.9	714.3 685.8 727.7 640.0
Group	25.8	83.4	56.1	155.0	200	67.1	12.9	17.6	.7	218.4	14.9	2.2	1.0	9.5	677.5
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	1.2 .0 10.2	15.6 18.9 24.6 93.6	15.4	188.0 195.7 178.5 143.2	4.1	76.5 69.9 62.3 136,3	4.9 2.1 6.3 1.8	4.3	.7 6.3 .1	391.3 403.9 382.0 341.8	28,3 50,0 22,2	1.0 .3 2 .3	1.1	30.5 20.3 15.8	751.7 782.9 771.6 792.5
Group	3.6	41.0	CO. O. C. A.	175.9	4.9	91.9	3.2	8.0	.9	379.2		.4	1.7		774.7
he Province	72.0	43.3	46.9	156,0	5.7	63.8	20.4	9.1	3.5	216.1	13.6	1.9	.8	10.7	663.8

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The following paragraph is taken from the May bulletin: "With the exception of horses, which suffered from various forms of distemper, live stock appear to have come through the winter in fair condition. Several cases of strangles are reported among horses, but the most common complaint, and one which was reported in nearly every district, was an influenza which in a number of instances developed into inflammation, resulting fatally in some cases. A few correspondents in both the east and west state that the mortality among brood mares and foals was unusually large. Cattle began the season rather thin, for although there was an abundance of hay, more especially along the frontier counties, coarse grains and mill feed were scarce and expensive. In a few localities the cows were attacked by something like la grippe, and a single mention is made of a supposed case of tuberculosis, but the general health of horned cattle may be ranked as excellent. Odd cases of grub in the head are reported among sheep, but the general condition of this class of live stock is first class. Many correspondents remark upon the vigorous conditions of the lambs dropped, notwithstanding the trying weather of March and April, when a few early lambs succumbed. Dogs are reported as doing much injury to sheep in various parts of the province. Swine are said to be remarkably free from disease. One case of hog cholera, which was at once stamped out, is the only serious disease mentioned by correspondents. While there was an abundance of fodder, it lacked in variety and feeding quality. Hay was so plentiful in some sections that it was wastefully fed, but corn, oats and other grains used for feeding purposes were at a premium and had to be doled out sparingly."

The August bulletin had the following regarding pastures and live stock : "In spite of the generally poor condition of pastures, the present state of live stock leaves but little to be desired. Live stock generally are in a thrifty and healthy condition-in many cases unusually so. If there is complaint at all it is that cattle are in some instances a little deficient in flesh for this season of the year, but at the same time the flesh is firm and the condition is healthy. A considerable number of cattle have already been sold for the foreign market. The reports respecting pasture lands are very conflicting, but there can be no denying that they have not been nearly so good as would have been desired. Pastures did not get a good start, and were not in a condition to stand well the drouth of the first half of the summer. In many parts of the province local rains have been more or less plentiful since the first week in July, and the outlook for fall pastures has thus been materially improved. This was specially the case throughout the eastern half of the province, and more particularly in the St. Lawrence counties. Grey, Bruce and Simcoe, and the Lake Ontario counties have participated more or less in the improvement, but the reports are by no means unanimous. Throughout the Lake Erie district, and particularly in the counties of Essex, Elgin and Kent, the condition of pastures is the most unfavorable, being very bare and brown, and there will likely

be some difficulty as to the supply of fall feed. There is nowhere much uneasiness as to the prospects for winter feed however. Although the hay crop was so light, straw and coarse grains are abundant, and the root crop is likely to be a very fair one."

The following is the summary contained in the November bulletin: "Owing to the long continued drouth and the uneven distribution of rain this fall, the reports as to pastures are variable. From Essex in the west, along lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the eastern part of the province, the grass has been short and thin, the corn crop having been utilised in many places to supplement the bare pastures. In the counties bordering on Lake Huron the grass has been exceedingly good, and so also in most of Muskoka and Algoma. In the West Midland counties the pastures have been above the average. Cattle, even in the regions of short pasturage, are going in in good condition. The reports as to the good conditions of all kinds of stock are practically unanimous. In the east most of the available sheep, hogs and cattle have been bought for the Montreal market, but there appears to be enough left for local demand. The fattening of cattle and sheep will be confined to the western part of the province. Hogs are the most plentiful, and in some counties in the west this branch of agriculture has greatly increased. Market supplies are reported more than equal to the demand, but complaints as to low prices are very common. In regard to food supplies for the winter the only lack is in the matter of hay, but as there is an abundance of straw, corn stalks and roots, this will not be felt. Nearly all the correspondents agree that if moderate economy is practised there is abundance of fodder for winter requirements."

HORSES. The following table gives the number of horses by classes in 1890 and 1891, by county groups and for the province, and also the total number of horses in each district and for the province in each of the five years 1887-91:

Horses.	Lake Erre.	1.ake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland,	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa,	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province,
Working horses . ${1891 \atop 1890}$	44,716	32,528	27,526	63,360	71,777	62,318	22,176	4,335	328,736
	42,394	31,238	26,329	62,351	69,231	61,305	22,191	3,421	318,460
Breeding mares. \ \(\frac{1891}{1890} \)	17,494	15,578	10,952	25,990	25,803	21,621	8,055	1,695	127,188
	19,498	15,615	11,167	26,479	26,995	22,038	7,863	1,498	131,153
Unbroken horses. $\begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1890 \end{cases}$	34,512 32,343	27,251 25,365	17,683 16,201	43,529 40,811	46,136 44,345	36,821 35,616	14,525 13,747	2,078	222,535 210,023
Total	96,722	75,357	56,161	132,879	143,716	120,760	44,756	8,108	678,459
	94,235	72,218	53,697	129,641	140,571	118,959	43,801	6,514	659,636
	84,975	66,750	52,855	124,325	131,551	111,250	42,135	4,954	618,795
	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,361

An increase has taken place in the number of working horses in every district except the East Midland, where a slight falling off is noticed, and an increase in the number of unbroken horses is experienced in every group; but, with the exception of the East Midland counties and the Northern Districts, the number of breeding mares falls behind that of the previous year in every group. The total number of horses of all classes is 678,459, being 18,823 more than in the preceding year. The greatest number of horses is found in the Lake Ontario district, the West Midland and St. Lawrence and Octawa counties coming next in order.

Hogs. In the next table the total number of swine is given for the five years 91, by county groups and for the province. The animals are also divided into the lasses over and under one year for the two years 1890 and 1891:

Hogs.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron,	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa,	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
1 year {\frac{1891}{1890}}	39,535	18,467	21,692	36,596	35,959	46,734	20,967	4,175	224,125
	46,732	21,037	18,892	37,047	36,330	49,909	19,152	3,095	232,194
r 1 year. {\frac{1891}{1890}}	183,849	83,828	82,908	206,747	183,526	115,354	61,897	14,082	932,191
	195,903	86,469	76,736	202,263	174,655	106,714	56,047	9,578	908,365
otal \begin{cases} 1891 \\ 1890 \\ 1889 \\ 1888 \\ 1887 \end{cases}	223,384	102,295	104,600	243,343	219,485	162,088	82,864	18,257	1,156,316
	242,635	107,506	95,628	239,310	210,985	156,623	75,199	12,673	1,140,559
	197,015	73,096	74,104	171,444	148,233	115,645	48,411	7,521	835,469
	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079
	185,843	69,700	71,015	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817

ecrease in the number of hogs over one year old is more than made up by the se in the number of hogs under one year, the total number of swine in the province e year being 1,156,316 or 15,757 more than in the previous year. In the Lake and Lake Huron counties, however, a decrease is observed in the total number of The West Midland, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario groups are the leading districts ising pork.

IORNED CATTLE. The following table gives the number of cattle by classes in and 1891, together with that of all kinds of cattle in each of the five years 1887-91, inty groups and for the province:

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland	Northern Districts.	The Province.
ng oxen {	1891	918	724	863	562	463	697	903	1,586	6,716
1	1890	1,497	911	1,559	810	781	798	1,921	1,890	10,167
cows	1891	83,912	73,129	56,171	152,483	122,929	210,596	61,351	12,663	773,234
1	1890	86,520	74,690	56,281	155,643	121,643	209,490	62,380	11,191	777,838
cattle {	1891	42,023	65,943	40,106	90,768	43,812	52,701	18,470	5,495	359,318
2 years	1890	42,125	69,048	36,442	87,420	42,495	47,637	18,106	4,367	347,640
and J	1891	92,756	118,545	84,374	184,967	124,267	158,097	58,118	18, 123	839,547
cattle.	1890	92,484	107,087	76,493	170,386	107,072	141,553	49,498	14,494	759,067
	(1891	219,609	258,341	181,514	428,780	291,471	422,091	138,842	38,167	1,978,815
	1890	222,626	251,736	170,775	414,259	271,991	399,478	131,905	31,942	1,894,712
tals	1889	224,401	250,936	172,527	417,907	293,214	374,038	132,928	25,948	1,891,899
	1888	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638
	1887	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,264

umber of oxen in the province has fallen from 10,167 to 6,716, which means a deof fully one-third in the year, shared by every district. There are also less milch than in 1890, although an increase has occurred in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa (the banner dairy district) and the Northern Districts. Store cattle have increased province generally, but not in the Lake Erie and Lake Huron counties. Each district has more young cattle than in the previous year. The total number of cattle in the province is greater than in any year of the table, and falls very little short of two million head. The largest number of cattle is found in the West Midland group, when beef animals are most largely raised.

SHEEP. The following table presents by county groups and for the province the number of sheep over and under one year, and also the total number in each of the five years 1887-91:

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over 1 year {	1891	105,692	126,263	116,066	179,218	147,705	182,663	58,148	19,958	935,713
Own Lycar	1890.	99,594	107,747	98,551	150,078	111,970	165,200	46,074	16,049	795,263
Under 1 year	1891	88,834	109,905	89,291	149,144	115,348	144,503	45,461	15,552	758,008
Onder I year	1890	73,365	80,114	64,587	105,325	77,110	102,011	30,654	11,266	544,433
	(1891	194,526	236,168	205,357	328,362	263,053	327,166	103,609	35,510	1,693,751
	1890	172,959	187,861	163,138	255,403	189,080	267,211	76,728	27,315	1,339,695
Totals	1889	146,038	172,656	167,947	257,840	214,475	275,905	89,084	20,235	1,344,180
	1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044
	1887	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161

Both classes of sheep, but more especially those under one year, have increased in every group, making the total number 1,693,751 against 1,339,695 in 1890—an increase of 354,056 for the year. The West Midland group this year leads in the total number of sheep, the St Lawrence counties falling to second place.

THE WOOLCLIP. The number of fleeces, with the total and average weights, is given in the following table by county groups and for the province for 1890 and 1891, together with the average for the ten years 1882-91:

		1891.			1890.			1882-91.	
Districts.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece
Lake Erie	107,140	617,849	5.77	99,241	553,372	5.58	106,730	595,926	5.5
Lake Huron	130,610	771,148	5.90	108,948	650,357	5.97	122,367	702,077	5.74
Georgian Bay	118,674	683,221	5.76	99,818	567,196	5.68	114,793	635,334	5.5
West Midland	181,513	1,095,574	6.04	151,915	893,332	5.89	190,743	1,090,165	5.72
Lake Ontario	151,182	940,130	6.22	114,650	681,544	5.94	157,522	929,790	5.90
St. Law. & Ottawa	185,836	958,542	5.16	168,454	874,573	5.19	221,079	1,081,018	4.89
East Midland	59,023	314,571	5.33	47,888	261,926	5.47	66,696	346,721	5.90
North'n Districts	20,544	117,106	5.70	16,572	92,400	5.58	12,494	70,196	5.63
The Province	954,522	5,498,141	5.76	807,486	4,574,700	5.67	992,424	5,451,227	5.49

In every district there is an increase in the number of fleeces compared with the previous year, but the total number falls behind the average for the ten years, 1882-91.

The average weight per fleece has increased from 5.67 in 1890 to 5.76 lb. in 1891, while the average for the ten years is only 5.49 lb. The total weight of the clip in the province is about one-fifth greater than in the previous year, and also exceeds the average for 1882-91. The sheep in the Lake Ontario and West Midland groups have the heaviest fleeces, while those of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland Districts, as usual, carry the smallest amount of wool.

POULTRY. In reply to a question regarding the profits of poultry-keeping the greater part of our correspondents are candid enough to admit that they have not here-tofore given the matter full consideration. A number advise the keeping of hens for cleaning up waste grain, etc., around the barnyard, while on the other hand it is claimed by several correspondents that fowls destroy more than they produce. Some of the comments on the effects of the McKinley Bill upon the egg and fowl trade are more vigorous than complimentary to the author of that bit of legislation. The loss of the Detroit market is particularly regretted in Essex and Lambton. The health of all classes of poultry is generally first-class, although a fatal disease amongst geese was reported from the township of Amabel, a dangerous swelling of the head amongst turkeys was complained of in the township of Westminster, and an unusual mortality amongst hens was observed in the township of Downie. The table following shows the number of poultry in each class by county groups and for the province in 1890 and 1891, together with the total number for each of the five years, 1887-91:

Poultry	у.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys.	1891	62,721	42,495	40,691	93,528	108,605	120,686	31,314	7,867	507,907
Turkeys.	1890	56,949	37,380	33,998	86,580	97,777	125,206	23,626	5,226	466,742
Geese	1891	50,035	57,542	47,920	84,475	91,394	89,479	30,946	6,499	458,290
Gecse	1890	49,941	50,826	45,588	83,214	88,222	87,914	27,500	5,517	438,722
Other	1891	808,986	685,672	515,226	1,229,683	1,191,489	1,097,341	416,887	94,609	6,039,893
fowls.	1890	786,317	690,432	504,854	1,254,594	1,164,132	1,081,643	386,511	80,917	5,949,400
	(1891	921,742	785,709	603,837	1,407,686	1,391,488	1 307,506	479,147	108,975	7,006,090
	1890	893,207	778,638	584,440	1,424,388	1,350,131	1,294,763	437,637	91,660	6,854,864
Totals-	1889	879,552	727,269	557,286	1,342,071	1,130,730	1,170,461	430,424	66,505	6,304,298
-	1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
	1887	942,641	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361

The figures for the province show an increase in the number of poultry in each class, the total number of domestic fowls now reaching 7,006,090, or 151,226 more than in 1890. The West Midland group still leads in the total number of poultry, but the Lake Ontario counties have the most geese and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group the largest number of tu keys.

THE DAIRY.

The August bulletin had the following regarding the dairy business: "In the western part of the province, and particularly in Brant, the milk supply, which has held fairly well all through the summer, is now beginning to fail somewhat owing to the

unsatisfactory pasturage for milch cows. Cheese factories are reported to have had a favorable season in Lambton, and favorable reports for dairying also come from Middlesex, Oxford, Huron and Grey. Factories have had an active season in the eastern counties.

The milk supply has been good and the dairy output has been a large one."

Regarding this subject the November bulletin ran as follows: Correspondents report the dairy as in a fairly prosperous condition during the season, although there was rather a scarcity of milk owing to the drouth. There appears to be an increasing interest in the manufacture of butter, and while in some localities both quality and price are said to be a little lower than last year, reports generally speak of an improved quality and a slight advance in price. A few allusions are made to the work of the Travelling Dairy, a Simcoe correspondent stating that "the Travelling Dairy has stirred up much interest." The cheese industry is strongly championed by many correspondents as against buttermaking, but more references are made to factories closed during the year than to new ones ovened. Correspondents have not yet arrived at a unanimous conclusion regarding the best breed of cow for the dairy. Durhams and their grades are to be most frequently found, as the majority of Canadian farmers have not yet given up the vain hope of a combined beef and milk animal. In the cheese producing counties of the St. Lawrence, however, the Ayrshire is a clear favorite as a milker. There has been a decided "boom" in Holsteins all over the province, and it is likely that this variety and its grades will soon take a large place in our dairies. The Jersey has some hearty admirers as a good cow for butter-makers, while the "native Canadian cow," that remarkable outcome of expediency and accident, and survivor of all sorts of usage, is still considered by a strong minority as equal to any of the above-named families if properly cared for.

OHERSE FACTORIES. The total number of factories reported to the Bureau as in operation in 1891 was 838, being 21 more than in the previous year, and eighty more than the average for the nine years 1883-91. The following table gives the statistics for these factories for each of the years named, based on the returns of factories which have reported during the several years, together with the annual averages for the nine years' period:

Year.	Factories in operation.	Quality Milk used.	Cheese made.	Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Milk required to make 11b. cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of	opening.	Average	clowing.
	No.	lb.	lb.	8			lb.			<u> </u>		_
1891	838	865,453,574	81,929,042	7,656,484	45,066	296,194	10.56	9 35	May	4	Nov	. •2
1890	817	836,387.516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	304,584	10.54	9 06	44	4	Oct.	31
[[] 1889	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	10.47	9 35	"	4	• •	30
1888	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	10.51	9 24		5	••	24
1887	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10.54	10 54		4	44	27
1886	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,693,818	37,665	237,106	10.27	9 2 5	• •	7.	"	곗
1885	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	10.30	8 12		4	••	29
1884	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10.25	10 46	٠.	3	**	30
1883	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	193,840	10.08	10 45	44	3^{\dagger}	••	30
1883-91.	758	717,121,381	68,912,1 0 6	6,538,673	41,206	259,038	10.41	9 (9	"	4	••	3

The number of factories includes only those in actual operation in the season 1891, and does not include private dairies. The figures show that 2,564,329 pounds of cheese were made in excess of the product of 1890, and thirteen million pounds more than the average annual output of nine years. The gross value is \$466,527 higher than in 1890. The

number of patrons increased by 228, while the average number of cows shows a decrease. This latter item is not very reliable, as a great many base their figures on the old-fashioned "standard cow" of 3,000 pounds per factory season. An effort will be made to get at the milk producing power of the average dairy cow for the coming season. The quality of the milk must be decreasing, as evinced by the increased quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese. The price of cheese recovered somewhat, and brought only 14 cents less per 100 pounds than the average for nine years. The season was two days longer than in 1890, the average date of opening remaining constant.

It is only after the utmost efforts that we have received returns from 702 factories on which the above estimates are based. Circulars were sent in some cases four times, and to the last was appended the following note:

DEAR SIE,—Your name has been reported to me as an officer of a cheese factory. Circulars have been mailed you, but as yet I have received no report for your factory. I am anxious to make these dairy statistics complete, but cannot do so without your co-operation. I am collecting this information in the hope that it is of some interest and value at least to the dairymen of this province. If I am mistaken I will gladly drop it, but would like to know any objection against giving this information. If you have no present connection with this factory I shall be obliged if you will forward this form to the president or secretary.

The following table shows the statistics of the average factory by county groups for 1890 and 1891. The average for nine years is also given for the province.(:)

11 Y 3	ui.	Quality	of-	Jo s	o, of	ed to	cheese lb.	te of	te of
Districts.	Factories i	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Gross value cheese.	Average No. patrons.	Milk required to make 11b, cheese	Value of ch per 100 l	Average date opening.	Average date closing.
		Ib.	lb.	\$		lb.	\$ c.	10000	
Lake Erie \{ \frac{1891}{1890}	70 75	1,047,463 1,048,787	97,669 98,282	9,053 8,863		10.72 10.67	9 27 9 02	May 4	Nov. 2
Lake Huron \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	49 54	1,080,611 1,106,257	101,245 102,880	9,551 9,353		10.67 10.75		" 17 " 15	oct. 29
Georgian Bay { 1891 1890	20 17	686,049 737,871	64,701 70,384	6,000 6,276		10,60 10.48		" 20 " 21	" 24 " 16
West Midland { 1891	133 136	1,707,829 1,621,221	159,411 151,531	15,075 13,909		10.71 10.70		April 30 May 1	Nov. 13
Lake Ontario { 1891 1890	75 71	869,904 819,430	81,792 77,779	7,615 6,977	54 51	10.64 10.54		" 3	Oct. 30 28
St. Lawrence 1891 and Ottawa 1890	374 359	858,129 818,580	82,223 78,548	7,625 7,034		10.44 10.42		" 3	" 31 " 28
East Midland . \ \ 1891	117 105	934,450 978,570	89,730 94,972	8,385 8,682		10.41 10.30		." 1	" 31 Nov. 1
The Province \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1891 \\ 1890 \\ \ 1883 \- 91 \end{pmatrix}	838 817 758	1,032,761 1,023,730 946,209	97,767 97,142 90,926	9,137 8,800 8,627	54 55 54	10.56 10.54 10.41	9 06	" 4 " 4	Oct. 31 29

There is a decrease of ten factories in the four western groups and an increase of 31 in the eastern section. The average cheese product per factory for the province was 625 pounds more than in 1890, but owing to increased prices the value was \$337 higher than last year. The number of patrons per factory remains the same as the average for nine years. The largest factories are to be found in the West Midland group. This group shows the largest increase in business and has the longest season. The eastern groups have the advantage in the quality of the milk, though in every group except the Lake Huron it has deteriorated.

CREAMERIES. The following table gives by counties the statistics furnished by 30 public creameries, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons, the average price of butter per pound and the average dates of opening and closing:

_,	es in on.	es mak- urns.	Butte	er.	Che	ese. i	lue of ct.	No. of	price of per lb.	date of	Ė	date of	Ä.
Counties.	Oreameri	Creameri ing ret	Quantity.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Total value product.	Average No. petrons.	Average butter	Average date		Average date	Close
	Vo.	No.	lb.		Ib.	*			Cts.		_	_	_
landdon .	1	1	11,160	2,382		·	2,382	17	21.34	May	18	Oct	30
Inton	D	4	155,441	31,544			31,544	455	20.29	"	21		2
lense e	7	6	286,625	58,534			58,534	808	20.42	"	17	46	3
2104	T	- 6	458,798,	91,699			91,699	1,024	20.21		17	Nov.	, (
Serth	1	- 1	46,000	9,354	·	i 	9,354	126	20.33	4.6	14		
Vallington	1	1	32,000	6,560		: 	6,560	110	20.50	"		Sept	
Waterline	4	3	140,285	28,470	67,350	4,873	33,343	417	20.29	"	22	Nov.	. :
l to a location	1	1	10,500	2,041	•••••		2,041	56	19.44	••	30	Oct.	2
Prince Edward	2	1	12,400	2,852	48,239	3,159	6,011	45	23.00	"	1	"	3
tura alla Tira illa	3	2	83,274	17,962			17,962	62	21.57	April	12	Dec.	ŧ
trapples	- 3	2	104,533	22,323		i •••••,	22,323	99	21.36	44	21	Nov.	1
Mary services	1	1	48,13₩	10,025	83,500	4,175	14,200	46	20.83	44	29	••	30
	1	1	18,155	3,813	! . • • • • • • • •		3,813	27	21.00	May	1	Oct.	31
appearanteless	3		•••••	• • • • • • • •			•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • •		
Lin Produce		i	;			Ì		!					
ieui	39	30	1,402,309	2 87,559	199,089	12,207	299,766	3,292	20.51	May	13	Nov.	4
jebli	39	32	1,147,555	220,844	310,438	20,428	241,272	2,935	19.24	46	15	Oct.	25

11... while number of creameries reported in operation in 1891 was 39. This does not limitude private dairies, quite a number of which are being operated on the creamery hypti...... The introduction of winter dairying has added an impetus to this branch of the dally, and the season was lengthened. Creameries were organised in connection with neveral cheese factories for the winter season, but no results are yet to hand. Of the 30 The average output of these 27 was 48,844 pounds each, valued at \$9,997. This average in 1890 was 38,896 pounds, and the average for the past five years was 35,620 pounds. The three combination butter and cheese factories used 2,895,217 pounds of milk, and made 83,615 pounds of butter and 199,089 pounds cheese, the total product being valued at \$29,850. Six creameries gathered the milk and made butter at the rate of 24.61 pounds of milk per pound, as compared with 25.24 pounds in 1890 and 24.83 pounds for five years. The other creameries gather the cream, but only five report it by weight, and in these 4.15 pounds of cream are required to a pound of butter, while the average for four years was 4.30 pounds. The number of patrons per creamery was 110, an increase of 18 over 1890. The prices realised in 1891 show an advance of 1 cents a pound over the previous year.

The following are the results of the three methods:

	Valu	ae of p	produc	t of 100	lb. of	milk.
	1891	•	18	₹90.	188	7-91.
Creameries (exclusive of buttermilk)					83.2	cents.
Butter and cheese factories	103.1	"	90.2	"	98.5	44
Cheese factories	88.5	"	86.0	• 6	90.0	"

BEMARKS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Harwich, Kent: There is very little interest taken in the dairying business in this township, as the farmers here think they can make more money by raising cattle suitable for beefing rather than for dairying, especially as our land is well adapted to grain growing, and on that account the coarse, rough feed answers for feeding young steers better than it would for milking cows. We also think we can make more money by feeding our coarse grain to hogs and selling the product as pork, instead of trying to make butter or cheese.

Aldborough, Elgin: Breeding horses seem to be overdone in this locality, and there is little or no demand for heavy or farm horses. Roadsters, carriage and hunters still keep up to a good figure. A serious mistake has been made by the farmers of this locality in breeding horses of different blood. Instead of breeding towards a fixed type of any one breed, they have crossed warm blooded mares with cold blooded stallions, or vice versa, until now a good mare of any breed cannot be found pure, but on the contrary the barnyards are filled with unsaleable mongrel colts which never will be available for export purposes to any country. The class of horses travelling is far inferior to what should be, and so it will be until farmers and breeders realise that merit and prepotency in a sire outweighs a few dollars difference in the service fee.

Bertie, Welland: Chesse-making is apparently an uphill business in this part of the county of Welland. Two different cheese factories have started inside of the last ten years, and both have collapsed. Watering and skimming the milk has been of frequent occurrence.

Hullett, Huron: One of the leading features of our farm products is beef for the British markets, but if Canadians intend to keep the position they now occupy an improvement must be made in the quality of the animals, by first breeding from the best male animals and then taking proper care of the animals when young. They should be kept steadily growing from their birth until ready for the market. No store cattle ought to be shipped from Canada. The farmer who sells his young cattle to be fattened by some other person and sells coarse grains to fatten them is impoverishing his own soil and killing his own prospects of success.

. Wawanosh, Huron: Dairy farming is one of the great branches of rural industry. Our butter has improved in quality and price since butter factories have become more plentiful.

Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: The dairy industry may be said to be yet in its infancy. The Travelling Dairy, under the management of Prof. Dean, has given an impetus to butter-making in the localities which he visited. His visits were highly appreciated. I have no doubt that satisfactory results will follow his lectures and practical operations. Regrets have been expressed that the Travelling Dairy was not operated in other portions of the township.

Vespra, Simcoe: Hungarian grass has been sown here this season quite extensively on account of the short hay crop, caused by the severe drouth of early summer. It has been a good crop, especially where sown on rich mellow soil.

Caistor, Lincoln: I am of opinion if farmers at present would raise less horses and more sheep they would do better by far.

Markham, York: There are too many horses in the country and not enough sheep, for sheep will live and thrive upon lands upon which horses or cattle would starve. There is always a sale for sheep, and they keep down certain weeds. Other weeds, such as burs, they compel the owner to keep down.

Hallowell, Prince Edward: The horse trade is not as good as formerly, while the shipping of hogs has largely increased.

Storrington, Frontenac: There is a great change in the condition of farmers in this section in the last five or six years, as nearly all have gone extensively into dairying. They keep as many cows as they can feed well. They have improved their stables and are improving their cows. A good many sheep are also raised, which bring good prices, and as nearly all the produce of the farm is fed on the farm the land is improved, thereby improving the means of the farmer.

Lancaster, Glengarry: A few have raised calves this year on oil cake and shorts, and sent the milk to the factory. I raised twenty in that manner this season, and a neighbor raised forty in a similar way, and he is well pleased with the experiment.

Gower N. Carleton: I think the Travelling Dairy was a great benefit to the farming community, as the newspapers gave a good account of the proceedings.

THE APIARY.

In the bulletin issued in November, 1890, a fear was expressed that owing to the fall being too wet and cold for the gathering of a full supply of nectar by bees, unskilled apiarists would find themselves entering the winter with empty stores and weak colonies, which meant feeding back and doubling up or annihilation. The reports in the spring of 1891 confirmed the correctness of the opinion then expressed, as heavy losses were reported among bees, ranging all the way from 5 to 75 per cent., the cause of which was chiefly attributed to lack of stores. One apiarist of long experience reported 50 per cent. gone, and another well-known bee-keeper put his own loss at 25 per cent., while a few others

rejoiced in almost complete immunity from loss. Not more than three or four correspondents reported foul brood, and two or three spoke of dwindling, but nearly all the rest emphatically stated that bees were free from disease.

The August bulletin thus referred to the apiary: "The past season has not been a particularly favorable one for bees. A scarcity of nectar in the early summer and a consequent lack of food for brood rearing retarded swarming very materially. As a general rule swarming was not nearly so frequent as usual. There has not been an abundant supply of nectar from any source, and the yield of honey is not likely to average more than between thirty and forty pounds per hive, although the season is not yet over. Foul brood is said to be on the increase in Perth, but very little disease is reported on the whole, and bees are now in good condition."

According to the November bulletin correspondents had not much to say regarding been and honey. "Apiaries in the central and eastern sections of the province appear to have done better than those in the west. In Essex some bee-keepers were already beginning to feed back owing to shortness of stores, but in Halton one apiarist was said to have got 125 pounds of extracted honey per hive. Taking the province as a whole, however, it is doubtful whether the average yield will go over 35 pounds. Much of the honey is described as rather dark in color. Foul brood was complained of in only a few localities in the west. It is gratifying to know that this dread plague of the apiary is being overcome."

FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1891, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

NOTE. -No return received from factory marked with asterisk (*).

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Essex: Mersea	Blytheswo.d	W. W. Ames, Sec	Blytheswood.
KENT: Camden Chatham Harwich Orford Raleigh Tilbury East	*Dawn Mills Chatham Gore Sydenham Valley *Creek Road Orford Cheese Mfg Co *Grant's *Scaman's *Smith Bros Valetta	J. T. Race, Prop David McArthur, Pres. J. N. McCoy, Sec. John Buller S. McDonald, Sec Samuel Grant, Prop Wm. S. Scaman Wm. Smith, Sec. John Richardson	Dawn Mills. Tupperville. Wallaceburg. Harwich. Muirkirk. Turin. Charing Cross. do Valetta.
Elgin: Aldborough	*Crinan *Rodney *Rosedale	W. H. McLean	Crinan. Rodney. Aldborough.
Bayham	West Lorne Bayham Bayham Br. (Brownsville) *Bayham and Malahide New England Nova Scotia St Guysborough Vienna Avon	John F. Taylor, Sec. E. T. Martin, Sec. Benj. Hopkins, Salesman. John L. Brown, Sec. O. E. Twiss, Sec. J. E. Chute, Pres. J. P. Soper, Prop. J. T. Gamble, Sec. Duncan Campbell, Sec.	West Lorne. Griffin's Corners. Brownsville. Corinth. Tilsonburg. Lakeview. Guysborough. Vienns. Avon.
Dunwich	LyonsSpringfieldDuttonWallacetown	Thos. Wilkinson, Sec	Lyons. Springfield. Dutton. Box 217. Wallacetown.
Malahide	I unboyne. Malahide Northwood Iona Station Payne's Mills	R. Abel, Sec. R. Abel, Sec. George Beckett, Sec. C. A. Ostrander, Prop. Wm. Sharon, Sec.	Dunboyne. Seville. Aylmer. Iona Station. Frome.
Yarmouth	West Magdala Elgin *Mapleton Yarmouth Centre	R. R. Cranston, Prop. J. W. Scott, Prop. A. Charlton. James Brown, Sec.	West Magdala. Sparta. Mapleton. YarmouthCentre.
NORFOLE: Charlotteville	St. Williams	G. W. Newman, Sec	St. Williams. Vittoria,
Houghton	Walsh Clear Creek Houghton Centre Courtland	Walter Rollings, Sec E. G. Matthews, Prop S. T. Jackson, Prop O. E. Twiss, Sec	Walsh. Clear Creek Houghton. Tilsonburg.
Townsend	Delhi		Delhi. Box 115. Bloomsburg. Boston.

	1		
County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Norfolk—Con.			
Walsingham	Carholme	Wm. Knowles, Pres	Carholme. Lynedoch. Marston.
Windham	Bookton Nixon Ranelagh	Norman McCurdy, Sec W. S. Wood, Treas James Walker, Treas	Bookton. Nixon. Ranelagh.
Woodhouse	*Vanessa Black Creek Excelsior Lynn Valley	W. J. Reavely	Vanessa. Jarvis. Simcoe. Lynn Valley.
'HALDIMAND: Canborough	Attercliffe Sta	Harold Eagle, Sec	Attercliffe Sta.
Cayuga N. Dunn Rainham Seneca Walpole	Selkirk	James N. Paget, Prop. W. H. Kindree, Sec. F. Splatt, Prop. Joel Hoover, Sec. J. M. Clysdale, Prop. R. A. Walter, Sec. W. C. Parsons, Prop. W. Hainer, Prop.	Canborough. Decewsville. Dunnville. Selkirk. Tyneside. Cheapside. Jarvis. Springvale.
	*Walpole	John W. Bain, Prop	Cheapside.
	Forks Road	John G. Wills, Sec James Johnson, Sec	Winger. Wellandport.
	*Beam's	Joshua F. Beam, Prop	Black Creek.
Lambton: Bosanquet Brooke	Ridge Tree*Aberfeldy*Brooke and Warwick	Alex. Jamieson, Sec	Thedford. Aberfeldy. Watford.
Plympton	Walnut Forest Gala Bank South Plympton	W. G. Willoughby, Prop Wm. Lougheed, Sec Wm. Symington, Prop A. D. Anderson, Sec	Walnut. Forest. Camlachie. Wyoming. Warwick West.
Sarnia Sombra Warwick	Uttoxeter Vyner Sombra Cheese Co Maple Grove Thompson Warwick	Edward Archer, Sec Miles Carrick, Sec W. S. Howell, Sec B. Batchelor, Sec Wm. Thompson, Sec J. S. Clarke, Prop	Warwick West. Mandaumin. Thornyhurst. Birnam. Arkona. Warwick West.
Huron:	Ethel	Dobout Born in Prov	Ethel.
Howick	Grey and Morris Molesworth Walton Fordwich	R. H. Ferguson, Sec	Brussels. Molesworth. Walton.
Hullett	Peoples Springbank Constance	Wm. McKercher, Sec	Gorrie. Seaforth.
McKillop Stanley Stephen Tuckersmith Turnbury Wawanosh E	Winthrop *Blake Centralia Rodgerville Bluevale. Belgrave	John C. Morrison, Sec	Winthrop. Blake. Centralia. Rodgerville. Bluevale. Sunshine.
BRUCE: Amabel	Wiarton	Geo. H. Johnson, Sec John Douglas, Sec	Wiarton. Tara.
Brant	Brant	Daniel Sullivan, Sec	

County and Township. Bruce — Con. Brant	Dunkeld	Name of Secretary or other Officer. Thos. A. Chisholm, Sec Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres Amos Hilker, Sec	Post Office Address. Dunkeld. Tiverton.
Brant	Climax Underwood Belmore Otter Creek	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres	
Brant	Climax Underwood Belmore Otter Creek	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres	
Carrick Elderslie Greenock	Climax Underwood Belmore Otter Creek	Andrew Kirkconnell, Pres	
Carrick Elderslie Greenock	Underwood Belmore Otter Creek Elderslie	Amos Hilker Sec	Tiverton.
Elderslie	Belmore Otter Creek Elderslie	Amos Hilker, Sec	
Elderslie	Otter Creek Elderslie	Tohn Hautlan Con	Underwood.
Elderslie	Otter Creek Elderslie		Belmore.
Greenock	Elderslie	John Hartley, Sec Louis Braun, Sec	Walkerton.
Greenock	Pinkerton	Lana MaCluna Pag	Williscroft,
		Isaac McClure, Sec	
	Ti' I I	Frank Millson, Sec	Pinkerton.
Huron	Riversdale	Wm. Waddell, Sec	Kinloss.
	Huron	Adam Ruttle, Pres	Ripley.
	Paramount	Henry Hudson, Sec	Lucknow.
	Pine River	John Thompson, ir., Dir	Pine River.
I was the same of	Ripley	H. W. Farnell, Sec.	Ripley.
Kincardine	Armow	H. W. Farnell, Sec F. Matheson, Sec	Armow.
actionation	Bervie	James Glass, Sec	Kinloss,
		W. M. Atton, Sec.	Tiverton.
	Glammis	W. M. Atton, Sec.	
	Millarton	Wm. Rutledge Pres	Millarton.
Kinloss	Lucknow	J. A. Denning, Sec T. B. Mullar, Salesman	Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne	T. B. Millar, Salesman	Burgoyne,
COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	Star	John Muir, Sec	Port Elgin.
GREY :			ACCOUNT TO SERVICE
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie, Sec	Vandeleur.
	Markdale	Henry D Irwin Sec	Markdale.
Egremont	Boothville	George Watson Sec	Swinton Park.
Holland	Boothville	George Watson, Sec	Chatsworth.
Normania	Alegalde Cla & D Co	C H Peterson Con	
Normanby	Alsfeldt, Ch. & B. Co	C. H. Peterson, Sec.	Clifford.
	Mount Forest	Joseph Tuck, Sec	Mount Forest,
4 100	Varney	Chas. Ramage, Sec	Varney.
Osprey	Badjeros	George Bailey, Treas	Shrigley.
Proton	Dundalk	Robert Russell, Sec	Dundalk.
	Ventry	James Cavanagh, Sec	Ventry.
The state of the s	Victoria	Wm. Haines, Prop	Inistioge.
SIMCOE:	Contraction of the Contraction o	The state of the s	Control of the Contro
Flos	Elmvale	Wm. Harvey, Sec	Elmvale.
Nottawasaga	Avening	W. G. Carruthers, Sec	Avening.
	Glen Huron	James Connor, Sec	Glen Huron.
	Lavender	Samuel Flach, Prop	Lavender.
And the second second	Stayner	W. B. Sanders, Sec	Stayner. Orillia.
Orillia	Northbrooke	Arch Fyfe, Sec	Orillia.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	W. F. Moore, Sec	Cookstown.
Tiny	Lafontaine	Lecamp & Tremeer, Dirs	Randolph.
COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Wyebridge	John Adams, Sec	Wyebridge.
MIDDLESEX:	2200	The state of the s	
Adelaide	Kerwood	H. P. Richardson, Prop	Kerwood.
-	Mud Creek	R. J Coulton, Sec	Springbank,
1 1	Keyser	Hugh E. Wilson, Sec	Keyser.
	Victoria Cedar Vale	Wm. Dowding	Adelaide.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake, Sec	Elginfield.
The state of the s	North Middlesex	George W. Fox. Sec	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	George W. Fox, Sec	Mount Brydges.
CALMADO 31 (11)11111	Mount Carmel	D. Leitch, Sec	Strathroy.
The second second	Muncey Road	John Stuart, Sec	Burwell Road.
Dalamara	Delaware	H. J. Smith, Sec	
Delaware	Desaware.		Lambeth.
Dorchester N	Burnside	S. Barr, Sec	Mossley.
	Dorchester Station	L. D. Monk	Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	W. H. Swales, Sec	Gladstone.
	Gore	George A. Myers	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	F. Kunz, Sec	Harrietsville.
Control of the last of the las	Thamer	J. A. James, Mir	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	Hector McFarlane, Sec	Glencoe.
	Mayfair	John Cooper, Sec	Melbourne.
London*	Birr	C. W. Walden, Sec	Birr.
	Bryanston, *Devizes	Robert Elliott, Sec	Plover Mills,
	Geary	John Geary, Prop	London, Box 132.
	Melrose	John Ferguson	Ferguson,
	North Propah	Fred Railov Son	Rebecca.
	North Branch	Fred Bailey, Sec	Anna
	Proof Line	D W Harding Co.	Arva.
Secretary 1	Union Hill	R. H. Harding, Sec	Thorndale.
Metcalfe	Napier	Wm. Ormerod, Mir	Napier.
	Sifton's	Thos. H. Payne, Sec	Cairngorm.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane, Sec Fergus McMaster, Sec	Glencoe.
Nissouri W	Blanshard and Nissouri	Fergus McMaster, Sec	" St. Marks.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
MIDDLESEX - Con.			
Nissouri W	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster, Sec	Thamesford.
	Nissouri West	W. Lee, Sec	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	George McKellar, Sec	
	*Glanworth	R. G. Rose, Sec	
	North Street	H. B. Stephens, Prop	Lambeth Pond Mills.
	Westminster	Andrew Elliot, Sec	Hubrey.
	White Oak		Littlewood.
Williams W	Rob Roy	Wm. Dickson, Sec	
Oxford:			
Blandford	Bright	John Riesberry, Pres	Bright.
T1 1 1	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins, Sec	Eastwood.
Blenheim	Soho Ch. & B. Co	J. E. Pounds, Sec	Richwood.
Dereham	Brownsville, Culloden, Tilsonburg	Benjamin Hopkins, Salesman.	Brownsville.
	Tilsonburg J Dereham and Norwich	Wm. Jones, Sec	Mount Elgin.
	Dereham and W. Oxford	A. R. McNiven, Sec	Ingersoll.
	Lawson's	J. P. Harris, Salesman	Holbrook.
	Mount Elgin	Wm Pow, Sec	Mount Elgin. do
	Salford	T. L. Newton, Sec	Salford.
	Verschoyle	James Hunter, Sec	Verschoyle.
	*Wilkinson's	J. H. Wilkinson	do
Nissouri E	Kintore	J. W. Sutherland, Sec	Medina.
	Kintore (East branch) Lakeside	Thos. W. Alderson, Sec Robert Marshall, Pres	Kintore. Lakeside.
	Murray Bros	Wm. McLaren, Sec	St. Marys.
	*Nissouri	G. A. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence, Sec	Thamesford.
Norwich N	Dunkin's	T. L. Dunkin, Sec	Norwich.
	*Ontario, Burgesville	I. L. Farrington, Prop	do
Norwich S	Smith's	Job Smith, Pres	do Springford.
2.01	Summerville	G. H. Treffey, Sec	Hawtrey.
Oxford E	Diamond	J. McConnell, Sec	Vandecar.
	*Oxford	I. L. Farrington, Prop	Norwich.
Oxford N	Oxford East and West Maple Leuf	M. S. Schell, Sec	Woodstock.
Onoid IV	Oxford, North	Thos. Caddey, Prop W. H. Sutherland, Sec	Ingersoll. ; do (Box 111).
Oxford W	*Harris Street	C. E. Cook	do
•	Oxford, West	W. G. Francis, Sec	do
<i>p</i> 10	Anderson's	Douglas Bruce, Sec	South Zorra.
Zorra E	Blandford and Zorra E	A. Miller, Sec	Walmer.
	German Union	Robert Morton, Prop	New Hamburg. Cassel.
	Spring Creek	A. McKay, Sec	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Alex. King, Sec	Hickson.
Zorra W	Brookedale	John Forbes, Sec	Maplewood.
	Cold Springs Red Star	Hugh Matheson, Sec	
	Zorra, West	Wm. Loveys, Pres	Ingersoll. Embro.
Brant:		2000	
Brantford	N. Brant Dairy Ass	Thos. A. Good, Sec	
Burford	Cathcart	Chas. Kelly, Sec	
	*Harley	I. L. Farrington, Prop	
	Kelvin	Joseph McCombs, Sec	Kelvin. New Durham.
Dumfries S	*St. George	John Richardson, Prop	St. George.
Oakland	Oakland	George Taylor, Sec	Oakland.
Perth:			
Blanshard	Blanshard	George B. Webster, Sec	St. Marys.
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier. Sec	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P	Stratford.
	Downie	H. A. Southwick, Prop	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey, Prop	Fairview.
Fasthope N	Kastnerville	Geo. Barthel, Pres	Stratford.
	1 121 Oliving	/ rec use paramodue, r tob	uv

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other	Post Office
comes and rownship.	rume of fuotory.	Officer.	Address.
D			
PERTH—Con.	Maniaka ala	A / D-11 G	March 1
Easthope S	Tavistock	A. T. Bell, Sec	Tavistock.
Ellice	Classic	D. A. Dempsey, Sec	Stratford.
Elma	Ellice	Chas. Stock, Sec	Stratford.
Eums	*Britton	Wm. Stevenson	Britton.
	Donegal	Samuel McAllister, Prop	Donegal. Atwood.
	Elmbank	Wm. Lochhead, Sec	Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman, Sec	Britton.
	Monkton	Andrew Erskine, Sec	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison, Sec	Fewry.
	Silver Corners	Geo. Richmond, Sec	_ lo.
	Trowbridge	John Adams, Sec	Trovbridge.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	Thomas Stacey, Sec	Fullation.
Logan	Willow Grove	Wm. Pomeroy, Prop	Mitchill.
Mornington	Milverton	G. E. Goodhand, Prop	Milveron.
	Newton, Carthage	Hugh Jack, Sec	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	George V. Pool, Sec	Wallace.
	Wallace	Jeptha Vankleeck, Sec	Listowel.
Wellington:			~
Arthur	Conn	James McLuhan, Sec	Conn.
F .1 977	Kenilworth	George Cushing, Sec	Kenilworth.
Luthur W	Arthur and Luther	John McNab, Sec	Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	wm. Wilson, Sec	Rothsay.
	*Riverbank	A. R. McLachlan, Sec	do.
360-4	Wyandotte	Thos. J. Paterson, Sec W. D. McLellan, Sec	Moorefield. Harriston.
Minto	Harriston	W. D. McLellan, Sec	Cotswold.
	*Palmerston	James Wiseman, Sec	Palmerston.
Peel	Goldstone	W. T. Whale, Sec.	Goldstone.
1 661	Peel	John Hought, Sec	Glenallan.
Waterloo:	1 661	John Hought, Dec	Отопапац.
Dumfries N	Galt	W P. Clay, Prop	Galt.
Wellesley	Bamberg	Jacob Kaufman, Sec	Bamberg.
	Honey Grove	J. W. Chambers, Prop	Poole.
Wilmot	Oak Grove	George Cousins, Mfr	New Hamburg.
	Philipsburg	John D. Schantz, Prop	Baden.
DUFFERIN:	• •		
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe, Sec	Laurel.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Jacob Walker, Treas	Shelburne.
_			
Lincoln :	a		a
Caistor	Caistorville	J. T. Taylor, Sec	Caistorville.
Clinton	*Beamsville	Arthur Hunter	Beamsville.
Gainsborough	Bismarck	John L. Heaslip, Sec	Wellandport
WENTWORTH:			
Ancaster	Renforth	D Hamilton See	Renforth.
Beveriev	Beverley	D. Hamilton, Sec	West Flamboro.
2010E09	Sheffield	P. H. Green, Salesman	Sheffield.
Peel:			~
Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat, Prop	Georgetown.
G J			
Yobk:	!		
King	Eversley	Henry Rogers, Sec	Eversley.
Markham	Cedar Grove	Mrs. J. N. Raymer, Mfr	Box Grove.
	*Ringwood	A. B. Grove	Ringwood.
Ontabio:	~		
Whitby E	Geneva	James Burns, Mfr	Columbus,
Durham:	1		
	Ida	Wm. H. Lough, Sec	Ida.
		Joseph Madill, Sec	Fraserville.
Cavan	Fraserville	O OBS DII DIAUIII. DSC	
		G. A. Jamieson, Sec	Mt. Pleasant.
	Fraserville	G. A. Januieson, Sec	Millbrook.
	Fraserville Mt. Pleasant Millbrook Newtonville	G. A. Jamieson, Sec	
Cavan	Fraserville	G. A. Jamieson, Sec	Millbrook. Clarke. Orono.
Cavan	Fraserville Mt. Pleasant Millbrook Newtonville	G. A. Jamieson, Sec	Millbrook. Clarke.
Cavan	Fraserville Mt. Pleasant Millbrook Newtonville Orono	G. A. Jamieson, Sec James Brock, Sec. W. J. Jones, Sec James Hunter, Sec L. M. Courtice, Salesman. F. L. Ellis, Sec.	Millbrook. Clarke. Orono.
Cavan	Fraserville Mt. Pleasant Millbrook Newtonville Orono Darlington Hampton. Hope	G. A. Jamieson, Sec James Brock, Sec. W. J. Jones, Sec. James Hunter, Sec L. M. Courtice, Salesman F. L. Ellis, Sec. Wm. Henwood, Sec.	Millbrook. Clarke. Orono. Courtice. Hampton. Welcome.
Cavan	Fraserville Mt. Pleasant Millbrook Newtonville Orono Darlington Hampton Hope Perrytown	G. A. Jamieson, Sec James Brock, Sec. W. J. Jones, Sec James Hunter, Sec L. M. Courtice, Salesman. F. L. Ellis, Sec.	Millbrook. Clarke. Orono. Courtice. Hampton. Welcome.

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County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
	Rescueath	Dennis Keugan, Sec	Hastings.
Brighton	Codar Hill	Isaac W. Hennessey, Sec Hugh Strong, Prop	Wooler. Hilton.
	odrington	A. D. Richards, Pres	Codrington.
	Hilton	A. E. Thorne, Sec	Hilton.
	Standard	John Armstrong, Pres	Warkworth.
Cramah		R. R. Philp, Pres	Port Hope.
	Cramahe	R. A. Brintnall, Treas Homer Platt, Sec	Dundonald. Morganston.
	Salem	S. E. Dixon, Sec	Colborne.
Haldrage	Glenco	Thos Hoskin Sec	Grafton.
	Spring Valley	A. G. McDonald, Prop	Burnley.
F1. v. 49	Wicklow	R. J. Rutherford, Sec	Wicklow. Baltimore
Tamilles	Baltimore, Crown	Samuel Philp, Prop	Plainville.
Monaghan S		John Riddell Sec	Bensfort.
Narray	Fountain	Sheldon Moran, Pres	Frankford.
	*Maple Leaf, B	C. W. Wright, Sec	do.
	Queen's	W. A. Hendrick, Pres W. H. Potts, Sec	do.
Percy	Smithfield	A. B. German, Sec	Smithfield. Brickley.
20109	Model	Douglas Kingsberry, Sec	Hastings.
_	Warkworth	T. B. Carlaw, Pres	Warkworth.
Seymour	Brae	Gilbert Bedford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	James C. Cleugh, Pres	Sarginson.
	Forest	Robert White, Pres	Campbellford. Menie.
	I. X. L	Thos. Rutherford, Sec	Campbellford.
	Meversburg	Wm. Clark, Pres	Meyersburg.
	Prince of Wales, Valley	John Clark, Sec	Campbellford.
	Rylestone	Arch. Morton, Pres E. C. West, Sec	Springbrook, Campbellford.
	Stanwood	James B. Peoples, Sec	Prenevoan.
	Woodland	F. Macoun, Pres	Campbellford.
PRINCE EDWARD:		5 37 37 5	
Ameliasburg	Brandy Creek	R. N. Hunt, Pres	Murray. Mountain View.
	Mountain View	E. Babbitt, Pres	Rednerville.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt, Sec	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs, Sec	Bloomfield.
Hillier	Cloverdale	L. G. Dorland, Sec	Wellington.
Marysburg N	Lake View		Waupoos. Picton.
Marysburg S1	Black Creek	Wm. Call, Sec	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Alva Rose, Sec	South Bay.
	Royal Street	W. T. B. Striker, Prop	Milford.
Sophiasburg	*Ben Gill, *Elm Brook	Richard Benson	Picton.
	*Big Island		Demorestville. Fish Lake.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster, Sec	do.
	Northport	Ira David, Pres	Solmesville.
T		;	
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	Platt's	Thos. F. Gibbs, Jr., Sec	Adolphustone
	Camden East	George E. Hinch, Sec	Camden East.
	Centreville, Croydon	Wm. Whelan, Prop	Centreville.
	Enterprise, Whitman Creek	Thomas Clancy, Prop	Enterprise.
	Moscow	Vanluven Bros., Props	
Ernestown	Newburgh Bath, Union	George A. Aylesworth, Sec W. R. Gordanier, Sec	Newburgh. Morven.
THESOMIL	Empey	M. N. Empey, Sec	Napanee.
	Metzler	L. L. Gallagher, Sec	
	Odessa	James C. Fraser, Sec	Odessa.
33 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 57	Excelsior	E. H. Sills, Salesman	Napanee.
r redericksburg N	Napanee	W. N. Dollar, Sec Charles B. Parks, Sec	do.
Frederickshug S	Conway	Wm. Phippen, Prop	Hay Bay. Sandhurst.
	Sillaville	James Rennie, Salesman	
		,	

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Lumpor Avis Ass. Com			
LENNOX AND AD,—Con. Kaladar Richmond	Forest Mills	Thomas Welsh, Mfr	Flinton. Kingsford.
Sheffield	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins, Sec	Selby. Erinsville. Tamworth. do
Provenski	244111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.0.2u11, 500	40
FRONTENAC: Bedford	Fermoy, Salem	John McGuire, Sec	Westport. Tichborne.
Hinchinbrooke	Iron Junction	Joseph Kenny, Prop	Godfrey.
Howe Island	*Parham Thousand Island	W. Black, Sec F. J. Henderson, Pres	Parham. Pittsferry
Kingston	*Arigan* *Glenburnie	Patrick Black, Sec	Mt. Chesney.
	Glenvale	J. Watts, Sec.	Glenvale.
	Lake Shore	H. E. Wartman, Pres Joshua Knight, Sec	Portsmouth. Elginburg.
Loughborough	Forest	John Moreland, Sec	Sydenham.
	*RailtonPerth Road	Keely & McAuley	Kailton. Perth Road.
Pittsburg	Central.	Thos. Anglin, Sec	Atkinson.
	Granite Hill	F. J. Henderson, Sec	Pittsferry.
	Keenan & Sons Leo Lake	T. A. Keenan, Sec	Mt. Chesney. Seeley's Bay, I
	*Maple Leaf	Thomas Bell	Joyceville. [1
	Morning Star	Daniel McLean, Prop	Eric.
	Pine Grove	Peter McCallum, Sec David Trotter, Sec	Brewer's Mills Cushendall.
•	Rose Hill	James Lane, Prop	Dufferin.
D. 41	Woodburn	James Lane, Prop David Rae, Salesman	Willetsholme.
Portland	Bellrock, Hartington	Vanluven Bros., Props Howard Reynolds, Prop	Moscow. Verona.
Storrington	*Battersea	W. J. Anglin	Battersea.
	Bear Creek	N. Jackson, Sec	Sunbury.
	Duff's	C. W. Langwith, Sec	Sunbury, Inverary,
	Excelsior	Mrs. G. E. Clark, Sec	Battersea.
	*Lake Opinicon Sand Hill	Adam Barr W. W. Sands, Sec	Inver ary. Sunbury.
	*Storrington	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mills.
	*Sunbury.	Gordon Waldron, Sec	Sunbury.
Wolfe Island	*WashburnSt. Lawrence	Henry McBroom,	Washburn. Wolfe Island,
Augusta	Charleville, Grenville,	J. W. Place, Sec	Prescott.
	Domville, Glenmore	F. K. Wright, Sec.	
	*North Augusta	George Neeley.	Algonquin. North Augusta
	Roebuck.	James Keating, Sec	Lansdowne.
•	Riverview	John McLean Frank Meech, Sec	Maitland. North Augusts
	Willow	Andrew McNish, Sec	Brockville.
Bastard and Burgess S.	*Clear Spring Delta Lake	Alex. Murphy, Sec.	
!	Grand Central.	John W. Russell, Sec E. Bowser, Treas	Delta. do
	*Myers'	Thomas Myers, Prop	Forfar.
İ	People's Mutual Philipsville	Thos. G. Morris. L. N. Phelps, Sec	do Philipavillo
!	Plum Hollow	Andrew Derbyshire, Sec	Philipsville. Chantry.
,	*Poole's	Wm. N. Poole, Mfr	Freeland.
!	Reliable Smith's Valley	Rogers & Co., Prop	Newboyne. Harlem.
Crosby N	Ardmore, Westport	John McGuire, Sec	Westport
,	Centreville, *Model	T. C. Singleton, Prop	Newboro'
Consolute 9	Clear Lake Union	George Leggett, Treas	Singleton.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Offic Address
EEDS AND GREN Con.			
Crosby S	Maple Grove	S. M. Halladay, Mfr	Elgin.
	Morton	R. H. Somerville, Pres	Morton.
	Rockdale, Elgin Model	J. R. Dargavel, Sec	
Edwardshung	Singleton Glensmail, (Eager's)	T. C Singleton, Prop	Newboro'.
Edwardsburg	Johnstown, (Eager's).	R. J. Bennett, Sec L. Rooney, Sec	Glensmail. Prescott.
	Liezert's Nos. 1 and 2	J. T. Liezert, Sec.	Pittston.
	Lime Kiln.	Wm. Gore, Sec	
	Mainsville	William Eagar, Prop.	Morrisburg.
	Millar's, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Millar & Ferguson, Props	Spencerville.
	Shanley, (Eager's)	George Anderson, Sec	Shanley.
	Perry Creek	A. D. VanCamp, Salesman	Prescott.
Elizabethtown	Anvern	A. D. VanCamp, Salesman A. C. Johns, Prop	Fairfield, East
	Barlow	C. L. McCready, Sec	Addison.
	*Excelsior	R. McNish	Brockville.
	Glen Buell	C. J. Gilroy, Sec.	Glen Buell. Lyn.
	Kilborn Springs	W. Billings, Sec.	do
	Maple Grange.	Joshua Gilroy, Sec	do
	North Star	C. M. Taylor	do
	Orchard Valley	J. C. Winckworth, Sec	Jell y by.
	Palace	Cyrenus Stowell, Pres.	Addison.
	*Rockspring	W. C. Tackabery	Rockspring.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin
Fluelon 9	*Smith's*Lombardy	Thomas Smith. Michael O'Mara.	Greenbush. Lombardy.
Elmsley S Gower S	Heckston	Wm Eager Prop	Morrisburg.
Kitley	*Farmer's Choice	Wm. Eager, Prop	Athens.
	Farmer's Friend.	Charles R. Rudd, Sec	Frankville.
	Glen Elm	Hugh A. Hunter, Sec	Smith's Falls
	Newbliss	John MacKay, Sec	Newbliss.
	Robinson	Alex. Cameron, Sec	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	Geo. S. Stratton, Sec	Toledo.
Leeds and Lansdowne.		Robert Wilson, Sec	Wilstead.
	Birmingham's Cheddar	James Birmingham, Sec	Gananoque. Lansdowne.
	Cold Glen	J. Willoughby, Prop.	Ellisville.
	Deerlick	J. Willoughby, Prop	Lanadowne.
	Dulcemain	Wm. Sliter, Sec	Warburton.
	Gananoque	Wm. Richardson, Sec	Gananoque.
	Gananoque Junction	John Connor, Pres	Jo
	Lake View, Lyndhurst	James Berney, Sec	Lyndhurst.
	Lorne*Mountain View	James Donevan, Sec	Gananoque. do
	Oak Leaf	M. J. Johnson, Treas	Oak Leaf
	Peoples'.	H. McAlpin, Treas	South Lake.
	*Rapid Valley	C. A. Bradley	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	George E. Godkin, Prop	Waterton.
	Sand Bay		Sand Bay.
	Seeley's Bay	R. Gardiner, Prop	Seeley's Bay Morton.
	Tilley	H. F. Metcalfe, Sec	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook, Sec	Warburton.
	Washburn	L. H. Washburn, Salesman	Soperton.
Oxford on Rideau	Anderson's	John Anderson, Prop	Oxford Mills
	*Bishop's Mills.	Albert Alexander, Sec	
	Maple Ridge (Eager's)	W. A. Scott, Sec	
	Graham	H. D. Graham, Sec	Millar's Corn
	*Kemptville	Orlando Bush, Sec	Kemptville. Oxford Mills
Wolford	Old Fairfield	Rufus Bissell, Sec	
Womanu	! Rideau Valley	John Kerr, Sec	
V and French		W. J. White. Sec	
ronge and Escote			
Yonge and Escott	Elbe	Bates & Brown, Props	
ronge and Escote		W. H. Warren, Sec	Elbe Mills. Rockfield. Athens.

ty and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
AND GREN Con.			1, 1
ge and Escott	Junetown, A. Junetown, B. Leeder's Leeds County Lillie Springs. Mallory's Mallorytown Union Ronan's Springfield Union	Jacob Herbison, Salesman Alvin Avery, Sec Robert Hogan, Sec Terrence Purvis, Sec. R. W. Littlejohn, Pres A. W. Mallory, Prop David Forester, Sec. Mathew Ronan, Prop N. Hutcheson, Sec.	Caintown, do do Young Mills. Caintown, Mallorytown, do Athens. Box 154, Escott.
ss: ilda	Advance, No. 2	Thomas Scott, Salesman S. W. Wood, Sec. Wm. Eager, Prop. G. A. Burnside, Sec. F. W. Hare, Sec. Angus Houlahan, Sec. E. A. Roode, Prop. C. E. Robertson, Sec.	Glen Stewart. Dixon's Corners. Morrisburg. Iroquois. do Brinston's Corn's. Hulbert. Morrisburg.
otain	*Advance, No. 1	W. H. Thompson, Prop Edward Scott, Prop John McTavish, Sec	Prescott. Heckston. Van Camp.
iamsburg	South Mountain, Inkerman. Archer	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg. Archer.
chester,	Caughnawaga Denison Dunbar *Elma, *Colquhoun Glen Becker Hoasic North Williamsburg Riverside, (Eager's) Aults' No. 1 Cassbridge Creamery	Reuben Prunner, Sec Isaiah Barkley, Sec John N. Logan Wm. Eager, Prop Chas. L. Baker, Sec James Dickie, Sec B. H. Hayunga, Sec Chris. Irving, Sec D. Halliday, Sec	Morrisburg. Archer. Duabar. Elma. Morrisburg. Froatsburn. N. Williamsburg. Morrisburg. Cassbridge. do
	Chesterville, Connaught Ormond, Winch'tr Springs } Kendrick and Carlisle Maple Ridge Morewood (Eager's) Rose & Co., No. 2 Union, (co-operative)	Wm. Eager, Prop	Morrisburg. Dunbar. Chesterville. Morewood. VanCamp. Morewood.
waii iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	*Black River, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. *Cornwall Centre. Grant's Corners. *Mille Roches. Moulinette	P. N. Tait, Prop. A. E. Cline, Sec Wm. Irvine, Prop. P. N. Tait, Sec. D. J. MoGilles, Sec.	Mille Roches. Eamer's Corners. Martintown. Mille Roches. Moulinette
h	Silmser's Corners	W. S. Friend, Sec. James Small, Prop. Wm. Eager, Prop. Robert Steven, Sec. F. Richards, Sec. D. H. McLean.	Cornwall. Berwick, Morrisburg, Cannamore, Crysler, South Finch,
bruck	Dickenson Landing Dixson Farran's Point Grantley Lunenburg North Osnabruck	Chas. S. Baker, Sec. J. C. Stata, Sec. J. R. Farran, Sec. J. N. Logan, Prop. H. McEwan, Sec. Gordon Baker, Treas. George H. Jackson, Treas.	Wales. Lunenburg. Farran's Point. Elma. Lunenburg. Osnabruck Centre
orough	White Clover Berwick No. 2 Goldfield No. 2 Goldfield Nos. 3 and 4	James, Small, Prop. John Fraser, Sec. C. H. Wood, Prop.	Gallingertown . Berwick. Moose Creek. Goldfield.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
GLENGABRY: Charlottenburg	Camerontown	D. M. Macpherson, Prop Thomas McDonald, Prop W. Irvine, Prop	Lancaster. Morrisburg. Martintown.
Kenyon	*Tyotown Allangrove Comb (7) *Athol Diamond No. 2 *Greenfield, *Loch Garry	D. A. Loney, Sec. D. M. Macpherson, Prop. C. H. Wood, Prop J. H. Molloy, Sec. J. J. Cameron, Sec	Tyotown Lancaster. Goldfield. Fenaghvale. Greenfield.
Lancaster	*Spring Creek Comb (4) Breadalbane	W. D. McLeod, Prop J. C. McLaurin, Sec D. M. Macpherson, Prop James Irvine	Kirkhill. Dalkeith. Lancaster. Dalkeith.
Lochiel	Pine Grove (Thistle Brand). *Dalkeith, *McCormick. E. Hawkesbury, No. 3 *Maple Grove *Spring Creek Comb. (4)	R. J. McArthur, Prop James Irvine James Hurley, Sec Kenneth MoLennan, Sec W. D. McLeod, Prop	N. Lancaster. Dalkeith. Barb. Dalkeith. Kirkhill.
PRESCOTT:	Daoust	F. W. Langrell, Sec	Alfred.
Caledonia Hawkesbury	Cote D'Or. Hughes Diamond No. 1 *Arnold E. Hawkesbury, Nos. 1, 2&6 Hawkesbury Maple Leaf	Onesime Dubois Eli Robinson, Sec J. H. Malloy, Sec A. F. Arnold, Prop James Hurley, Sec W. H. Byers, Pres J. C. McAlpine, Sec	Lefaivre. Treadwell. Fenaghvale. Vankleek Hill. Barb. Hawkesbury. St. Ann du Pres-
Longueuil	Maple Leaf, No. 1 Maple Leaf, No. 2 *Monolea, No. 4 *Monolea, No. 4 *Spring Creek Comb. (7) Spring Grove No. 1 Vankleek Hill *One factory * do Cassburn, L'Orignal Chard Fournier Pendleton Riceville, Burnside St. Isidore Star Treadwell	Amede Leroux, Sec. Joseph Seguin, Treas James Ross John W. Ross McCuaig, Cheney & Co. Props S. N. Morrison, Prop. D. C. McKinnon, Mnfr. John McNish Wm. Wyman R. H. Marston, Sec. David Brown, Salesman Stephen Surch, Sec. Henry Moffatt, Prop. A. McLean, Sec. N. Parent, Prop. John McCrank, Sec. A. H. Chessar, Sec.	cott. St. Eugene. Point Fortune. Little Rideau. do Vankleek Hill. Henry. Vankleek Hill. do Chute à Blondeau. Cassburn. Chard. Fournier. Pendleton. Riceville. St. Isidore. Curran. Plantagenet.
RUSSELL: Cambridge	Clarence The Brook The Lake Russell, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. Bolton Riverside	Damase Meilleur Joseph Menard, Sec. Dr. A. DesRosiers W. A. Munroe, Prop. Wn. Eager, Prop. D. McDonald, Sec.	Clarence. The Brook. Clarence Creek. Navan. Morrisburg.
CARLETON: Fitzroy	River View	John Stevenson, Prop.	Kussell. Kinburn.
Goulbourn	Union Pride	John Tierney, Sec. Henry Vaughan, Sec. Adam Abbott, Sec.	Arnprior. Stapledon.
Gower N	Wellington. North Gower Burritt's Rapids.	Win. Eager, Prop. Edward Kidd, Prop. do do	Hazledean. Morrisburg. North Gower. North Gower.
Nepean Osgoode	Fallowfield	Wm. Eager, Prop H. D. MacDiarmid, Sec Geo. Harris, Sec	Morrisburg. Dalmeny.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Carleton.—Con. Osgoode.—Con	Metcalfe Osgoode, No. 10 *White Globe, No. 2 White Globe No. 3	Thompson Eastman, Sec A. Walker, Sec James Fraser, Sec John McCaul, Sec	Metcalfe. do Vernon. do
Renfrew: Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren, Sec	Renfrew. Waba. Forester's Falls. Rankin. Eganville.
LANARK: Bathuret	*Fallbrook Harper Scotch Line	Joseph Warren, Sec	Fallbrook. Harper. Allan's Mills.
Beckwith	Tay Banks Beckwith Valley Queen Watson's Corners, Brookside Balderson Dexter	W. A. Moore, Sec Peter McDougall, Sec. Peter McEwen, Sec. W. A. Moore, Sec Andrew Allan, Sec Donald McPhail, Sec	Perth. Ashton. Franktown. Perth. Balderson. McPhail
Elmsley N Lanark	Drummond Centre *Mississippi, *Riverside Lone Star Boyd's, No. 1 Clyde Fairplay	Daniel Walsh C. A. Matheson, Sec B. S. Snider, Sec Alfred Hammond, Sec James Herron, Sec Thomas Jackson, Sec	Perth. Port Elmsley. Innisville. Herron's Mills. Innisville.
Montague	Hopetown Middleville Cedar Grove Montague Mon	John Stewart, Sec A. R. McIntyre, Sec Colin McNab, Sec Isaac Cram, Sec	Middleville. Smith's Falls. Smith's Falls
Pakenham	Roseville Pakenham Appleton I. X. L	Hugh Clark, Sec B. W. Dunnett, Sec Milton Teskey, Sec Hiram McCreary, Sec	Pakenham. Appleton
Ramsay Sherbrooke S	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson, Sec	Almonte. Clayton. Westport.
Emily	Kirkfield	Wm. A. McRae, Sec	Lorneville.
Fenelon	Cambray Fenelon Falls Little Britain Mariposa	F. Sandford, Prop Owen Yearsley, Prop David Rogers, Sec	Cambray. Fenelon Falls. Little Britain.
Verulam	Bobcaygeon *Dunsford Scotch Line	Edward Woolard, Sec	Dobcaygeon.
Petersorough: Anstruther Asphodel	Ormond	Wm. Buck, Treas	Norwood.
Belmout	Westwood Melrose Abbey Round Lake Star Translations	John Lancaster, Sec Samuel Elhott, Sec John Wright, Pres James B. Peoples, Sec Wm. Johnston, Pres	Westwood. Norwood. Havelock.
Douro	*Trentbridge	David Pilkey, Prop. E. J. Abbott, Sec.	Peterborough
Dummer	*North Dummer. *South Dummer. Stony Lake. Warminster. Warsaw	Richard Crown S. S. Spence John A. Robb, Treas S. R. Payne, Sec B. James, Jun., Sec.	Hall's Glen. Cottesloe. Stony Lake

unty and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
eterhobough.—Con.			
	*Myrtle	R. J. Scollard	Ennismore.
Harvey	*Lakehurst	Robert Tedford	Lakehurst.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlane, Sec	Keene.
	Lang	David Nelson, Sec	Lang.
	Otonabee Union	George Stewart, Sec	Peterborough.
	*Peterborcugh	Wm. Girvin, Sec	do
	Shearer	John Miller, Sec	Lang.
Smith	Central Smith		
j	Cherry Grove	J. G. Armstrong, Prop	Peterborough.
1	Lakefield		Lakefield.
	Lakeview		
	Missing Link	James Middleton, Sec	Peterborough.
•	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson, Sec	Selwyn.
	Trewern	G. W. Fitzgerald, Sec	Lakeneid.
ALIBURTON:	Deer Lake	Alfred W Willia Con	Door Loke
		Alfred W. Willis, Sec Edward Holmes, Sec	
румы с	Haliburton	George Bemister, Sec	do
Minden	Minden	M. Brown, Sec	Minden.
Monmouth	Wilberforce	Alex Riley Sec	Wilberforce.
Stanhope	Stanhone	Alex. Riley, Sec	Boskung.
	•		
ASTINGS:			
Carlow and Mayo	Carlow	Andrew Whyte, Sec	Boulter.
-	Carlow and Mayo Union	W. J. Douglas, Pres	Fort Stewart.
Dungannon	Bancroft	Fred. Mullett, Pres	
	L'Amable	J. R. Tait, Sec	L'Amable.
	Walkerville	D. Kavanagh, Pres	Umfraville.
Elzevir	Bridgewater	Edward Sexsmith, Pres	Bridgewater.
Familian	Page Road	Wm. Wiggins, Pres	Queensborough.
Faraday	Marnosth	George Orr, Pres	Faraday.
Hungarford	Rogert	Peter Lebarge, Pres	Bancroft. Bogart.
Tungeriora	*C'edar	Andrew Kirk	Tweed.
	Kervine		Stoco.
	Marlbank	Wm. Burley, Sec	Marlbank.
	Moneymore	John Thompson, Sec	Moneymore.
	Roblin	James Clare, Pres	Chapman,
	Thomasburg	E. Elliott, Sec	Thomasburg.
	*Tweed	Thomas Graham, Pres	Tweed.
	Victoria		
Huntingdon	Beulah	Martin Baker, Pres	
,	Daisy	John O'Reilly, Sec	Madoc.
	Glen	Samuel Ray, Pres	Fuller.
	Moira	W. H. Morton, Pres	Woot Hunting
	West Huntingdon	James Haggerty, Pres	
Madoc	Allen Settlement	W. J. Allen, Pres	
Place	Alexandria	John Caskey, Pres	Madoc.
•	Brook Valley	Thomas Burnside, Pres	do
	Cold Spring	A. M. Ketcheson, Pres	do
i	Golden	James English, Pres	
	Madoc	Arch. Thompson, Pres	Queensborough.
	Spring Creek	Wm. Thompson, Pres	Remington.
	Spring Hill	D. McKenzie, Pres	Madoc.
Marmora	Deloro	Ralph Laycock, Pres	Delor⊕.
Managela	Marmora, Cook, Riverside .	Wm. Hilton, Salesman	: Marmora.
Monteagle		Edward Leveck, Sec	
Dawdon	Hybla		
Rawdon		George A. Johnson, Pres Turner Sine, Pres	
	Enterprise	Robert Lanigan, Pres	
	Evergreen	John Tanner, Pres	Harold
	Kingston		
	Maple Leaf		
		T There are the	Walley and Corn
1	Plum Grove	James Duncan, Pres	I AV GIIIIM S COLU

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Hastings :- Continued.	Por View	R. J. Graham. Sec	Belleville.
Sidney	Bay View Frankford	Joshua Anderson, Pres	Frankford.
	Front of Sidney	A. P. Meyers, Salesman	Trenton.
	Grove	A. B. Mallory, Pres	Frankford.
	Johnston	E. Harry, Sec	Glen Miller.
	Shamrock	Oakley Vandervoort, Pres	Stirling.
•	Sidney	J. R. Brower, Pres	Belleville.
	*Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilmott, Pres	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	Thomas Steele, Pres	Trenton.
Thurlow	Ashley	Harford Ashley, Sec	Belleville.
	Bronk	James Boldrick, Bres	Canifton.
	East Hastings	W. A. Chapman, Sec	Roslin.
	Halloway	P. R. Daly, Pres	Foxboro'
	Thurlow	O. R. Weese, Pres	Belleville.
•	Union	F. Brenton, Pres	Corbyville.
m - a	Zion	Wm. Sills, Pres	Foxboro'
	*Millbridge	Chas Donaldson, Sec	Millbridge. Albert.
Tyendinaga	Albert	Michael Corrigan, Pres Peter Gould, Sec	Napanee.
	Melrose	A. J. McLaren, Sec	Melrose.
	Mountain	R. L. Lazier	Shannonville.
	Read	Patrick Boland, Treas	Naphan.
	*Rosebud	Alex. Coulter, Sec	Myrehall.
	Shannon ville	Wm. Clazie, Pres.	Belleville.
Wollaston	Coe Hill	R. S. Tivy, Pres	

CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO IN 1891.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LAMBTON: Plympton	Wanstead	Arch. Wark, Prop	Wanstead.
HUBON: Goderich Grey Hullett McKillop Tuckersmith	Goderich (Town) *Molesworth Londesborough Seaforth (Town) Brucefield	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth. Mole-worth. Harlock. Seaforth. Brucefield.
BRUCE: Brant	Dobbinton	George Balkwell, Mgr John Henderson, Sec Ambrose Zettel, Sec S. R. Brill, Sec W. Halliday, Sec James Douglas John J. W. Simpson, Sec	Walkerton. Mildmay. Formosa. Teeswater. Chesley. Dobbinton. Whitechurch.
GREY: Derby Egremont Glenelg Normanby Sydenham	Dromore Holstein Durham Ayton Saugeen Valley	Wm. Gladstone John Philp, Sec David Allen, Sec A. M. Dargaval, Prop Isaac Wenger, Prop John B. Ashley, Sec James Struthers, Prop	Holstein Durham. Ayton. Neustadt.
	*Medway	Jas. Carmichael	Arva.
PERTH: Blanshard'	Kirkton	John Hannah, Prop	Seaforth.
V . m	!	John McHardy, Mgr	-
Waterloo	Breslau Crosshill +Nith Valley St. Jacobs	M. Brubacher John T. Wilford, Sec Henry D. Tye, Sec Brubacher & Snyder, Props.	Breslau. Crosshill. Haysville. St. Jacobs.
DURHAM: Cartwright	Cedar Grove	Robert Philip, Prop	Cadmus.
PRINCE EDWARD: Ameliasburg	 +Sprague *Willow Glen	John Sprauge, Salesman A. C. Miller, Prop	Ameliasburg.
Edwardsburg Yonge	Ventnor	Miller and Ferguson. Props C. Johnson & Son, Props	Spencerville
DUNDAS: Matilda Williamsburg	Rutherford	G. W. Collison, Sec	Irena.
STORMONT:	İ	John H. Croil	
GLENGARRY: Charlottenburg	Gore	Abrams & McLennan, Prop	Summerstown.
Russell : Clarence	*The Brook *St. Onge	Joachim Bellefeuille, Prop Mr. Dupuis	The Brook. St. Onge

[†] Makes both butter and cheese.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

HORSES AND HOGS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the numbers of Horses and Hogs in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891.

			Horses.				H	logs.	
Counties.	89.	ا روه	ken .	Tota	als.		I	Tota	ds.
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Unbroken horses.	1891.	1890.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1891.	1890.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	8,142 10,537 7,922 6,900 5,564 5,651	3,178 4,828 3,077 2,510 2,380 1,521	6,548 9,606 5,723 4,752 4,388 3,495	17,868 24,971 16,722 14,162 12,332 10,667	19,054 23,060 16,427 13,581 12,183 9,930	10,480 10,472 7,371 5,694 3,572 1,946	45,780 49,931 32,279 28,485 17,408 9,966	56,260 60,403 39,650 34,179 20,980 11,912	59,56; 70,50; 46,47; 84,09; 19,30; 12,67;
Totals	44,716	17,494	34,512	96,722	94,235	39,535	183,849	223,384	242,633
Lambton	8,758 13,145 10,625	3,447 7,166 4,965	6,770 12,318 8,163	18,975 32,6 2 9 23,753	18,237 31,352 22,629	3,841 7,572 7,054	19,144 35,636 29,048	22,985 43,208 36,102	29,050 43,689 34,767
Totals	32,528	15,578	27,251	75,357	72,218	18,467	83,828	102,295	107,506
Grey	14,150 13,376	5,692 5,260	8,941 8,742	28,783 27,378	27,496 26,201	10,109 11,583	39,419 43,489	49,528 55,072	46,522 49,106
Totals	27,526	10,952	17,683	56,161	53,697	21,692	82,908	104,600	95,628
Middlesex Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	14,211 10,589 5,175 9,521 11,335 7,293 5,236	6,098 3,889 1,776 4,471 5,003 2,509 2,245	11,232 6,777 3,120 7,489 7,841 3,861 3,209	31,541 21,255 10,071 21,481 24,179 13,662 10,690	32,411 19,118 10,154 20,736 24,148 13,371 9,703	6,932 6,383 3,981 5,311 7,238 3,087 3,664	40,348 40,981 17,344 30,221 38,342 22,129 17,382	47,280 47,364 21,325 35,532 45,580 25,216 21,046	54,397 40,813 18,694 35,236 47,247 23,723 19,270
Totals	63,360	25,990	43,529	132,879	129,641	36,596	206,747	243,343	239,310
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel Vork Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	5,780 7,568 5,446 7,047 13,130 9,733 8,158 9,271 5,644	1,565 2,375 1,356 2,284 5,785 4,463 2,737 3,072 2,166	3,238 8,907 2,525 4,475 8,754 7,664 5,010 6,102 4,461	10,583 13,850 9,327 13,806 27,669 21,860 15,905 18,445 12,271	9,660 14,038 9,600 13,768 27,332 21,633 15,282 17,172 12,086	2,040 3,146 1,858 3,837 7,010 6,088 4,300 5,244 2,436	19,426	13,811 22,572 13,981 25,099 44,557 36,667 25,209 25,904 11,685	13,864 21,050 16,257 23,591 48,965 38,370 21,061 22,10
Totals	1	25,803	46,136	143,716	140,571	35,959	183,526	219,485	10,726 210,985
Lennox & Addington Frontenac Leeds & Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	5,435 5,760 11,204 4,740 3,814 4,169 3,867 2,432 7,571 7,208	1,808 1,637 2,931 1,335 1,314 2,307 1,683 961 3,096 2,699 1,847	3,480 2,843 5,383 2,512 2,600 3,462 3,049 1,485 4,366 4,236 3,405	10,723 10,240 19,519 8,587 7,728 9,938 8,599 4,881 15,033 14,143 11,370	11,070 10,083 19,993 8,347 7,727 10,064 7,525 5,258 14,843 13,236 10,513	2,710 2,645 8,717 2,873 2,356 3,057 3,563 2,380 5,276 8,872 4,285	9,630 9,773 20,235 7,502 5,050 6,356 6,571 5,555 17,059 12,773 14,850	12,340 12,418 28,952 10,375 7,406 9,413 10,134 7,935 22,335 21,645 19,135	11,409 12,462 29,967 10,936 8,059 10,668 9,697 7,427 21,480 19,404
Totals	62,318	21,621	36,821	120,760	118,959	46,734	115,354	162,088	156,623
Victoria	6,466 5,775 767 9,168	2,844 2,148 400 2,663	4,905 3,653 527 5,440	14,215 11,576 1,694 17,271	13,658 10,674 1,258 18,211	5,516 5,290 860 9,301	18,775 17,851 1,713 23,558	24,291 23,141 2,573 32,859	22,103 20,871 2,505 29,7 3 0
Totals	22,176	8,055	14,525	44,756	43,801	20,967		82,864	75,199
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	1,465 1,115 520 1,235	628 462 111 494	709- 555 98 716	2,802 2,132 729 2,445	2,426 1,615 460 2,013	1,202 912 332 1,729	4,131 3,483 540 5,928	5,333 4,395 872 7,657	4,072 2,961 4,791
Totals	4,335	1,695	2,078	8,108	6,514	4,175	14,082	18,257	12,673
The Province	328,736	127,188	222,535	678,459	659,636	224,125	932,191	1,156,316	1 140 539

CATTLE.

II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties'the number of Cattle in Ontaribin the years 1890 and 1891.

Counties.	8 0	Milch	cows,	Store over 2	cattle years.	and cattle.	Tota	ıls.
	Working oxen.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	Young other c	1891.	1890.
nd	158 123 115 202 67 253	13,678 16,832 18,221 14,872 11,582 8,727	14,600 18,311 18,608 14,031 12,231 8,739	7,810 12,117 11,878 4,109 3,585 2,521	9,030 13,494 9,239 3,481 4,077 2,804	15,105 23,572 20,877 12,874 12,079 8,249	36,751 52,644 51,091 32,057 27,313 19,753	40,220 56,376 48,145 29,733 27,947 20,205
.ls	918	83,912	86,520	42,023	42,125	92,756	219,609	222,626
1	201 523	17,407 28,942 26,780	18,693 29,431 26,566	15,677 30,278 19,988	17,532 31,619 19,897	27,977 49,646 40,922	61,061 109,067 88,213	63,615 104,720 83,401
ls	724	73,129	74,690	65,943	69,048		258,341	251,736
	584 279	32,514 23,657	32,465 23,816	25,435 14,671	22,367 14,075	51,227 33,147	109,760 71,754	103,338 67,487
ls	863	56,171	56,281	40,106	36,442	84,374	181,514	170,775
on	97 57 36 147 132 93	34,792 34,526 9,932 26,005 24,109 13,705 9,414	35,864 35,194 10,584 26,137 24,635 13,728 9,501	34,476 11,551 2,385 14,057 15,703 4,324 8,272	28,292 12,007 3,197 15,380 16,365 4,819 7,360	49,012 26,026 10,707 33,602 35,601 15,505 14,514	118,280 72,200 23,081 73,700 75,560 33,666 32,293	108,564 70,871 23,694 73,008 74,426 33,590 30,106
ls	562	152,483	155,643	90,768	87,420	184,967	428,780	414,259
rthberlanddward	73 101 25 41 21 129 73	8,303 12,651 8,984 11,800 21,887 16,463 11,219 21,522 10,100	7,506 13,679 10,162 11,558 21,971 15,832 10,912 19,959 10,064	2,644 3,372 4,702 4,911 6,877 8,763 5,742 4,722 2,079	2,738 3,138 4,956 4,900 6,988 8,506 5,358 4,588 1,323	7,286 11,819 10,364 11,032 16,739 23,694 16,067 18,819 8,447	18,306 27,842 24,151 27,743 45,528 48,961 33,049 45,192 20,699	16,967 27,451 24,632 26,527 43,157 46,869 29,540 38,621 18,227
ls	463	122,929	121,643	43,812	42,495	124,267	291,471	271,9 91
ind Addington c. I Grenville	35,	14,533 18,295, 46,145 16,016 15,538 17,891 13,298 7,405 22,529 18,751 20,195	14,671 16,675 45,597 16,756 15,824 19,319 11,999 7,053 24,123 17,886 19,587	5,217 4,618 7,484 2,089 2,529 2,145 1,617 6,607 10,089 8,817	3,584 4,689 5,817 2,252 2,539 1,710 2,404 2,550 7,251 7,770 7,071	14,320 15,088 25,494 8,045 6,733 9,544 10,020 5,936 20,291 21,685 20,941	34,212 38,316 79,150 26,150 24,800 29,580 24,807 14,993 49,427 50,606 50,050	28,814 35,804 74,285 26,204 26,016 31,052 21,760 15,903 47,556 47,559 44,485
ls	697	210,596	209,490	52,701	47,637	158,097	422,091	399,475
oughnr	113 174 227 389	11,515 14,909 2,780 32,147	11,935 14,527 2,622 33,296	7,050 4,246 1,147 6,027	6,337 4,377 1,083 6,309	16,714 14,409 4,000 22,995	35,392 33,738 8,154 61,558	33,404 31,246 7,544 59,711
ls	903	61,351	62,380	18,470	18,106	58,118	138,842	131,905
und	520 589 59 418	4,698 3,566 897 3,502	4,471 2,785 738 3,197	1,600 1,735 254 1,906	1,559 1,166 359 1,283	6,527 5,219 1,021 5,656	13,345 11,109 2,231 11,482	11,884 8,380 2,020 9,658
ls	1,586	12,663	11,191	5,495	4,367	18,423	38,167	31,942
ince	6,716	773,234	777,839	359,318	347.640	839,547	1,978,815	1,894,712

SHEEP AND POULTRY.

TABLE III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the numbers of Sheep and of Poultry in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891.

		Sh	еер.		Poultry.							
Counties.	()ver	Under	Tota	ls.				Tota	ls.			
Countres.	1 year.	1 year.	1891.	1890.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	1891.	1890.			
Basex	15,324	12,868	28,192	27,911	10,074	15,922	184,267	210,263	158,6			
Kent	20,839	16,652	28,192 37,491 48,344	36,228 40,3 0 5	17,185	11,275 6,735	174,553 139,628	203,013 158,432	158,66 194,2 176,8			
Elgin Norfolk	25,870 16,220	22,474 13,928	30,148	23,145	i 8,826	4.607	116,031	129,464	136,7			
Haldimand	15,287	13,103!	28,390	25,402	6,401	6,374	106,990	129,464 119,765	123,8			
Welland Totals	12,152 105,692	9,809 88,834	21,961 194,526	19,968 172,959	1	5,122 50,035	87,517 808,986	100,805 921,742	102,8 893,2			
ambton	25,587	21,902	47,489	44,412		12,311	173,166	197,835	194,9			
Huron	49,638	43,329	92,967	71,429	17,819	25, 126	303,333	346,278	353,1			
Bruce	51,038	44,674	95,712	72,020	1 1	20, 105	209,173	241,596	230,6			
Totals	126,263	, ,	236,168	187,861	42,495	57,542	685,672	785,709	778,6			
Grey	72,983 43,083	58,350 30,941	131,333 74,024	102,737 60,401	19,641 21,050	26,153 21,767	267,322 247,904	313,116 290,721	304,97 279,44			
Totals	116,066	89,291	205,357	163,138	40,691	47,920	515,226	603,837	584,44			
Middlesex	41,725	34,170	75,895	56,435	30,471	17,386	296,784	344,641	359,6			
Oxford Brant	14,812 11,190	14,121 9,352	28,933 20,542	19,598	12,036 5,359	9,354 4,496	174,638 88,488	196,028 98,343	202,3 93,7			
Perth	29,109	26,144	55,253	44,107	14,229	18.669	220,673	253,571	247,1			
Vellington	44,340 21,276	36,721	81,061 37,194	63,220	16,404	19,198	212,547	248,149 148,907	261,4 138,9			
Waterloo Dufferin	16,766	15,918 12,718	29,484	19,598 17,781 44,107 63,220 30,163 24,099	16,404 7,238 7,791	5,542 9,830	136,127 100,426	118,047	121,0			
Totals			328,362	255,403		84,475	1,229,683	1,407,686	1,424,3			
incoln	9,841	9,012	18,853	13,175	6,593	3,365	75,752	85,710 118,516 88,335	87,9			
Ventworth Halton.	14,750 10,059	11,551 8,242	26,301 18,301	20,516 15,031		4,666 6,542	104,418 76,535	118,516	125,9 94,1			
eel	13,745	10.077	23,822	15,064	19,184	17,641	132 148	168,973	156,3			
York	22,061	15,928	23,822 37,989	31,669 34,809	19,038 12,580	15,683	210,059	168,973 244,780	240,6 201,4			
Ontario Durham	26,468 25,478	21,295 18,424	47,763 43,902	21,262	15,636	14,770 12,223	198,354 139,000	225,704 166,859	165,			
Northumb'rl'd	18,264	14,458	43,902 32,722	24,206	15,546	13,508	151,673	166,859 180,727	174,3			
Prince Edw'd. Totals	7,039 147,705	1 i	13,400 263,053	10,348 189,080	and the second	2,996 91,394	103,550 1,191,489	111,884 1,391,488	103,5			
Lennox & Ad.	9,962	1 1	18,337	16,542	4.221	4,020	85,656	93,897	103,9			
rontenac	16,454		31,079	23,128	6,421	5,208	106,263 179,263	117,892	94,9			
Leeds & Gren. Dundas	24,906 6,896		45,632 12,736	42,571 10,612		14,159 5,555	86,528	217,581 101,181	236, 106,			
cormont	5,733	4,300	10,033	9,746	3.949	3,893	72,137	79,979	86,			
Glengarry Prescott	13,404 8,008		21,200 13,876	15,745 13,778		6,676 5,815	83,914 61,052	94,381 73,900	99, 74,			
Russell	7,338	6,330	13,668	10,009	5,898	4.204	42,349	52,451	47,			
Carleton Renfrew	19,229 38,510		35,740 67,752	31,043 51,548		16,237 11,916	146,956 108,131	186,862 132,225	187, 117,			
Lanark	32,223		57,113	42,489			125,092	157,157	139,			
Totals	182,663	144,503	327,166	267,211	120,686		1,097,341	1,307,506	1,294,			
Victoria	22,311		38,549 27,139	27,731		9,042 9,214	132,144	156,248	132, 127,			
Peterborough. Haliburton	14,892 4,107	3,020	7,127	20,268 $4,977$	1,233	1,333	118,104 $16,300$	135,074 18,866	15,			
Hastings	16,838		30,794	23,752	7,263	11,357	150,339	168,959	161,			
Totals	58,148	1 1	103,609	76,728	1		416,887	479,147	137,			
Muskoka	7,202		12,717	9,651		2,342	31,860	37,408	32,			
Parry Sound Nipissing	5,003 546		8,594 988 ₁	6,451 693		1,362 312	24,738 8,314	27,607 9,088	22, 7,			
Algoma	7,207	6,004	13,211	10,519				34,872	29,			
Totals	19,958	15,552	35,510	27,315	5: 7, 867	6,499	94,609	108,975	91,			
The Province.	935,713	758,038	1,693,751	1 990 201	5, 507,907	158,290	6,039,893	7,006,090	6,854,8			

WOOL.

TABLE IV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the clip of Wool in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

		1891.			1890.			average for years 1882-	
Counties.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece.	No. of fleeces.	Pounds.	lb. per fleece
Essex	15,442	88,776	5.75	15,401	83,898		14,582	81,878	5.6
Kent	21,136	127,116	6.01	20,447	113,515	5,55	20,682	118,101	5.7
Elgin	26,277	153,872		23,021	133,457		23,050	131,821	5.7
Elgin Norfolk Haldimand	16,484 15,345	91,010 95,351		13,245 15,282	72,753 89,246		16,657 17,723	88,286 104,974	5.8 5.9
Welland	12,456	61,724	4.96	11,845	60,503	5.11	14,036	70,866	
Totals		617,849	1	99,241	553,372	5.58	106,730	595,926	i
Lambton	27,389	163,504	5.97	24,733	145,390	5.88	25,494	148,695	5.8
Huron	50,891	296,123	5.82	39,384	233,098	5.92	48,461	275,843	5.6
Bruce	52,330	311,521	5.95	44,831	271,869	6,06	48,412	277,539	5.7
Totals	130,610	771,148	5.90	108,948	650,357	5.97	122,367	702,077	5.7
Grey Simcoe	74,715 43,959	427,409 255,812	5.72 5.82	62,69 2 37,126	357,379 209,817	5,70 5,65	69,871 44,922	386,815 248,519	5.5 5.5
Totals	118,674	683,221	t I	99,818	567,196	0.000	114,793	635,334	į.
Middlesex	41,491	257,580 87,802	6.21	33,017	200,235	6.06	38,022	226,620	
OxfordBrant	15,072 11,509	87,802 67,741	5.83 5.89	11,435 10,074	64,603 58,103	5.65	19,292 $13,825$	110,128	5.7 5.7
Perth	29,560	67,741 182,668	6.18	26,128	157,185	6.02	32,022	79,182 182,199	5.6
Wellington		274,048		38,235	225 ,946		47,375	270,299	5.7
Waterloo	21,505	122,669		18,380	102,289	5.57	22,286	120,764	5.4
Dufferin	17,070	103,066	6.04	14,646	84,971		17,921	100,978	5.6
Totals	,	1, 0 95,574		151,915	893,332	200	190,743	1,090,165	
Lincoln	10,093	57,215		7,703	40,151	5.21	10.326	53,365	
Wentworth Halton	15,257 $10,262$	90,566 67,090	5.94 6.54	12.094 8,705	69,195 55,811	5.72 6.41	15,049 11,612	85,430 71,996	5.6 6.2
Peel	14,104	96,354		8,850	59,383	6.71	15,227	99,571	
York.	22.647	142,443	6.29	20,366	119,912	5.89	15,227 27,085	162 105	1 59
On ta rio	27,001 $25,762$	178,553	6.61	20,942	126,628	6.05	27,068	166,465	6.1
Dnrham Northumberland	25,762	157,797 110,220	6.13	15,518	91,072	5.87	21,437	166,465 124,785 117,051	5.8
Northumberland Prince Edward	18,955 7,101	110,220 39,892	5.81 5.62	14,371 6,101	86,203 33,194	6.00 5.44	20,439 9,279	117,061 49,022	5.7
Totals	151.182	940,130		114,650	681,544		157,522	929,790	1
Lennox and Addington .	10,071	55,367	5.50	9,594	55,228		14,440	76,207	
Frontenac	16,526	85,401	5.17	14,377	78,717	5.48	18,386	92,658	
Leeds and Grenville Dundas	25,287 7,141	127,553 37,110		24,596 5,936	127,943 32,027	$5.20 \\ 5.40$	35,886 10,542	174,698 52,687	
Stormont	6,049	34,212	5.66	6,703	36,347		9,522	49,391	5.1
Glengarry	13,634	70,157		10,100	52,089	5.16	15,313	72,201	
Prescott	ö,208	45,939	5.60	8,622	45.055	5.23	10,702	52,781	L 4.9
Russell	7,592	42,865		6,343		5.56		38,48	
Carleton	19,348 38,980	103,52		19,930 33,748			27,898	141,390	5.0
Renfrew	33,000	189,313 167,101	3 4.86 1 5.06					170,180 160,320	
Totals		958,543		12.2000	1	1	13000000000		Į.
Victoria	22,685	124,720	5.50	17,378	100,24	7 5.77			7 5.
Peterborough		82,86			64,990	0 5. 2 5	16,694		6 5.5
Haliburton	4,180	20 ,693	3 4.95	3,065	15,23	9, 4.97	3,450	16,50	1 4.
Hastings	-	86,28	i	1	•		1	I	1
Totals	1 '	314,57	1	1	i '	i			1
Muskoka	7,425	39,64		5,549					
Parry Sound	5,187	29,63 3,21			22,49 2.17	8 5.51			
Nipissing. Algoma	. 598 7,334	3,21 44,61							
			!	1	1		1 '	!	-1 .
Totals	,	117,10	1	, , , , , ,	1 '		,	1	1
The Province	. 954,522	5,498,14	1 5.76	807,486	4,574,70	OI 5.67	' 992,4 24	5,451,22	7l 5.

FACTORY CHEESE.

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TABLE V. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of Cheese made at 702 factories in Ontario in 1891, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	operation.	0 6 5	Milk used.	Cheese	value of cheese.	≎	ilk requir- to make lb. cheese.	- 10	Average date of	ning.	Average date of closing.
Easex		Factories making returns.	Milk asea.	made.	Cheese.	Pa t	E F	2 4 8 8 E	A a	<u>.</u>	Å å å
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	8		lb.	\$ c.			
	1 9	1 4	158,700 2,547,913	13,800 233,120	1,226	36 198	11.50 10.93	8 88	June	2	Aug.18
Elgin	25	20	26,443,532	2,459,109	21,687 229,225	1,452	10.75		Ap.	27	Oct. 18 Nov.10
Norfolk	22	19	17,607,531	1,653,529	152,878	1,463	10.65	925	May	3	., 5
Haldimand	10	7:	6,459,790 2,298,047	600,779 216,1071	55,046 ¹ 19,726	526 153	10.75 10.63	9 16 9 13		끪	Oct. 25 Nov.15
Total	70	58	55,515,513	5,176,444	479,788	3,828	10.72	9 27	1	4	2
Lambton	13	11	9,673,626	913,327	85,928	855	10.59	9 41		19	., 9
Huron	14	13	15,987,215	1,488,605	140,719	i,222	10.74	9 45		15	Oct. 31
Bruce	22	22	24,047,284	2,255,353	212,705	1,688	10.66		•	17	. 29
Total	49	46	49,708,125	4,657,285	439,352	3,765	10.67	9 43	i		Nov. 1
Grey	11	11 8	9,269,903 3,765,037	869,081; 360,239	80,850 33,147	701 380	10.67 10.45	9 30		19 20	Oct. 24
Total	20	19	13,034,940	1,229,320	113,997	1,081	10.60	_	i	20	. 24
Middlesex	39	32	47,671,240	4,433,925	418,984	2,544	10.75			1	Nov .12
Oxford	43	37	81.280,939	7,611,624	715,534	2,911			Apr.		99
Brant Perth	7 26	4 25	5,833,575 40,023,778	549,947 3,724,426	51,204 357,614	300 2,047	10.61 10.75	9 31 9 60	May	23 6:	20
Wellington	11	9	14,483,235	1,353,314	127,937	896	10.70	9 45)ct. 31
Waterloo	5 2	5 2	4,333,925	399,462	38,296	298	10.85	9 59		10	1. 21.
Total	133	114	1,065,857 194,692,549	100,112 13,172,810	9,032 1,718,601	77 9,073	10.65 10.71	9 02	Apr.	22 30	" 17 "Sav 18
Lincoln	3	2	2,155,219	200,661	18,638	192	10.74		May	5	.101.10
Wentworth	3	3	2,898,036	271,745	24,952	150	10.66	9 18	. ,	13)	et. 31
PeelYork	1 3	1 2	260,000, 357,772)	24,760 33,933	2,360 3,349	22 36	10.50 10.54	9 53	June May	1! 20 (,, 15 2 10
Ontario	i	1	314,692	28,057	2,623	42	11.22	9 35	May	25	oepur Oct. 9
Durham	11	11	5,887,075	541,586	50,070	501		9 25		1.7	•••
Northumberland	36 17	33 14	31,938,462 14,472,292	2,998,808 1,380,490	280,453 127,768	1,564 1,080	10.65 10.48		Apr. May		Nov. 2 Jet. 30
Total	75	67	58,283,548	5,480,040	510,213	3,587	10.61	9 31	رهدد	3	, 80
Lennox & Addington	24	23	34,430,862	3,365,045	316,539	1,911	10.23	9 41	Apr.	30	
Frontenac	38	27	19,552,118	1,881,704	175,302	815	10.39		May		Jet. 🔅
Leeds and Grenville	100] 36	90 32	89,984,660 26,537,590	8,511,030 2,552,502	790,458 237,028	3,546' 1,074	10.57 10.40	9 29:	Apr. : May	20 1	Nov. 2
Stormont	25	18	16,134,011	1,553,751	142,948	829	10.39	9 20		5	, ī
Glengarry	45 36	29 24	14,913,085	1,404,394	128,609	753) 717.	10.62 10.18	$9.16 \\ 9.18$		12 (2	
Prescott	10	10	14,816,691 4,986,250	1,455,081	133,560 $45,112$	286	10.18	9 26	"	8	31 30
Carleton	18	16	9,788,689	934,861	86,492	526	10.47	9 25	1	17	. 9-
Renfrew	28	5 25	2,644,938 22,791,719	253,6371 $2,185,780$	$\frac{22,925}{200,972}$	187 1,238	10.43 10.43	9 04 : 9 1 9		21! 11:	18
	374	299	256,580,613		2,279,945		10.44	9 27		3:	31
Victoria	10	9	4,879,109	452,064	41,524	390	10.79	9 19	. 1	[6]	, 25
Peterborough	29	23	22,328,809	2,067,056	190,483	1,140	10.80	9 22	" -	5	., 30
Haliburton	6 72	6 66	1,025,414: 68,949,481	102,420 6,710,425	9,256 ¹ 630,745 ¹	92 2,914	10.01 10.27	9 04	Apr.	23 26	<u>22</u> Nov. 1
	117	101	97,182,813	9,331,965	872,008	4,536	10.41	l l	May	. !	Oct. 31
	338	702	724,998,101	68,632,682	6,413,904	, i	10.56	,	May	- 1	
Estimated at 186 fac- 1		136	140,455,473		1,242,580	7,814			•		
tories not reported Total for 838 factories		838	865,453,574	, , , , l	7,656,484					.!.	

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

Under the head of land, buildings, implements and live stock the table following s the value of farm property by county groups for the years 1890 and 1891, the total the province in these years, and the average for the ten years 1882-91:

Districts.	Farm land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total farm
	\$	\$	8	8	\$
ke Erie	88,701,279	25,713,724	6,883,952	13,751,560	135,050,515
	87,352,875	25,399,366	6,784,793	13,822,445	133,859,479
ke Huron	69,431,012	19,499,390	5,454,333	13,548,985	107,933,720
	69,912,071	19,495,144	5,407,097	12,611,995	107,426,307
orgian Bay	48,372,436	14,630,536	4,292,456	9,475,312	76,770,740
	48,931,045	14,392,172	4,285,087	8,784,25 2	76,392,556
est Midland	132,002,537	41,659,134	10,214,748	23,955,865	207, \32, 284
	131,682,712	42,095,403	10,164,923	22,666,507	206, 609, 545
ke Ontario	133,593,790	42,166,347	10,195,842	20,799,681	206,755,660
	135,869,460	44,454,383	10,508,724	20,474,216	211,306,783
Lawrence and Ottawa { 1891 1890	104,043,863	34,443,701	9,744,170	18,837,837	167,969,571
	103,794,410	34,491,377	9,418,689	18,029,706	165,784,182
st Midland { 1891	38,939,990	11,451,224	3,278,159	6,790,044	60,459,417
1890	39,462,646	11,493,877	3,384,004	6,432,464	60,772,991
rthern Districts	6,160,316 5,880,781	1, 704 ,271 1,617,104		1,561,792 1,265,041	10,014,161 9, 32 5,192
The Province:					
1891	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068
1896	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035
1882-91	634,087,130	178,557,341	47,933,958	101,741,381	962,319,810

re is a falling off of \$1,640,777 in the value of farm land of the province, and a drop \$2,170,499 in the value of buildings; but these decreases are more than met by the of \$135,859 in implements, and the addition of \$4,634,450 in the worth of live stock, result being that the total value of farm property is now \$971,886,068, or \$959,033 e than in 1890. Farm land has been lowered in value in the Lake Huron, Georgian; Lake Ontario and East Midland Districts; buildings have depreciated in value in West Midland, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Otttawa and East Midland groups; dements are worth less than in the previous year in only two districts, the Lake ario and East Midland; while the Lake Erie group alone has experienced a decline he value of live stock. The only district falling behind its own record in the total se of farm property is the East Midland, where there was a falling off in the worth very item but live stock.

VALUE PER ACRE () CCUPIED. The value per acre occupied of the classes of farm property named below is shown by county groups and for the province for the years 1890 and 1891:

Districts.		Farm land.			В	Buildings		Implements.		Live stock.			k.	Total farm property.						
Districts.	189	1.	189	ю.	189	1.	189	0.	189	1.	189	0.	189	1.	189	ю.	189	11.	189) 0.
,	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c.	ķ	c.	8	c.	8	c.	8	c ;	Ŗ.	c.
Lake Erie	38	80	37	40	11	04	10	87	2	96	2	90	5	90	5	92	57	98	57	03
Lake Huron	30	55	30	73	8	58	8	37	2	40	2	38	5	96	5	54	47	49	47	2
Georgian Bay	23	95	24	31	7	24	7	15	2	13	2	13	4	69	4	37	38	01,	37	96
West Midland	40	59	40	52	12	81	12	95	¹ 3	14	3	13	7	37	6	97	63	91	63	57
Lake Ontario	43	90	44	63	13	85	14	60	, 3	35	3	45	6	83	6	72	67	93	69	40
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	19	60	19	68	6	49	6	54	1	84	1	79	3	55	3	42	31	48	31	4:
East Midland	14	68	14	89	4	32	4	34	1	23	1	28	2	56	2	43	22	79	22	94
Northern Districts	3	72	3	73	1	03	1	02	0	35	0	36	0	94	0	80	6	04	5	91
The Province	27	57	27	79	8	49	8	63	. 2	25	2	2 5	4	82	4	64	 43	13	43	3

Farm land has decreased in value in the province 22 cents per acre compared with the previous year, and buildings have also declined 14 cents per acre occupied. No change has occurred in the relative value of implements, while live stock has increased 18 cents per acre. The net result is that the total value of these four classes of farm property exhibits a decrease of 18 cents per acre occupied. The heaviest decline in the total value of farm property is observed in the Lake Ontario counties. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups also reveal a decrease, but the other districts more than hold their own. Farm land shows an increase in two groups only, the Lake Erie and West Midland; the groups are equally divided in the case of buildings, while every district excepting the Lake Erie group shows a gain in value of live stock per acre occupied.

The following table shows a comparison of the improvements on the land on a better basis. Here are indicated the values per acre of buildings, implements and live stock calculated on the cleared portion:

	 ! <u>s</u>	Huron.	Bay.	dland.	ntario.	rence tawa.	Midland.	Dis-	The	Provit	100.
Farm property.	Lake Brie.	Lake Hu	Georgian	West Midlan	Lake On	St. Law	East Mic	Northern tricts.	1891.	1890.	1882- 91.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	, * c.	\$ с.	8 c.	- 8 c.	8 c.		! & c.	¥ c.	8 c
Buildings	18 22	14 41	13 73	18 00	18 28	14 70	13 57	10 33	 16 21	. 16 76	16 14
Implements	4 88	4 03	4 03	4 41	4 42	4 16	3 88	3 50	4 29	4 50	4 33
Live stock	9 74	10 01	8 90	10 35	9 02	8 05	8 05	9 47	9 21	9 21	9 👀
Total	32 84	28 45	26 66	32 76	31 72	26 91	25 50	23 30	29 71	30 47	29 67

The averages for the province for 1891 do not vary much from the averages derived for ten years, so that property exclusive of the land has kept pace with the area cleared.

MARKET PRICES. The following table is made up from market reports of ewspapers published at fourteen market centres, the figures being taken during the eriod when each of the various articles of farm produce comprising the table is mainly narketed. The average price is also given for a series of years:

	201	25				100				100			-	
Markets.	Fall wheat, per bushel.	Spring wheat, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Peas, per bushel.	Corn (in ear), per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel,	Potatoes, per bushel.	Carrots, per bushel.	Turnipa, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	ets.	ets.	cts.	ets.	ets.	cts.	ets.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.
Belleville	98.4	98.4	49.3	36.8	80.8	64.5		49.8		29.8			9 63	22.8
Brantford	92.2	91.0	47.5	33.5	76.5	62.6	29.8	45.0	*****	31.1			10 68	19.2
Brockville	104.5	104.5	63.6	36.6	52.1	60.3		43.3	*****	29.6	36.4	25.4	11 54	19.0
Chatham	91.1					55.8							9 71	21.0
Cobourg	91.3	90.5	45,1	28.1	79.8	60.7		47.0	V	27.2			14 50	
Guelph	93.1	88.8	46.7	35.6	66.5	63.9				30.3			11 50	19.5
Kingston	94.9	94.2	46.1	34.3	76.6	65.0	35.0	43.8		28.3			9 30	16.8
Lindsay	94.2	90.1	42.6	32.8	67.8	59.7		45.0		26.1			8 83	19.0
London	93.1	93,0	49.0	35.3	66.9	63.5	31.2	43.4	108.4	29.6	28.3	20.3	10 59	19.
Ottawa	98.0	98.2	54.6	38.2	66.3	64.4	35.5	45.1	105.8	26.9	21.7	25.5	9 87	18.
Peterborough	94.4	91.2	47.2	33.6		61.7				42.5				
St. Thomas	92.0								******				9 80	
Stratford	92.0	92.0	44.9	33.4		61.7				29.1			10 86	20.
Toronto	96.6													21.
The Province				1			700	100						
1891	95.1	92.9	49.1	36.5	72.3	63.8	31.1	44.1	106.1	32.6	28.9	21.2	11 91	19.
1890	94.2	91.3	50.2	41.1	52.7	60.3	30.5	43.0	128.5	44.3	31.5	25.6	7 95	20.
1889	88.4	88.1	44.0	30.5	50.9	55.7	25.9	39.5	126.7	45.5	27.3	22.8	9 98	20.
1888	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	26.8	20.8	16 71	20.
1887	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	19.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.
1886	73.6	72.5	51 3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19
1885	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32 5	23.6	9 85	17.
1884	80.5	81.4	53 6	33.1	59.7	64.4				1			*****	
1883	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62,0	71.0								
1882	101.0													
1885-91	87.2	85,8	52.4	35.3	56.1	59.0	29.1	41.8	106.8	41.1	26.8	21.2	10 59	19.
	90.0													1

Fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, peas, corn, buckwheat and hay and clover each average nigher figures for the province than in the previous year or for the series of years, the other seven items of the table falling below their respective market values in 1890, Ithough both oats and carrots more than equal their own averages for the periods recorded. Fall and spring wheats are much higher than their averages for the years 1882-91, Ithough both of these crops were surpassed in price in three years out of the ten. On the other hand, barley is lower in value than in any year excepting 1889, when the quality was rated as very poor on account of the great discoloration. Hay and clover have not realised such prices since 1888, when the figures mounted to \$16.71.

VALUE OF CROPS. The following table gives the value of each crop, based apon market prices, for each of the five years 1887-91, together with the averages for he seven years 1885-91 and the ten years 1882-91. No record was kept of the

bracketed items prior to 1885, and so their averages for the seven years are added to those of the other items for 1882-91, in order to give the nearest approximate average for the ong term:

Crops.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	Average. 1885-91.	A verage 1882-91.
	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$
Fall wheat	20,800,736	13,439,875	11,498,648	14,162,726	11,321,439	14,574,798	16,250,884
Spring wheat	9,951,019	7,015,405	5,019,680	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,721,136	7.959,386
Barley	7,925,675	7,831,285	10,290,011	14,043,308	9,715,448	9,848,867	10,547.091
Oats	27,378,483	21,687,734	19,625,622	26,514,099	17,247,443	21,231,964	21,017.492
Rye	820,337	823,883	728,725	779,772	442,969	696,447	1.010,057
Peas	11,690,367	9,279,756	7,524,645	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,742,106	8,5 73, 501
Corn	5,687,773	4,278,410	2,395,283	5,108,976	2,412,164	3,693,817	. ,
Buckwheat	1,150,191	883,100	502,668	602,585	461,409	680,815	
Beans	816,546	978,323	471,188	607,756	270,180	563,534	•
Hay	28,498,224	34,232,024	37,208,564	33,570,674	35,947.748	32,929,592	55, 947, 129
Potatues	7,842,219	7,779,575	6,531,766	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,396,869	1
Carrots	476,752	1,326,321	936,925	1,044,820	589,592	932.768	
Turnips	6,885,345	12,042,384	8,440,847	9,9 09 ,169	9,266,970	9,690,034	i
Totals	129,923,667	121,593,075	111,169,572	129,145,492	105,579,869	117,702,747	121,245.760

Price, acreage and yield combine to make the figures for the above table. The aggregate value of these thirteen staple crops is \$129,923,667, being \$8,330,592 more than in the previous year, and exceeding by \$778,175 the unusually high showing of 1888. Rye, beans, hay, carrots and turnips each show a falling off, the drop in the value of hay being particularly heavy. Fall wheat, on the contrary, made a tremendous leap upward in total value, and spring wheat, oats and peas also experienced a marked rise. For the values of carrots and turnips we have not this year followed the market quotations, at these evidently refer to garden produce. It is believed that the estimates of 10 cents per bushel for turnips and 12% cents for carrots are nearer the mark.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS. The total value of the field crops named in the preceding table is here presented by county groups and for the province for each of the five years 1887-91, together with the average for the two series of years 1885-91 and 1882-91:

Districts.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1857.	Average . 1885-91.	A verage 1882-91.
	\$		8	8	3	*	
Lake Erie	17,046,233	14,791,696	12,926,470	17,889,286	12,080,651	14,744,989	14,806,892
Lake Huron	14,242,846	13,634,099	11,009,721	14,303,010	11,936,938	12,794,711	13,076,459
Georgian Bay	11,511,751	11,465,081	10,391,701	10,969,814	9,447,927	10,437,119	10,×96,155
West Midland	28,682,499	27,655,714	22,006,961	29,217,226	22,805,391	25,534,923	26,171.644
Lake Ontario	27,163,650	25,675,054	25,342,044	27,908,395	22,386,070	25,506,235	26,501,156
St. L'w. & Ottawa	21,811,942	18,660,552	19,928,380	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,735,629	20,411.430
East Midland	7,814,352	7,847,766	8,089,324	7,213,525	6, 459, 491	7,477,456	7,886,781
North'n Districts	1,650,394	1,863,113	1,474,971	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,471,685	1,495,208
The Province.	129,923,667.	121,593,075	111,169,5 72	129, 145, 492	105, 379, 869	117,702,747	191,345,740

The East Midland counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups falling below their record of the previous year, and the first named group is the only one that has not reached its own average for the ten years. The West Midland group again leads in the total value of field crops, the Lake Ontario counties pressing closely for second place, although still showing the highest average for the period 1882-91.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP. The table following shows the value per acre raised of each of the staple field crops by county groups and for the province, for 1890 and 1891, together with the averages for 1885-91 and 1882-91. The average value of all crops is also given for the same periods:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	Mid-	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa,	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.			
				West M					1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1882-91.
	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	S c.	\$ c.	\$ 0.	\$ c.	8 0.
Fall wheat	24 43	25 47	23 64	26 76	22 22	16 70	17 79	22 11	24 47	18 66	17 36	18 00
Spring wheat .	15 36	19 28	18 24	20 45	19 30	21 92	17 26	18 67	19 49	11 66	12 58	14 12
Barley	12 46	14 26	14 48	15 18	14 12	14 77	13 92	12 34	14 33	11 17	13 45	14 19
Oats	13 92	14 74	13 89	16 09	15 44	14 97	13 21	11 12	14 87	11 52	12 04	12 64
Rye	12 59	13 60	13 41	13 94	10 74	13 14	11 28	14 14	12 09	7 99	8 71	9 75
Peas	12 68	16 86	16 08	16 53	14 87	15 87	15 02	15 60	15 54	11 88	12 20	12 82
Corn	23 68	23 82	17 09	25 34	22 55	24 17	20 73	14 77	23 59	19 09	18 97	
Buckwheat	11 13	11 27	8.36	10 06	10 41	11 25	9 62	10 89	10 66	9 80	9 37	1 - 100
Beans	18 89	21 85	23 44	20 96	21 75	24 12	19 58	21 63	19 70	24 80	20 61	
Hay	11 91	10 55	11 33	13 61	11 50	10 39	8 05	7 72	11 18	13 90	13 94	19 09
Potatoes	38 77	51 38	50 68	51 50	44 98	52 51	46 60	57 86	48 95	49 21	48 93	
Carrots	45 82	48 65	47 66	58 04	46 86	45 38	43 51	40 32	48 36	110 74	90 66	
Turnips	44 37	54 77	56 55	60 39	58 26	47 46	45 80	36 46	54 61	108 44	88 32	
All crops:		1	1								1	1
1891	17 25	16 93	16 55	19 17	16 66	14 93	13 71	12 93	16 63			
1890	14 86	16 07	100	18 07	The HA	12 68		100		1		
1885-91	15 48	15 92	15 37	17 28	15 67	13 92	13 35	1000000			15 46	
1882-91	15 76	16 43	16 11	17 90	16 36	14 35	13 99	15 85				4

The average value per acre of all crops for the province is \$16.63, which is an increase of \$1.21 over the figures of the preceding year, and 62 cents more than the average for the ten years. The East Midland counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups which fail to reach their total values of the previous year. The West Midland counties show the best return per acre for all groups, and the Northern Districts the poorest. Fall wheat averages \$24.47 per acre for the province, compared with \$18.66 in the preceding year, and an average of \$18 for the years 1882-91. All the other cereals make a good showing compared with 1890, and the two series of years. Beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips, however, are below their respective figures of 1890, although potatoes slightly exceed their average for the seven years 1885-91. The best values for the various crops are found in the following groups: Fall wheat \$26.76, barley \$15.18, oats \$16.09, corn \$25.34, carrots \$58.04, turnips \$60.39, in the West Midland; peas \$16.86, buckwheat \$11.27, in the Lake Huron; spring wheat \$21.92, beans \$24.12, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; hay \$11.91 in the Lake Erie; rye \$14.14 and potatoes \$57.86 in the Northern Districts.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE. The table following, by means of per cent. ratios, compares the values per acre of the various crops with their respective averages for the ten years 1882-91, by county groups and for the province:

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	All field crops.
Lake Erie	142	120	93	108	138	112	120	127	94	80	103	58	59	109
Lake Huron	142	153	98	115	129	123	126	137	106	74	106	53	61	103
Georgian Bay	126	136	104	116	125	119	110	113	110	86	90	50	64	103
West Midland	145	150	98	117	142	123	132	125	100	85	107	60	66	107
Lake Ontario	122	131	99	117	121	119	129	110	102	84	99	47	58	102
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	100	147	111	127	121	128	129	115	101	77	101	59	63	104
East Midland	101	129	106	117	121	125	130	105	96	70	90	49	60	98
Northern Districts	121	111	97	100	122	109	119	106	96	64	89	62	54	81
The Province	136	138	101	118	124	121	124	112	96	80	100	53	62	104

"Lake Erie, fall wheat, 142" means that the crop was 42 per cent. above the average; and "Lake Erie, beans, 94," means that the crop was 6 per cent. below the average for the ten years 1882.91. The per cent. ratio of value of all crops per acre is 104 for the province, although the East Midland group and the Northern Districts do not reach 100.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS. The appended table presents by districts the average value and rental of such leased farms as were reported on farmers' schedules returned to this Bureau in 1891. The rental per acre is given on the bases of land occupied and land cleared for 1890 and 1891 and the average for the six years, 1886-91; also, the per cent. ratio that the rental bears to the value of land and buildings on the farm:

Leased farms.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Average value:	8	8	8	8 .	3	8	8	8	8
Land	4,782	4,439	3,821	5,707	5,525	4,206	3,900	1,258	4,771
Buildings	1,542	1,278	1,226	1,760	1,722	1,450	1,371	4 61	1,507
Average rental	258	247	217	314	316	199	240	86	264
Rent per acre based on		j			į				
(1891	2.28	1.97	1.56	2.36	2.56	1.27	1.46	0.41	1.95
Acres occupied	2.11	1.88	[1.59]	2.23	2.57	1.36	1.51	0.41	1.98
(1886-91	2.13	1.92	1.56	2.30	2.68	1.34	1.56	0.44	2.61
(1891	2 .96	2.55	2.20	2.95	3.10	2.00	2.33	1.69	2.70
Acres cleared	2.89	2.44	2.16	2.90	3.18	2.09	2.45	1.70	2.72
(1886.91	2.93	2.62	2.22	2.99	3.27	2.16	2.51	1.74	2.81
Per cent. ratio of rental 1891	4.08	4.32	4.29	4.21	4.36	3.5 2	4.55	5.00	4.20
to value of farm 1886-91	4.00	4.14	4.25	4.15	4.41	3.81	4.44	4.82	4.19

These figures are compiled from returns of 1,399 leaseholders. The size of the leased farm is larger than the average of previous years. The rent per acre is lower than the average of six years and the value of land and buildings shows almost the ratio to the rental as the average for the same period.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The following paragraph was contained in the May bulletin: "There appears to be a sufficient number of farm laborers in most quarters, although some correspondents in Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Oxford and Lennox speak of a scarcity in their immediate neighborhoods. First-class men, however, more especially good plowmen, are not readily found. While a few reports speak in favorable terms of the lads sent out by the various 'Homes,' some of our correspondents allude to 'immigrant trash' and 'time-killing farm pupils.' It would seem that 'going west,' sailing or lumbering are more popular with the native youth of our townships than hiring out on the farm."

The August bulletin had the following: "There has been a sufficiency of labor during harvesting, chiefly because farmers are endeavoring to do as much work as possible within their own families. Occasional reports only were made of a scarcity of laborers. There has been no appreciable change in the rate of wages during the summer, but prices vary greatly according to locality and the rates of wages paid laborers

in other branches of work."

The November reports were thus summarised: "The supply of skilled farm hands during the year has been, in most instances, about equal to the demand, with a tendency perhaps towards scarcity. While the demand, for various reasons, tends to decrease from year to year, the indications are that the supply is decreasing even more rapidly. The reason for this scarcity appears to be that numbers of young men are continually going west and south or drifting away from the farm altogether. While this state of things would seem to indicate an increase in wages, it is doubtful whether farmers will be able to pay much more for their help than they are doing. There is also a growing tendency towards greater economy of labor in every direction, and it is probable that the rate of wages will remain about the same for the present. Domestic servants are as scarce as ever."

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS. The table following gives the average rates of wages of farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, by county groups and for the province, for the years 1890 and 1891, together with the averages for the ten years, 1882-91; also the amounts paid domestic servants in 1890 and 1891:

						Farn	n la	bo	rers.											SB.	ard.
-			Per	year.				I	er i	nor	th i	n w	ork	ing	sea	son				estic	non c
Districts.	W	ith bo	ard.	Witl	hout	board.		W	ith t	oai	rd.		V	Vith	out	bo	ard.			Dom	with board.
	1891	1890	82-91	1891	1890	82-91	189	1	189	00	82-	91	189	91	189	90	82-	91	18	891	1890
Lake Erie	\$ 158	\$ 154	\$ 159	\$ 253	\$ 247	8 249		66		65	8	c. 34		c. 29		c. 94		23	\$ 6	c. 39	\$ c. 6 40
Lake Huron	159	155	162	260	256	258	17	13	16	72	17	88	26	28	27	04	100				6 18
Georgian Bay	153	156	159	262	257	256	17	34	16	73	17	79	26	86	26	23	27	34	5	97	5 77
West Midland	157	157	161	250	251	251	16	43	16	54	17	45	25	40	26	24	26	58	6	46	6 36
Lake Ontario	162	159	163	262	254	254	16	76	16	87	17	49	25	90	26	34	26	61	6	50	6 42
St. Law. & Ottawa	154	159	161	254	253	252	15	99	17	17	17	88	25	20	26	86	26	79	5	76	6 00
Ea t Midland	166	160	165	258	258	257	15	82	16	77	17	64	25	78	25	68	26	89	5	90	5 93
Northern Districts	169	174	173	273	280	276	18	19	19	74	19	58	27	12	29	59	29	39	6	13	6 40
The Province	158	157	162	257	253	253	16	66	16	88	17	62	25	81	26	56	26	91	6	25	6 23

For the province the yearly rate of wages, with board, was \$158, being \$1 more than in 1890, but \$4 less than the average of the ten years, 1882.91. The average rate, without board, for the province was \$257, being an increase of \$4 over the amount paid in the previous year (which was the same as the average for the ten years). The highest yearly wages for agricultural laborers prevailed in the Northern Districts and the East Midland group. For the province monthly wages, with board, averaged \$16.66, being a lowering of 22 cents compared with the previous year, and 92 cents below the average of the ten years period. The rate of wages, without board, dropped from \$26.56 in the previous year to \$25.81, which is \$1.10 lower than the average for the ten years. For this class of workers the highest rates obtained in the Northern Districts and the Georgian Bay counties. The average amount per month given to domestic servants on the farm was \$6.25, being an advance of 2 cents on the figures shown for 1890. In four out of the eight groups, however, a decrease is noted in the average rate of wages paid to this class.

In some cases the wages of experienced married men are supplemented as indicated by the following quotation from a correspondent in the County of Brant:

[&]quot;My hired men by the year get \$220 in cash, with cow and feed the same as my own, fuel, garden ground for potatoes and team to work the same and good, comfortable four and five-roomed house. Summed up this amounts to one dollar a day, working days.

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STATISTICS OF

VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES

FARM VALUES-LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Land, Buildings and Implements in Ontario in 1890 and 1891.

	Farm l	ands.	Farm bu	ildin gs.	Farm imp	elements.
Counties.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Casex	16,954,141	16,585,081	4,407,901	4,226,122	1,197,532	1,234,9
Kent	23,908,174	23,777,291	5,910,490	5,503,006	1,588,136	1,565.1
Elgin	17,367,543	17,489,547	4,804,818	5,005,478	1,274,912	1,207,8
lorfolk	12,284,429	11,713,740	4,054,815	4,110,525	1,085,988	1,048 0
Ialdimand	9,583,866	9,358,909	3,532,124	3,451,788	1,010,761	950,7
Velland Totals	8,603,126 88,701,279	8,428,307 87,352,875	3,003,576	3,102,447	726,623	788,0
ambton	19,684,305	20,022,595	25,713,724 4,776,311	25,399,366 4,962,205	6,883,952 1,464,439	6,784,1 1,377,1
luron	29,524,668	29,513,722	8,503,549	8,617,158	2,208,964	2,354,
Bruce	20,222,039	20,375,754	6,219,530	5,915,781	1,780,930	1,674,
Totals	69,431,012	69,912,071	19,499,390	19,495,144	5,454,333	5,407,
rey	22,669,806	22,262,173	7,292,716	7,041,914	2 227,473	2,126,
imcoe	25,702,630	26,668,872	7,337,820	7,350,258	2,064,983	2, 158,
Totals	48,372,436	48,931,045	14,630,536	14,392,172	4, 292, 456	4, 285,
Iiddlesexxford	33,509,147 22,367,553	34,925,968 22,356,395	9,689,282	10,231,305	2,303,340	2.506,
rant	10,418,317	10,253,987	7,217,958 3,721,721	7,334,038 3,837,380	1,729,353	1,577,
erth	20,965,735	20, 184, 159	6,475.137	6,513,584	861,183 1,710,217	813, 1,711,
Vellington	21,094,527	21,120,421	7,161,625	6,859,654	1,718,924	1,679.
Vaterloo	14,433,910	13,696,727	4,948,466	4,846,400	1,158,520	1,150
Oufferin	9,213,348	9,145,055	2,444,945	2,473,042	733,211	727,
Totals	132,002,537	131,682,712	41,659,134	42,095,403	10,214,748	10, 164,
incoln	9,418,870 13,456,318	8,938,290 13,625,007	3,602,775 4,674,982	3,453,792 4,695,485	815,109 1,110,255	741,
lalton	10,137,179	9,989,717	3,420,117	3,445,730	790,572	1,104, 783,
eel	13,521,360	13,878,876	4,094,271	4,549,242	1 081,053	1,041
ork	31,096,507	31,930,300	8,388,075	9,111,861	1,927,807	2,019
ntario	19,251,022	19,404,819	5,824,528	6,223,752	1,456,725	1,533
urham	14,304,217	15,043,081	4,381,328	4,854,750	1,094,182	1,095
orthumberland	14,090,305 8,317,712	14,334,306 8,725,064	4,749,325 3,031,016	5,149,288 2,970,483	1,156,755 763,354	1,346 842
Totals	133,593,790	135,869,460	42,166,347	44,454,383	10,195,842	10,508
ennox and Addington	8,415,192	9,455,784	3,300,385	2,998,745	759,087	777
rontenac	8,496,832	8,486,769	2,878,080	3,018,113	860,393	751
eeds and Grenville	18,891,530	18,565,736	6,482,460	7,026,849	1,637,614	1,691
tormont	8,546,250 6,496,712	7,783,443 5,820,4:8	2,587,442	2,649.191	756,900	690
lengarry	6,864.460	7,109,229	2,372,064 2,496,503	2,133,567 2,551,557	583,694 765,738	567
rescott	6, 191,605	7,074,698	2,228,556	1.969,640	630,323	760 591
mssell	4,380,554	4,298,201	1,223,292	1,165,330	396,449	448
arleton	19,241,547	18,178,141	4,683,507	5,030,330	1,447,062	1,304
enfrew	7,556,878	7,316,604	2,955,933	2,464,751	956,988	907
anark	8,656,303	9,705,385	3,235,479	3,483,304	949,922	927
Totals	104,043,863	103,794,410	34,443,701	34,491,377	9,744,170	9,418
ictoria	12,143,774 10,041,203	12,077,621 10,638,657	$3,272,778 \mid 3,164,673 \mid$	3,269,940 3,027,443	951,221	1,026
aliburton	1,088.740	992,536	303,233	269,547	847,351 96,700	797. 81
astings	15,666,273	15,753,832	4,710,540	4,926,947	1,382,887	1, 479
Totals	38,939,990	39,462,646	11,451,224	11,493,577	3,278,159	3,384
[uskoka	1,912,181	2,119,171	639,047	623, 2 76	211,759	195,
arry Sound		1,476,517	460,110	340,409	153,026	133
lipissing	468,111	436,670	123,030	104,050	36,990	27,
_	2,069,378	1,848,423	482,084	549,369	186,007	205,
Totals	6,160,316	5,880,781	1,704,271	1,617,104	587,782	562,
he Province	621,245,223	622,886,000	191,268,327	193,438,826	50,651,442	50,515

M VALUES-LIVE STOCK AND TOTAL PROPERTY-RENTALS.

t II. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Farm Live Stock total Farm Property in Ontario in 1890 and 1891; also the rent per acre of leased farms as reted in 1891, with the averages derived for the six years 1886-91.

Section 1	Farm live	atock.	Total farm	property.	Ren	t per a		
Counties.	1001	1000	1001	1000	Occu	pied.	Clea	red.
	1891.	1890.	1891,	1890.	1891.	'86-91.	1891.	'86-91
	8	8	8	8	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c
**************	2,463,617	2,522,114	25,023,191	24,568,257	2 69	2 00	3 60	2 7
	3,430,057	3,492,894	34,836,857	34,328,342	2 65	2 58	3 79 3 21	3 6
	2,794,325 1,954,512	2,856,740 1,791,306	26,241,598 19,379,744	26,559,606 18,663,587	2 38	2 22	2 56	3 0
and	1,761,978	1,763,491	15,888,729	15,524,945	1 99	1 85	2 39	2 3
1	1,347,071	1,395,900	13,680,396	13,714,742	2 02	2 01	2 27	2 5
als	13,751,560	13,822,445	135,050,515	133,359,479	2 28	2 13	2 96	2 9
n	3,200,778	3,127,010	29,125,833	29,489,586	2 04	1 88	2 78	28
	6,039,054	5,572,443	46,276,235	46,058,244	2 16		2 73	27
	4,309,153	3,912,542	32,531,652	31,878,477	1 70	70	2 20	2 3
als	13,548,985	12,611,995	107,933,720	107,426,307	1 97	1 92	2 55	2 6
	5,189,055 4,286,257	4,796,716 3,987,536	37,379,050 39,391,690	36,227,793 40,164,763	1 31 1 85	1 30	1 87 2 53	1 9
als	9,475,312	8,784,252	76,770,740	76,392,556	1 56	1 56	2 20	2 2
sex	6,303,952	6,015,884	51,805,721	53,678,215	2 46	2 54	3 09	3 3
	3,916,109	3,802,970	35, 230, 975	35,070,864	2 71	2 70	3 47	3 5
	1,570,649	1,579,562	16,571,870	16,483,934	2 89	2 77	3 39	3 3
ton	3,996,570	3,744,405 3,896,118	33,147,659	32, 151,011 33,555,806	2 23 2 12	2 32 2 00	2 87 2 64	2 9 2 5
00	4,248,985 2,263,608	2,085,930	34,224,061 22,804,504	21,779,728	2 10		2 62	2 8
	1.655,992	1,541,638	14,047,496	13,886,987	1 56		2 02	2 2
als	23,955,865	22,666,507	207,832,284	206,609,545	2 36	2 30	2 95	2 9
***************************************	1,402,369	1,291,989	15.239,123	14,425,496	2 45		3 08	2 8
orth	2,095,226 1,492,331	2,066,779	21,336,781 15,840,199	21,492,100 15,793,535	2 97 2 38	2 70 2 32	3 76 2 83	3 4 2 9
**** ******	2,144,128	1,574,947 1,952,499	20,840,812	21,422,556	2 61	2 71	3 24	3 2
	3,931,303	4,251,109	45,343,922	47,313,038	3 26		3 88	3 7
**** *********	3,575,304	3,446,651	30,107,579	30,608,421	2 67	2 80	3 24	3 4
mberland	2,268,398	2,222,885	22,048,125	23,216,004	2 33		2 81 2 25	3 4
Edward	2,487,156 1,403,466	2,302,157 1,365,200	22,483,541 13,515,578	23,132,750 13,902,893	1 82 1 96		2 26	27
als	20,799,681	20,474,216	206,755,660	211,306,783	2 56	0.00	3 10	3 2
and Addington	1.633,498	1,415,328	14,108,162	14,647,561	1 36	1 57	2 05	2 3
ac	1,583,605	1,556,158	13,818,910	13,812,042	1 09		1 62	1 9
nd Grenville	3,362,963	3,274,861	30,374,567	30,559,026	1 38	1 39		2 1
nt	1,272,917 1,143,149	1,170,348 1,069,731	13,163,509	12,293,342 9,591,637	1 46		2 03 2 39	2 5
ry	1,311,306	1,313,884	11,438,007	11,735,647	1 53	1 41	2 51	2 3
	1,112,521	1,089,364	10,466,005	10,724,783	1 72		2 41	2 2
	820,016	771,052	6,820,311	6,682,627	1 13	1 27	1 91	2 2
n	2,396,921	2,460,954	27,772,037	26,974,363	1 67	1 80	2 17	25
V	2,197,568 2,003,373	2,108,765 1,799,258	13,667,367 14,845,077	12,79.,934 15,915,220	0 68 0 88		1 16	1 6
als	18,837,837	18,029,706	167,069,571	165,734,182	1 27	1 34	2 00	2 1
	2,064,985	1,924,849	18,432,758	18,298,647	1 57	1 86	2 37	27
rough	1,734,941	1,561,176	15,788,168	16,024,326	1 06		1 74	20
ton	288,167	243,032	1,776,840	1,586,456	0 44	0 34	1 87	1 5
B	2,701,951	2,703,407	24,461,651	24,863,562	1 90	1 81	2 69	2 6
als	6,790,044	6,432,464	60,459,417	60,772,991	1 46	1 56	2 33	25
ca	518,378	457,215	3,281,365	3,395,101	0 30		1 56	16
ound	433, 192	323,189	2,756,974	2,273,416	0 43	0 46	1 56	18
ng	106,110	77,892	734,241	8 010 116	0 25		1 98	2 0
nla	504,112	1 963 011	3,241,581	3,010,116	0 53	77	0.00	0.0
als	1,561,792	1,265,041	10,014,161	9,325,192	1 11 11	0 44	1 69	17
ovince	108,721,076	104,086,626	971,886,068	970,927,035	1 95	2 01	2 70	26

FARM VALUES-AVERAGE PER ACRE.

Table III. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average value per acre occupied of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock in Ontario for the years 1890 and 1891.

Counties.	Lan	ds.	Build	ings.	Imple	ments.	Live	stock.	Total p	roperty
Countries	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890,
	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 0.	8 c.	8 c
Essex	39 78	38 56	10 34	9 82	2 81	2 87	5 78	5 86	58 71	57 I
Kent	42 14	42 19	10 42	9 76	2 80 2 92	2 76	6 04	6 20	61 40	60 7
Norfolk	39 81 31 34	39 97 29 49	11 01 10 34	11 44 10 35	2 77	2 76	6 40	6 53 4 51	60 14	46 9
Haldimand	34 23	33 40	12 61	12 32	3 61	3 39	6 29	6 30	56 74	55 4
Welland	37 84	37 11	13 21	13 66	3 30	3 47	5 92	6 14	60 17	60 3
Group	38 08	37 40	11 04	10 87	2 96	2 90	5 90	5 92	57 98	57 0
Lambton	29 78	30 35 36 94	7 23 10 69	7 52	2 21 2 78	2 09 2 95	4 84	6 97	44 06 58 19	44 7 57 6
HuronBruce	37 13 24 76	25 05	7 62	7 27	2 18	2 06	7 59 5 28	4 81	39 84	39 1
Group	30 55	30 73	8 58	8 57	2 40	2 38	5 96	5 54	47 49	47 2
Grey	21 42	21 02	6 89	6 65	2 11	2 01	4 90	4 53	35 32	34 2
Simcoe	26 73	27 97	7 63	7 71	2 15	2 26	4 46	4 18	40 97	42 1
Group	23 95	24 31	7 24	7 15	2 13	2 13	4 69	4 37	38 01	37 9
Middlesex	44 19	46 15	12 78	13 52	3 04	3 31	8 31	7 95	68 32	70 9
Oxford	47 39	47 41	15 29	15 55	3 67	3 35	8 30	8 06	74 65	74.3 76.3
Brant	48 16 40 66	47 46 38 98	17 21 12 56	17 76 12 58	3 98	3 77	7 26	7 31 7 23	76 61 64 28	62 1
Wellington	33 65	33 66	11 42	10 93	2 74	2 68	6 78	6 21	54 59	53 4
Waterloo	47 02	44 75	16 12	15 84	3 77	3 76	7 38	6 82	74 29	71 1
Dufferin	25 90	25 79	6 87	6 98	2 06	2 05	4 65	4 35	39 48	39 1
Group	40 59	40 52	12 81	12 95	3 14	3 13	7 37	6 97	63 91	63 1
Wentworth	49 37 49 25	46 66 49 83	18 88 17 11	18 03 17 17	4 27	3 87	7 35 7 67	6 74 7 56	79 87 78 09	75 3 78 6
Halton	45 30	44 65	15 28	15 40	3 53	3 50	6 67	7 04	70 78	70.1
reel	46 96	48 16	14 22	15 78	3 76	3 62	7 45	6 77	72 39	74 3
York	58 27	59 73	15 72 11 61	17 04 12 48	3 61 2 90	3 78	7 37	7 95 6 91	84 97 60 01	88 I
Ontario Durham	38 37 38 85	38 91	11 90	13 16	2 97	2 97	7 13 6 16	6 03	59 88	63
Northumberland	32 47	33 04	10 94	11 87	2 66	3 10	5 73	5 31	51 80	53
Prince Edward	36 12	37 67	13 16	12 82	3 32	3 64	6 10	5 89	58 70	60
Group	43 90	44 63	13 85	14 60	3 35	3 45	6 83	6 72	67 93	69
Lennox and Addington	19 97	22 79	7 83 4 27	7 23	1 80	1 88	3 88	3 41 2 29	33 48 20 50	\$5 : 20 :
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	12 60 25 25	12 5t 25 07	8 67	9 49	2 19	2 28	4 49	4 42	40 60	41
Dundas	36 15	32 83	10 94	11 18	3 20	2 91	5 38	4 94	55 67	DI
Stormont	25 61	23 14	9 35 8 64	8 48 8 88	2 30 2 65	2 26 2 65	4 51 4 54	4 25	41 77 39 59	38
Glengarry	23 76 22 77	24 74 24 78	7 82	6 90	2 21	2 07	3 90	3 81	36 70	37
Russell	17 32	17 02	4 84	4 61	1 57	1 78	3 24	3 05	26. 97	26
Carleton	34 25	32 36	8 34	8 95	2 57	2 32	4 27	4 38	49 43	14
Renfrew	8 26 12 91	8 18 14 50	3 23 4 83	2 76 5 20	1 04	1 01	2 40 2 99	2 36	14 93 22 15	23
Lanark	19 60	19 68	6 49	6 54	1 84	1 79	3 55	3 42	31 48	31
Group	70.00	30 700	5 73	5 73	1 66	1 80	3 61	3 37	32 25	32 (
Victoria Peterborough	21 25 18 71	21 16 19 66	5 89	5 60	1 58	1 47	3 23	2 89	29 41	29 (
Haliburton	1 93	1 77	0 54	0 48	0 17	0 14	0 51	0 43	3 15	2 1
Hastings	15 97	16 15	4 80	5 05	1 41	1 52	2 76	2 77	24 94	25
Group	14 68	14 89	4 32	4 34	1 23	1 28	2 56	2 43	22 79	22 9
Muskoka	3 72	4 11	1 24	1 21	0 41	0 38	1 01	0 89	6 38	6.5
Parry Sound	3 36 2 68	3 24 3 05	0 90 0 70	0 75	0 30	0 29	0 85	0 71	5 41 4 20	4.5
Nipissing	4 49	4 22	1 05	1 25	0 40	0 47	1 09	0 93	7 03	6.8
Group	3 72	3 73	1 03	1 02	0 35	0 36	0 94	0 80	6 04	55
				1	1	1				

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. IV. Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July—December, 1891, and the average for the half year and for the Province.

Products. Fall Wikat	_	1	1	1	1				_	-						_
Der bush 107.5 93.81 101.9 92.5 101.2 102.5 102.6 97.0 103.1 103.9 98.2 103.8 102.8 102.8	Products.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Coboung.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London,	Ottawa.	Peterborough.		Stratford.	Toronto,	The Province.
July 107.7 92.31 01.9 92.5 101.2 102.5 97.0 103.1 97.6 97.6 97.3 194.1 02.8 August 107.5 91.0 103.0 91.9 98.2 95.5 91.2 95.5 91.2 93.3 94.6 94.7 September 95.0 93.8 195.0 92.4 94.5 93.3 93.8 91.9 95.7 97.1 95.0 93.1 95.3 94.6 94.7 95.0 Oxtober 95.2 91.7 105.0 91.7 90.8 90.9 2.8 91.1 91.4 92.5 91.0 93.1 95.1 94.6 95.5 November 92.0 98.8 105.0 90.7 90.7 80.5 88.1 92.3 93.3 97.5 90.0 90.3 90.6 91.1 91.4 92.5 95.6 91.2 93.8 85.5 33.5 92.5 November 92.0 98.4 92.2 104.5 91.1 91.3 93.1 94.9 94.2 93.1 98.0 94.8 94.4 88.4 87.6 91.9 91.4 93.4 per bush 107.7 87.5 101.9 87.5 96.2 100.8 95.0 98.2 101.4 93.3 98.0 94.8 94.8 84.8 87.6 91.9 91.4 92.5 92.5 94.6 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8 94.8	FALL WHEAT:															
SPRING With Part Per bush 107.7 87.5 101.9 87.5 96.2 100.8 95.0 96.8 101.4 93.3 97.3 98.7 98.3 August 107.5 91.3 105.0 90.0 100.1 90.0 92.0 99.3 89.0 93.3 94.6 94.8 94.6 94.8 94.6 94.8 94.8 94.7 91.1 94.6 88.6 88.6 89.3 90.3 November 92.0 90.8 105.0 92.5 92.7 86.5 88.1 90.5 93.2 97.5 92.5 9	August September October November	107.7 107.5 95.0 96.2	91.0 93.8 91.7 93.0	105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0	92.5 90.8 92.4 91.7 90.7	94.5 90.0 90.7	101.2 92.5 93.3 89.0 90.5	102.5 100.0 93.8 90.2 88.1	102.5 100.0 91.9 89.1 92.3	97.0 91.9 95.7 91.4 93.3	103.1 98.2 97.1 92.5 97.5	97.5 95.5 95.0 91.0 95.0	97.6 91.2 93.1 89.3 90.3	97.3 93.3 95.1 88.5 90.6	108.4 94.6 96.4 93.5 94.1	102.8 94.7 95.5 92.3 93.4
Per bush July	Average	98.4	92.2	104.5	91.1	91.3	93.1	94.9	94.2	93.1	98.0	94.4	92.0	92.0	96.6	95 1
Barley: perbush July	per bush. July August September October November	107.5 95.0 96.2	91.3 92.5 91.7 91.0	105.0 105.0 105.0 105.0	92.5 92.5 90.5	91.7 89 6 90.7	90,0 88,3 84,0 86,5	100.1 94.4 88.4 88.1	90.0 89.8 87.7 90.5	92.0 95.7 91 1 93.2	99.3 97.1 94.6 97.5	89.0 92.0 88.6 92.5		93.3 95.1 88.5 91.1	94.6 89.5 89.3 91.6	94.8 92.5 90.3 92.3
July	Average	98.4	91.0	104.5	90.8	90.5	88.8	94.2	90.1	93.0	98.2	91.2		92.0	91.9	92,9
OATS: per bush. July 51.5 47.5 52.5 52.5 47.0 48.6 46.0 49.7 52.9 46.7 50.0 45.6 53.2 50.9 August 51.5 37.0 40.0 38.8 36.1 42.5 37.0 40.1 41.6 40.0 42.5 35.5 42.0 41.0 September 31.2 30.3 31.9 29.1 29.5 32.0 28.6 27.5 33.6 34.9 30.2 35.3 30.8 34.1 32.1 October 28.9 27.8 28.5 25.8 25.9 32.3 30.1 30.5 32.6 28.6 28.6 29.1 27.8 25.8 22.9 30.3 31.1 32.1 27.8 25.8 26.1 33.2 29.2 30.8 32.2 29.2 30.8 32.3 32.0 29.2 30.8 36.1 32.2 33.0 30.0 31.0 29.5 28.4 31.0	July	57.5 45.0 47.5	47.2 45.0 46.0	73.8 62.5 62.5 60.0	42.0 34.8 39.8	42.5 44.4 46.2	45.6 43.8 45.3 47.9	52.4 42.6 45.1 43.1	43,8 38,8 40,7 44.0	53.7 49.8 41.9 43.2	52.0 56.5 56.7 48.3	41.3 43.8 47.8	50.0	46.3 41.3 40.0 41.3	52.5 49.4 46.7 50.6	52.6 48.7 45.5 47.7
July 51.5 47.5 52.5 52.5 47.0 48.6 46.0 49.7 52.9 46.7 50.0 45.6 53.2 50.9 August 51.5 37.0 40.0 38.8 36.1 42.5 37.0 40.1 41.6 40.0 42.5 35.5 42.0 41.0 October 28.9 27.8 28.5 25.8 25.9 32.5 25.6 26.8 28.6 29.1 27.8 25.8 26.1 33.2 29.8 November 32.5 30.5 29.5 29.0 33.3 30.1 30.5 32.6 32.3 32.0 29.2 30.8 34.1 32.2 29.2 30.8 34.3 32.8 32.0 32.0 29.5 28.4 31.0 31.7 31.6 30.2 31.1 35.0 32.5 Average 36.8 33.5 36.6 30.5 28.1 35.6 34.3 32.8 35.3 3	Average	49.3	47.5	63,6	39.8	45.1	46.7	46.1	42.6	49.0	54.6	47.2	51.7	44.9	49.5	49.1
RYE: per bush. July 50.0 57.0 71.2 55.0 70.6 55.0 70.6 55.0 70.6 55.0 70.6 69.2 August 7.0 52.5 80.0 67.5 75.0 65.0 63.0 80.0 75.0 67.3 67.3 60.0 75.0 67.3 80.0 75.0 67.3 80.0 78.8 72.3 72.5 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 78.8 72.4 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 84.0 75.7 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 84.0 75.7 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 84.0 75.7 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 84.0 75.7 70.0 68.6 82.0 82.0 84.0 75.7 75.0 86.6 82.0 85.0 91.4 78.5 86.0 75.0 86.5 76.6 67.8 <th< td=""><td>July</td><td>51.5 31.2 28.9</td><td>37.0 30.3 27.8 32.5</td><td>40.0 31.9 28.5 30.5</td><td>38.8 29.1 25.8 29.5</td><td>25.9 29.0</td><td>36.1 32.0 32.5 33.3</td><td>42.5 28.6 25.6 30.1</td><td>37.0 27.5 26.8 30.5</td><td>40.1 33.6 28.6 32.6</td><td>41.6 34.9 29.1 32.3</td><td>40.0 30.2 27.8 32.0</td><td>42.5 35.3 25.8 29.2</td><td>35,5 30,8 26,1 30,8</td><td>42.0 34.1 33.2 35.2</td><td>41.0 32.1 29.8 33.0</td></th<>	July	51.5 31.2 28.9	37.0 30.3 27.8 32.5	40.0 31.9 28.5 30.5	38.8 29.1 25.8 29.5	25.9 29.0	36.1 32.0 32.5 33.3	42.5 28.6 25.6 30.1	37.0 27.5 26.8 30.5	40.1 33.6 28.6 32.6	41.6 34.9 29.1 32.3	40.0 30.2 27.8 32.0	42.5 35.3 25.8 29.2	35,5 30,8 26,1 30,8	42.0 34.1 33.2 35.2	41.0 32.1 29.8 33.0
July 50.0 57.0 71.2 55.0 70.6 55.0 78.5 69.2 August 52.5 61.6 71.3 55.0 60.0 78.5 69.2 September 70.8 77.0 52.5 80.0 67.5 75.0 65.0 63.0 80.0 75.0 67.3 October 82.5 76.0 52.5 76.0 68.8 77.5 70.0 65.3 80.0 75.0 67.3 November 52.5 82.7 72.5 82.9 79.0 68.6 82.0 78.8 72.4 Average 80.8 76.5 52.1 79.8 66.5 76.6 67.8 66 9 66.3 82.4 72.3 PEAS: per bush July 72.5 67.5 55.0 72.4 70.3 <td>Average</td> <td>36,8</td> <td>33.5</td> <td>36,6</td> <td>30.5</td> <td>28,1</td> <td>35.6</td> <td>34.3</td> <td>32.8</td> <td>35.3</td> <td>38.2</td> <td>33.6</td> <td>37.3</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>38.9</td> <td>36,5</td>	Average	36,8	33.5	36,6	30.5	28,1	35.6	34.3	32.8	35.3	38.2	33.6	37.3	33.4	38.9	36,5
PEAS: per bush. 72.5 67.5 55.0 72.4 70.3 62.5 72.9 66.9 63.5 62.5 67.5 74.4 70.3 August 72.5 69.3 69.1 70.0 62.5 71.6 64.4 62.5 60.8 62.5 74.0 68.1 September 57.5 62 1 61.7 52.5 63.3 61.9 64.3 60.0 62.6 63.9 61.5 58.1 61.8 68.6 64.0 October 65.0 59.2 60.0 55.0 58.7 57.0 60.6 56.4 55.8 63.7 59.0 57.5 56.4 61.8 59.7 November 60.5 60.0 60.5 61.3 60.1 59.5 58.7 61.7 63.3 58.5 60.9 66.0 66.6	July	70.8 82.5	77.0 76.0	52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5		80.0 76.0 82.7	61.6 67.5 68.8 72.5	71.3 75.0 77.5 82.9	55.0 65.0 70.0 79.0	63.0 65.3 68.6	60.0 80.0 80.0				78.5 75.0 78.8 84.0	65.5 67.3 72.4 75.7
PEAS: per bush. 72.5 67.5 55.0 72.4 70.3 62.5 72.9 66.9 63.5 62.5 67.5 74.4 70.3 August 72.5 69.3 69.1 70.0 62.5 71.6 64.4 62.5 60.8 62.5 74.0 68.1 September 57.5 62 1 61.7 52.5 63.3 61.9 64.3 60.0 62.6 63.9 61.5 58.1 61.8 68.6 64.0 October 65.0 59.2 60.0 55.0 58.7 57.0 60.6 56.4 55.8 63.7 59.0 57.5 56.4 61.8 59.7 November 60.5 60.0 60.5 61.3 60.1 59.5 58.7 61.7 63.3 58.5 60.9 66.0 66.6	Average	80.8	76.5	52.1		79.8	66.5	76.6	67.8	66 9	66,3				82.4	72.3
	August September October November	72.5 57.5 65.0	69.3 62 1 59.2 60.5	61.7 60.0 60.0	52.5 55.0	63.3 58.7 61 3	69.1 61.9 57.0 60.1	70.0 64.3 60.6 61.5	62.5 60.0 56.4 59.5	71.6 62.6 55.8 58.7	66.9 64.4 63.9 63.7 61.7	63.5 62.5 61.5 59.0 63.3	62.5 60.8 58.1 57.5 58.5	67.5 62.5 61.8 56.4 60.9	74.0 68.6 61.8 66.0	68.1 64.0 59.7 62.6
Average 64.5 62.6 60.3 55.8 60.7 63.9 65.0 59.7 63.5 64.4 61.7 59.8 61 7 66.1 63.8	Average	64.5	62.6	60.3	55.8	60.7	63.9	65.0	59.7	63.5	64.4	61.7	59.8	61 7	66.1	63.8

TABLE IV. MARKET PRICES .- - Continued.

Products.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Linday.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.
Corn (in ear): per bush. October November December		31.3		27 5 23.1					ets. 35.7 30.1 27.8	35 3 36.7		 	cts.	i	30.3
Average		29.8		23.1			35.0		. 31 2	35.5	••••	 	 	 	31.1
BUCKWHEAT: per bush. October November December	45.0 52.3	49.0	47.0		49.0		40.6 45 3 46.0	45.0	41.4	40.0					44.0
Average	49.8	45.0	43,3		47.0	<u>.</u>	43 .8	45.0	43.4	45.1	• • • • •				44.1
Brans: per bush. October November December															110.8 102.9 103.7
Average				95.2					108.4	105.8	••••	ļ			106.1
POTATOES: per bush. October November December	29.7 30.0	30.0	30.0	39.0		28.3 30.8 31.7	30.0	23 0 28.1 27.5	30.6	30.0	41 5 43.5	32.7	28.8	37.9	34.1
Average	2 9.8	31.1	29.6	3 9.0	27.2	30.3	28.3	26 . 1	29 .6	26.9	42 5	32.1	29 1	36.7	32.6
CARROTS: per bush. October November December	·••·	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	35.0		•••		 · • • •	••••	27.6 30.0	23.5 22.1	· • • • •	 	 	31 6 30 .0	30.0
Average			36.4					· • • • •	28.3	21.7			ļ	29.4	28.9
TURNIPS: per bush. October November December			23.8			1			20.0	26.5	· • • • •			20.9 20.8	20.9
Average			25.4	·····				· • • • •	20.3	25 5		! :		21.2	21.2
Wool: per lb. July August September October November December Average	19.0	19.3 19.0 19.0	19.0 19.0 19.0	19 0 		19.5 19.5 18.8 18.0	17.0 17.0 16.8 17.4 16.0 16.1	19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	20.1 20.7 17.6 17.5	18.3 19.0 17.3		19.5 19.5 19.1 19.0	20.5 20.5 20.1 19.0	21.5 21.7 21.4 22.7	19 7 19 7 19.9 18 8 18.7
HAY: per ton. July August September October	\$ c. 7 67 7 75 9 50 10 70	\$ c. 10 50 8 50 11 13 10 75 10 00 11 25	\$ c 12 50 11 50 11 25 10 83 11 50 11 50	\$ c. 8 50 9 00 7 50 10 00	\$ c. 14 50	\$ c. 11 80 10 25 10 50 12 25 12 50 11 60	\$ c. 11 75 8 91 8 83 8 25	\$ c. 7 50 8 70 9 50 9 50	\$ c. 10 48 9 53 11 37 10 52 11 09 10 57	\$ c. 11 54 8 64 9 75 10 05 9 42 9 83	\$ c.	\$ c. 9 00 9 00 9 50 11 00 11 00	\$ c 10 70 9 56 10 75 11 00 11 50 11 50	\$ c. 13 85 13 67 14 35 13 90 14 07 13 70	\$ c. 12 03 10 93 12 16 11 90 12 42 12 05

VALUES-FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.

. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the op of Fall and Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for years 1882-91.

		Fall wheat.		S	pring wheat.	
inties.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1882 91.
	-	9	8	8	8	
	905,393	403,403	580,070	32,218	35,299	22,77
	1,558,755	909,200	1,079,761	70,861	133,731	49,50
******* ****	1,163,285 866,704	788,128 581,870	797,623 555,375	18,388 15,155	21,371 9,619	21,15 10,50
	675,049	417,047	484,461	61,370	73,970	40,45
	480,230	325,292	331,087	8,021	9,631	15,90
	5,649,416	3,424,940	3,828,377	206,013	283,621	160,29
************	1,028,104	514,298	625,860	110,718	97,855	81,44
****** *****	1,445,319 889,643	932,124 670,253	1,164,880 814,569	241,184	139,578 191,067	198,26 169,07
************	3,363,066	The same of the same of		215,078	1000000	11.500
************	472,467	2,116,675 314,543	2,605,309 472,517	566,980 431,657	428,500	448,78 505,37
*************	1,276,599	822,005	1,025,194	563,470	443,186	480,05
	1,749,066	1,136,548	1,497,711	995,127	852,814	985,43
***********	1,920,268	1,286,618	1,330,585	80,932	77,964 107,328 24.117	126,07
	1,050,607	751,238	721,092	117,288 16,204	107,328	125,00
	708,934 1,020,001	441,436 600 339	721,092 497,393 787,078	226,391	157,273	164,00
	348,184	600 339 217,741 656,169	432,612	484,417	334,649	285,29
***********	900,979	656,169	731,942	484,417 54,736	43,393	61,97
	142,673 6,091,646	83,905 4,040,446	168,280 4,668,982	426,554 1,406,552	344,303 1,089,027	1,060,06
******	472,373	299,796	349,903	32,025	47744	Taria.
	601,072	382,651	496,167	70,332	31,952 67,043	27,67 38,37
************	411,419	245,433	368,026	89,577	111,127	56,37
**** ********	488,131	271,964	474,044	346,786	313,881	213,48
************	774,608 135,890	484,239 82,937	707,420 177,071	1,034,150	390,419 491,682	405,67 738,46
	105,044	87,512	71,717	611,057	346,262	541,03
land	242,281	247,378	210,432	380,925	288,022	345,80
ard	112,773	72,473	44,213	64,160	81,078	77,38
A 3 32	3,343,591	2,174,383	2,898,993	3,117,987	2,121,466	2,444,27
Addington	79,153	47,447 10,256	38,841 27,476	48,562 154,513	61,219 90,094	73,70 119,18
renville	17,946	38,258	78,615	191,464	116,733	181,74
	10,194	4,027	17,206	88,766	51,437	75,81
	2,330 3,246	1,436 766	9,538 7,915	74,909 152,618	51,317 83,650	70,72 115,70
	0,210	509	753	165,724	111,669	118,33
	1,071	558	3,279	85,417	44,191	61.96
** ********	1,824	14,072	18,926	631,536	245,839	355,58
************	3,722 32,719	7,481 25,839	14,457 51,940	430,785 282,736	297,391 131,711	355,58 365,59 196,71
	203,618	150,649	268,916	2,317,030	1,285,251	1,735,06
	56,876	40,716	132,055		417,837	447,62
h	103,991	125,140	171,223	583,447 477,159 26,090	306,286	323,02
***********	1,760	3,472	1,912	26,090	19,483	16,73
	224,441 387,068	211,644 380,972	167,150	128,252	111,778	193,86
	411	452	472,340 952	1,214,948	855,384 15,110	981,24 17,98
d	901	1,849	721	13,188	12,001	19,29
		260	26	4,783	3,395	81
	11,953	12,701	8,527	93,796	68,836	106,06
	13,265	15,262	10,226	126,382	99,342	144,16
e	20,800,736	13,439,875	16,250,884	9,951,019	7,015,405	7,959;

VALUES-BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Barley and Oats in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the tay years 1882-91.

		Barley.			Oats.	
Counties.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.
						8
Essex	60,598	89,163	47,730	472,277	431,053	419,406
Kent	112,126	105,287	100,855	583,503	413,251	477,239
Elgin	82,336	95,834	71,903	498,890	364,447	444,556 310,56
Norfolk	61,701	65,402	84,625	354,476 228,884	247,459 207,904	264,76
Welland	64,147 39,830	99,873 29,614	164,422 47,575	260,046	156,549	222,214
Totals	420,738	485,173	517,110	2,898,076	1,820,663	2,138,60
Lambton	164,805	181,047	206,965	780,581	552,445	547,660
Huron	303,084	411,322	408,266	1,316,589	1,213,459	1,059,070
Bruce	182,756	217,784	263,904	991,484	908,722	740,00
Totals	650,645	810,153	879,135	3,088,654	2,674,626	2,346,77
Grey	177,689	198,940	293,738	1,396,385	1,244,559	1,050,22
Simcoe	403,336	362,904	435,379	1,077,438	942,316	811,451
Totals	581,025	561,844	729,117	2,473,823	2,186,875	1,861,705
Middlesex	205,584	218,332	223,203	1,195,830	1,036,743	1,017,40
Oxford	235,691	227,532	276,783	955,418	711,492	750,114 243,109
Brant	185,832	271,144	272,125 282,941	293,841 1,171,115	241,502 1,001,314	867,368
Perth	231,970 449,580	258,164 467,966	542,149	1,379,873	1,219,876	993,171
Waterloo	276,216	810,757	284,638	676,524	540,964	501,863
Dufferin	154,992	156,900	165,474	560,071	434,450	382,541
Totals	1,739,865	1,910,795	2,047,313	6,232,672	5,186,341	4,756,134
Lincoln	32,704	50,961	57,792	214,532	172,128	211,204
Wentworth	130,886	168,477	194,012	362,360	322,939	375,46
Halton	110,487	144,793	193,795	308,803	257,352	252,220 416,638
Peel	371,734	434,507	521,392	591,536	454,503 999,997	952,147
York	699,130 448,899	561,135 360,136	883,625 587,615	1,319,353 948,330	681,664	699,20
Ontario	514,500	326,354	660,968	603,204	385,655	444,499
Northumberland	303,088	288,091	527,882	440,932	357,541	332,138
Prince Edward	265,435	310,302	435,393	191,461	155,414	140,1%
Totals	2,876,863	2,644,756	4,062,464	5,000,511	3,787,393	3,823,718
Lennox and Addington	227,488	224,532	447,799	299,465	231,076	232,327 292,943
Frontenac Leeds and Grenville	105,992 128,446	118,873 76,079	215,873 145,340	404,484 1,015,988	288,808 682,705	764,550
Dundas	76,455	54,377	105,489	487,943	310,109	382,864
Stormont	39,419	37,149	36,670	348,161	257,112	303,018
Glengarry	30, 231	25, 254	28,244	449,190	286,875	351,95
Prescott	57,254	55,275	44,164	379,528	325,032	298,877
Russell	35,551	26,324	21,794	313,461	269,952	221,08
Carleton	205,489	116,441	133,926	1,139,118	746,431 478,300	787,101 477,347
Renfrew	18,037 43,136	15,949 37,823	18,958 41,209	641,736 654,627	478,300 451,739	432,501
Lanark	967,498	788,076	1,239,466	6,133,701	4,328,139	4,544,571
Totals	•			· ·		478,949
Victoria	355,389	283,742 79,954	414,980	635,537 470,982	521,710 361,999	347,275
Peterborough	70,459 3,044	3,139	165,809 3,585	60,692	64,107	51,078
Hastings	229,832	239,903	464,457	561,348	461,244	450,667
Totals	658,724	606,738	1,048,831	1,728,559	1,409,060	1,327.959
	· 1	5,703	6,432		115,426	95,297
Muskeka Parry Sound	7,670 10,344	5,703 8,262	8,364	122,381 101,075	80,571	58,123
Nipissing	1,624	2,172	380	25,030	20,155	4,518
Algoma	10,679	7,613	8,479	74,001	78,485	60,036
Totals	30,317	23,750	23,655	322,487	294,637	217,963
The Province	7,925,675	7,831,285	10,547,091	27,378,483	21,687,734	21,017,493
	1,020,010	1,552,555	/ 20,011,001	\	,,,	

VALUES-RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE VII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Rye and Peas in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.

Counties.		Rye.			Peas.	1
	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	\$ 7,601 12,144 8,512 58,913 3,394 5,246	7,821 16,971 9,998 65,527 4,161 1,921	\$ 9,049 9,120 13,071 60,996 7,562 5,987	\$ 23,063 75,223 233,574 287,527 160,326 56,050	\$ 44,603 116,284 150,324 230,027 174,504 45,662	\$ 42,024 117,695 149,810 193,809 154,593 44,807
Totals	95,810	106,399	105,785	835,763	761,404	702,738
	1,434	4,626	2,335	136,676	145,220	114,279
	5,032	2,419	2,934	718,856	554,924	471,453
	7,950	10,161	5,141	802,701	640,730	550,180
Totals	14,416	17,206	10,410	1,658,233	- 1,340,874	1,135,912
	6,702	7,444	5,924	831,214	638,380	627,931
	24,756	25,136	25,118	634,366	488,573	441,311
Totals. Middlesex. Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	31,458	32,580	31,042	1,465,580	1,126,953	1,069,242
	5,898	8,085	5,208	403,240	293,187	275,791
	7,403	12,665	10,743	325,626	195,552	212,808
	5,695	14,437	9,019	191,488	147,944	120,566
	85	625	1,494	471,899	346,964	334,872
	8,177	5,573	8,577	598,036	551,899	527,707
	4,935	5,312	5,367	319,689	250,835	212,771
	4,555	2,728	7,234	227,141	194,428	160,656
Totals. Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland	36,748	49,425	47,642	2,537,119	1,980,809	1,845,171
	1,049	4,088	3,687	60,488	72,442	54,991
	9,206	7,628	9,798	170,184	166,854	138,675
	8,359	6,147	5,498	162,048	163,088	141,546
	5,290	5,157	14,488	236,109	256,690	185,378
	10,743	10,904	16,155	508,930	465,507	401,055
	13,458	11,748	26,554	514,990	286,751	351,182
	31,955	29,039	42,680	392,274	224,186	268,222
	86,406	82,106	89,525	320,362	248,373	222,351
Prince Edward Totals Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry		46,696 203,513 26,181 25,555 30,422 5,481 3,062 1,589	71,091 279,476 41,903 36,763 60,919 17,202 5,520 614	302,678 2,668,063 154,709 159,301 100,715 26,787 38,489 62,546	249,680 2,133,561 110,005 109,248 57,303 18,873 21,322 43,689	157,122 1,920,522 104,442 123,199 75,791 22,908 32,430 63,862
Prescott. Russell. Carleton Renfrew Lanark Totals	8,188 23,266 96,913 37,227 279,679	413 5,212 43,477 82,241 26,867 250,500	2,470 3,393 59,996 78,746 50,130 357,656	105,988 42,263 225,658 317,056 204,512 1,438,024	67,494 46,275 137,635 284,813 138,885 1,035,542	88,262 45,064 173,938 266,825 154,072 1,150,293
Victoria. Peterborough Haliburton Hastings Totals.	11,417	16,680	12,312	278,328	229,138	208,710
	35,083	45,446	31,495	240,614	215,126	183,107
	2,679	3,522	2,633	28,577	24,025	19,566
	73,403	89,754	120,877	303,717	269,705	210,816
	122,582	155,402	167,317	851,236	737,994	622,199
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma Totals	1,711	3,249	4,061	66,783	50,054	38,659
	4,237	1,956	4,116	47,875	30,143	21,719
	2,446	821	327	10,361	8,730	1,909
	2,961	2,832	2,225	111,330	73,692	65,137
	11,355	8,858	10,729	236,349	162,619	127,424
The Province	820,337	823,883	1,010,057	11,690,367	9,279,756	8,573,501

VALUES-CORN, BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the seven years 1885-91.

Bessex \$80,810 \$73,362 \$61,916 \$24,146 \$7,350 \$9,403 \$24,276 \$13,084 \$13,084 \$12,084 \$13,084 \$12,084 \$13,084 \$12,084 \$13,084	Counties.		Corn.		Bı	ickwheat	.		Beans.	
Essex 850,810 873,862 641,916 24.105 7,350 9,405 29,838 24,278 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15,	Oddbilde.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.
Edition 378,425 247,488 299,084 24,625 18,873 13,271 72,088 64,123 78,045						8	5			
Martin			873,362			7,350	9,405	29,938	24,278	15,352
Totals	Arat		917 688			12,700			64 192	34,262
Totals	You folk	278,611	197.867	238,317	48, 223	48.780			7.869	6,071
Totals	Haldimand		27,93						6,350	2,938
Ambbos	Welland		81,850			17,061		25,776	17,810	11,461
Saluce	Totals	2,392,130	2,042,284	1,876,134	155,941	108,950	94,162	617,681	752,812	400,149
Huron	ambton	276,601	172,663	147,575	9,185	7,352	4,579	14,939		7,68
Sample				35,498		3,922	2,588	3,528		3,296
Simpoo	Bruce	32,278	24,026	15,940	6,848	5,177	3,612	3,909	3,469	2,659
Totals	Totals	364,933	242,031	199,013	20,701	16,451	10,779	22,376	14,492	13,641
Totals								3,987		8,067
Middlesex 346,886 247,363 219,816 4,530 3,266 4,059 7,497 7,882 5,040 Dxford 256,096 193,239 163,984 8,705 6,820 5,064 2,748 3,986 4,629 2,2803 Perth 49,912 28,031 20,099 1,290 925 923 477 321 1,681 1,002 Wellington 25,992 28,383 14,141 3,490 6,277 2,061 361 1,002 Waterloo 41,889 28,844 21,359 1,681 1,238 897 170 1,568 Dufferin 3,981 3,446 1,955 3,076 679 1,249 2,206 719 Totals 845,661 688,196 534,189 27,974 25,775 19,335 15,022 21,887 15,022 Lincoln 136,363 101,777 89,962 7,690 11,389 6,884 43,48 11,4118 3,802 1,681 11,4118	Simcoe	33,918	24,968	17,726	7,092	7,232	3,633	3,209	1,804	2,363
Deford	Totals	53,411	55,529	30,157	12,939	12,080	6,822	7,196	10,825	5,420
Deford 256,096 193,238 162,984 8,705 6,820 2,748 3,986 4,874 121,225 108,890 38,835 5,202 6,590 5,064 2,748 3,986 4,874 121,225	Middlesex				4,530	3,266	4,059	7,497	7,862	5,640
Brant 121,222 108,890 33,835 5.202 6.690 5.042 1.686 6.429 2. Perth 49,912 28,031 14,141 3.490 6.257 2.061 361 1.002 1.0				162,984	8,705		5,064	2,748		4,230
Wellington 25, 992 28,383 14,141 3,490 6,257 2,061 361 1,002 Waterloo 41,589 28,841 21,359 1,681 1,238 897 170 1,568 Dufferin 3,981 3,446 1,955 3,076 679 1,249 2,206 719 Totals 845,661 638,196 534,189 27,974 25,775 19,335 15,025 21,887 15, Lincoln 159,304 78,479 116,420 10,497 8,367 6,089 4,348 11,471 3,416 Wentworth 136,436 101,777 89,962 7,690 5,59 983 156 833 Halton 53,893 39,429 26,628 1,087 559 983 156 883 York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,384 2,588 2,001 York 65,790 34,519 22,881 40,005 3					5,202	6,590	5,082		6,429	2,701
Waterloo 41,589 28,841 21,359 1,681 1,238 897 170 1,5681 Dufferin 3,981 3,446 1,955 3,076 679 1,249 2,206 719 Totals 845,661 638,196 534,189 27,974 25,775 19,335 15,055 21,887 15, Lincoln 159,304 78,479 116,420 10,497 8,367 6,689 3,992 6,733 3 Halton 53,893 39,429 26,628 1,687 559 933 509 540 York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,344 5,238 Durham 56,700 34,549 29,810 74,661 37,278 25,374 9,344 9,421 Frince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 77,096 4,272 8,616 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 362,163 260,538 200,11	Perth		28,031		2 400					1,011 82
Dufferin 3,981 3,446 1,955 3,076 679 1,249 2,206 719	Weterloo	41 5891	28 841	21 359	1 6811	1 238				756
Totals	Dufferin	3.981		1.955	3.076	679				757
Lincoln	_	, i	- 1		1000000			- Charles		15,92
Wentworth 136,436 101,77; 89,962 7,600 11,389 6,894 4,348 11,471 3,83 Patlon 53,893 39,429 26,628 1,087 559 983 186 383 York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,384 2,538 2,033 Ontario 56,700 34,549 29,810 74,661 37,278 25,374 3,344 5,424 3 Northumberland 125,382 80,861 68,653 125,278 99,673 70,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,38 89,267 70,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,38 89,267 7,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,38 89,041 39,984 57,490 39 85 7,190				W. C. C.		′ '				3,72
Halton 53,893 39,429 26,628 1,087 559 983 P86 883 Pet 1 27,617 20,514 14,18 3,826 1,591 2,133 509 540 York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,384 2,538 2 Ontario 57,148 51,988 45,005 32,025 11,339 9,277 4,354 5,424 3 Northumberland 125,382 80,861 68,653 125,278 99,673 70,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 77,096 4,272 8,816 8 Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 362,163 260,538 200,119 39,984 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 8,200 5,967 3,251 6 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,926 31,484 23,828 18,200 5,967 3,251 6 Leeds & Grenville 17,938 40,115 44,273 32,919 31,944 17,763 5,360 4 Vicengarry 54,159 46,076 20,733 15,951 15,219 10,082 3,695 5,962 2 Prescott 69,119 29,083 28,476 18,431 12,254 14,486 4,557 3 Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 10,366 4,346 4,557 3 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,90 38,639 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 5 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 7 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 4,448 15,928 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 59 1,808 2,452 1,500 7,21 1,064 Northumberland 19,000 866 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1	Wentworth				7 690		6 894		11 171	3,87
Peal 27,617 20,614 14,188 3,826 1,591 2,133 509 540 York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,384 2,538 2 Ontario 57,148 51,988 45,005 32,025 11,339 9,277 4,354 5,424 3 Durham 56,700 34,519 29,810 74,661 37,278 25,374 9,344 9,219 6 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 70,099 4,272 8,166 8 Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 362,163 260,538 200,119 39,944 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 36,531 8,207 6,542 3 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,926 31,484 23,828 18,200 5,967 3,231 6 Lemox acc					1,087		983	186	383	74
York 64,374 49,904 34,185 5,961 1,096 2,174 3,384 2,538 2 Ontario 57,148 51,988 45,005 32,025 11,339 9,277 4,354 5,424 3 Durham 125,382 80,861 68,653 125,278 99,673 70,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 77,096 4,272 8,816 8 Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 362,163 260,538 200,119 39,984 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 36,531 8207 6,542 3 Leeds & Grenville 235,593 191,219 144,077 69,656 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 Dundas 117,938 40,115 44,273 32,919 31,946 21,513 7,631 7,821 7 <	Pedl				3,826	1,591		509		85
Durham	York				5,961	1,096				2,88
Northumberland. 125,882 80,861 68,653 125,278 99,673 70,099 9,595 12,366 9 Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 77,096 4,272 8,816 8 Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 362,163 260,538 200,119 39,984 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 36,531 8,207 6,542 3 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,936 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 9 Leeds & Grenville. 325,593 191,219 144,077 69,656 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 9 Dundas 117,938 40,115 42,273 32,919 31,946 21,513 7631 7,321 7 Stormont 67,413 38,636 28,216 34,311 28,519 23,746 7,703 36,562 <t< td=""><td>Ontario</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3,19</td></t<>	Ontario									3,19
Prince Edward 136,708 136,785 89,718 101,138 89,246 77,096 4,272 8,816 8 Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 562,163 260,538 200,119 39,984 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 36,531 8,207 6,542 3 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,926 64,655 62,681 36,531 8,207 6,542 3,251 6 Dundas 117,938 40,115 44,273 32,919 31,946 21,613 7,631 7,321 7 Stormont 67,413 38,636 28,216 34,131 28,549 23,745 7,703 5,360 4 Vicengarry 54,159 46,076 20,733 15,219 10,082 36,95 5,962 2 Prescott 69,119 29,083 28,476 18,943 14,547 13,557 19,514 8,209 10 <td>Durham</td> <td>195 999</td> <td>84,049</td> <td>29,810</td> <td>195 970</td> <td>37,278</td> <td></td> <td>9,344</td> <td>19 966</td> <td>6,22 9.70</td>	Durham	195 999	84,049	29,810	195 970	37,278		9,344	19 966	6, 22 9.70
Totals 817,562 594,286 514,499 362,163 260,538 200,119 39,984 57,490 39 Lennox and Add. 86,460 45,806 42,598 66,655 62,681 36,531 8,207 6,542 3 Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,926 31,484 23,828 18,200 5,967 3,251 6 Leeds & Grenville. 325,593 191,219 144,077 69,656 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 9 Stormont 67,413 38,636 28,216 34,131 28 549 23,745 7,703 5,380 4 14,273 32,11 7,013 7,321 7 7 7 7 32,11 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 3,251 6 4 2,296 7 3,251 6 1 4 9 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2		136,708		89,718						8,25
Lennox and Add.	Totals	817,562	· I	20.0000	2000			100		39,46
Frontenac 67,660 41,249 32,926 31,484 23,828 18,200 5,967 8,251 6 Leeda & Grenville. 325,593 191,219 144,077 69,656 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 9 10 117,958 40,115 44,273 32,919 31,946 21,513 7,324 7,631 7,324 7 1,631 7 1,631 7,324 7 1,631 7 1,631 7,324 7 1,631 7	Lennox and Add	86,460	45,806	42,598			36,531	8,207		3,91
Leeds & Grenville 325,693 191,219 144,077 69,656 75,176 52,906 12,561 14,884 9 Stormont	Frontenac	67,660	41,249		31,484	23,828	18,200	5,967		6,41
Stormont 67,413 38,636 28,216 34,131 28 549 23,745 7,703 5,360 4 (-lengarry 54,159 46,076 20,733 15,951 13,219 10,082 3,695 5,962 2 Prescott 69,119 29,083 28,476 18,943 14,547 13,557 19,514 8,209 10 Ru-sell 33,695 13,372 9,858 19,117 15,114 10,366 4,346 4,557 3 Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 34,652 9,459 17,733 9 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8.885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 6 6894 6 6894 6 6894 6 6894 6 6894 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		325,593	191,219	144,077	69,656	75,176	52,906	12,561	14,884	9,20
Glengarry 54,159 46,076 20,733 15,951 15,219 10,082 3,695 5,962 2 2 7 8 209 10 10,082 3,695 5,962 2 2 2 2 11,17 15,114 10,386 4,346 4,557 3 8 209 10 Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 34,622 9,459 17,733 9 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 5 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,181 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 28 14 14,803 94	Dund 48		40,115						7,321	7,28
Rusell. 33,695 13,372 9,858 19,117 15,114 10,366 4,346 4,557 3 Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 34,622 9,459 17,733 9 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 6 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,1:8 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,	Stormont		38,030 46,076				23,740	2,703	5,360	4,75 2,62
Rusell. 33,695 13,372 9,858 19,117 15,114 10,366 4,346 4,557 3 Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 34,622 9,459 17,733 9 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 6 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,1:8 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,	Prescott				18 943	14 547	13.557			10,96
Carleton 90,377 51,598 34,031 48,199 27,451 34,632 9,459 17,733 9 Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 6 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals<	Ru-sell.	33,695		9,858	19,117	15,114			4,557	
Renfrew 23,777 10,843 8,885 20,714 13,817 12,254 14,448 15,928 11 Lanark 44,490 38,659 23,279 55,356 46,726 43,256 6,455 6,894 6 Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,641 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,315 24,311 19,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,91 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400		90,377			48,199	27,451	34.622			9,91
Totals 980,701 546,656 417,352 413,125 355,054 277,032 99,986 96,644 75 Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 593 1,808 2.452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409					20,714	13,817	12,254			11,93
Victoria 16,421 13,286 12,315 34,751 18,517 9,512 2,831 3,653 1 Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 593 1,808 2,452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 <td></td> <td>,</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6,455</td> <td>6,894</td> <td>5,30</td>		,	-					6,455	6,894	5,30
Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 9688 Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 593 1,808 2,452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318	Totals	980,701	546,656	417,352	413,125	355,054	277,032	99,986	96,644	75,80
Peterborough 12,543 12,188 6,835 26,313 21,851 10,966 2,491 7,248 2 Haliburton 1,894 1,793 1,421 7,077 3,772 2,433 993 668 9688 Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 593 1,808 2,452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318	Victoria			12,315		18,517	9,512			1,83
Hastings 194,689 122,681 97,636 74,889 50,035 43,376 4,631 9,622 6 Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,986 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 592 1,808 2,452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1	Peterborough			6,835		21,851	10,966			2,33
Totals 225,547 149,898 118,207 143,030 94,175 66,287 10,946 21,191 11 Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Nound 1,400 683 592 1,808 2.452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1						50.025	43 976			6,38
Muskoka 3,309 2,612 2,373 7,362 5,396 3,771 870 1,070 Parry Sound 1,400 683 593 1,808 2,452 1,050 721 1,054 Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1			•	1		· '	1 '		i i	i
Parry Sound 1,400' 683 593' 1,808 2.452 1,050' 721' 1,054' Nipissing 1,110 409' 217' 1,743' 939' 383' 1,665' 293' Algoma 2,009' 806' 1,084' 3,405' 1,290' 1,075' 96' 565' Totals 7,828' 4,510' 4,266' 14,318' 10,077' 6,279' 3,952' 2,982' 1	U.	,	•	,				1	'	1 .
Nipissing 1,110 409 217 1,743 939 383 1,665 293 Algoma 2,009 806 1,084 3,405 1,290 1,075 96 565 Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1	Parry Sound						3,771	791		
Algonia							3,000	1 665		
Totals 7,828 4,510 4,266 14,318 10,077 6,279 3,352 2,982 1	Algonia									
	_			1 '		1	1	ŀ	l .	1
The Province 5,687,773 4,273,410 3,693,817 1,150,191 883,100 680,815 816,546 978,323 563		5,687,773	•		'		1 '	! '	i '	

VALUES-HAY AND CLOVER AND POTATOES.

IX. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of otal crop of Hay and Clover and Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly ge for the seven years 1885-91.

	Ha	y and Clove	er.	Potatoes.			
Counties.	1891.	1890,	1885-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	
	8	8	8	8	8	9	
	639,186	553,042	667,399	83,943	91,453	97,48	
		840,919	872,235	83,943 145,743	128,804	132,86	
*****************	. 688,124	827,969	820,839	121,031	98,697	105,32	
*************************	562,283	578,203	545,923	109,944	88,911	95,00	
*******	. 380,287	649,269	622, 152	34,167	41,167	54,90	
******************		729,468	652,057	68,021	63,406	73,79	
	. 3,553,099	4,178,870	4,180,605	562,849	512,438	559,49	
	930,052	838,844	883,059	136,264	112,591	112,76	
*******	1,196,800	1,664,889	1,489,309	272,786	238,455	252,01	
************************	. 800,745	1,350,944	1,202,582	279,459	234,387	240,90	
	2,927,597	3,854,677	3,574,350	688,509	585,433	605,67	
	1,403,951	1,905,178	1,581,136	354,548	482,444	385,78	
	1,082,964	1,080,858	1,073,688	399,088	435,437	375,8	
*******************	2,486,915	2,986,036	2,654,824	753,636	917,881	761,5	
	1,401,878	1,507,590	1,464,041	282,177	255,793	221,6	
	1,057,918	1,146,962	1,033,877	176,486	125,969		
*************	1,057,918	596,815	447,896 1,104,080	115,169	125,969 104,928	129,98 96,70	
	892,762	1,266,332	1,104,080	187,503	194,773	166,81	
	1,186,188	1,438,950	1,328,950	296,129	365,749	297,63	
	892,762 1,186,188 430,653	1,438,950 680,774 497,630	646,866	134,181	194,773 365,749 155,619	166,81 297,61 137,91	
	523,528		471,217	176,486 115,169 187,503 296,129 134,181 194,278	209,201	185,1	
	5,934,050	7,135,053	6,496,927	1,385,923	1,442,068	1,235,8	
	439,681 511,332 317,914	616,872	584,869 632,792 415,142	72,386	62,068	71,2	
	511,332	754,884	632,792	200,678	173,632	161,4	
*****	317,914	424,681 527,761	110,192	62,438	65,017	67,0	
	514,941	7 009 999	528,856	138,632	122,314	120,3	
		1,008,338 847,605	1,025,999 773,968	341,987 250,010	381,200	233,6	
		711,883	615,997	159,589	202,578 138,850	228,6 155,5	
land	518,669	785,645	697,387	191,646	211,288	184,5	
ard	421,412	422,074	426,925	87,628	80,510	91,4	
	5,116,893	6,049,743	5,704,935	1,504,994	1,440,457	1,408,8	
Addington	The second second	760,449	658,503	148,946	117,789	149,7	
**************************************	809,201	874,524	759,249	206,160	159,974	158,9	
renville	372,416		1,492,828	379,707	333,6+3	354,6	
***** *****************		477,851	595,931	142,178	161,979	· 137,55	
	405,440	409,568	549,789	86,165	96,729	94,2 111,7	
*******************	306,147	432,027	630,261	112,053	111,567	111,78	
		508,657	550,915	150.779	158,596	141,5	
		223,610	254,763	80,372	78,137 358,305	67,0	
***************************************	805,902	667,076	877,031	340,557	358,305	330,3	
*********	572,311	672,498	680,058	255,818	230,324	246,8 197,1	
	586,901	665,622	810,469	199,814	186,652		
**. **. **.	6,512,924	7,123,009	7,889,797	2,102,549	1,983,695	1,989,9	
,	431,321	485,284	460,848	156,610	214,749	178,1	
h	360,087	520,296	431,605	139,006	155,873 38,913	138,3	
	73,520	94,565	109,906	36,460	38,913	34,7	
***************************************	1 483 891		1 889 870	251,643 583,719	229,395	274,0	
	1,483,891	2,127,166 329,694	1,862,679		638,930	625,3	
*** *** ***********	187,582	173,867	275,451 127,554	79,018	78,360 70,8-3	83,4 55,9	
1	36,004	65,373	14 483	75,448 32,615	26.731	8,4	
	118,993	208,536	14,483 147,387	72,959	26,731 82,719	62,1	
	482,855	777,470	564,875	260,040	258,673	210,0	
	The second second	The second second	The state of the s		1	1	
ee	28,498,224	34,232,024	32,929,592	7,842,219	177,877,5	308, 5 16	

VALUES-CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value at market prices of the total crop of Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the seven years, 1885-91.

j		Carrots.			Turnips.	
Counties.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91
ssex	3,557	11,073	6,832	5,290	16,704	11,6
ent	8,659	23,605	14,252	17,604	37,026	25,1
llgin	13,126	24,965	15,617	22,523	36,019	26,8
orfolk	7,084 2,537	21,648	12,133	64,423	109,662	95,8
Velland	3,251	8,742 4,170	7,248 6,582	5,215 5,448	7,526 13,002	8,0 12,5
Totals	38,214	94,203	62,694	120,503	219,939	180,6
ambton	10,310	27,714	17,518	22,972	23,967	20,
[uron	25,260	50,646	45,349	430, 466	766,013	605,6
ruce	12,206	38,549	23,824	375,522	626,072	533,
Totals	47,776	116,909	96,691	828,960	1,416,052	1,159,
rey	18,974	66,480	46,506	590,576	1,035,500	890,3
mcoe.	24,064	64,970	51,469	267,961	418,166	334,3
Totals	43,038	131,450	97,975	858,537	1,453,666	1,165,1
iddlesexxford	34,341 18,937	72,626 39,921	43,414 33,818	90,4 29 412,608	159,986 636,417	138,5 534,5
rant	8,330	27,906	20,917	227,505	384,525	298,9
erth	15.323	61.310	40,905	320, 153	512,346	398.0
Vellington	14,024	43,810	24,636	814,814	1,363,850	1,219,
aterluo	17,040	45,951	33,318	282,515	496,814	437,0
ufferin	1,408	10,747	10,767	171,837	279,683	208,
T)tals	109,403	302,271	207,775	2,319,861	3,833,621	3,236,
incoln	3,460	11,056	9,886	11,238	24,146	19,5
Ventworth	16,480 3,142	29,512 12,172	21,873	170,056	395,704	290,
rel	7,007	25,715	12,665 22,331	116,804 100,333	226,935 157,677	177,9 115,8
ork.	20,345	104,099	68,011	258,714	478,679	332,
ntario	13,584	66,046	49,459	791,248	1,606,761	1,177,
Ourham	13,115	58,681	47,103	344,472	556,335	505
lorthumberland	9,996	32,568	24,803	199 230	405,965	316,
rince Edward	2,700	5,856	4,187	1,826	9,558	6,
Totals	89,829	345,708	260,318	1,996,921	3,861,760	2,943,
ennox and Addington	2,579 12,341	6,746	4,852	5,861	6,563	7. 2 9,
rontenaceeds and Grenville.	13,201	7,581 2 8,611	13,242 15,747	23,075 21,468	17,234 36,118	22,
oundas.	14,031	10,836	6,506	2,952	5,144	3
tormont*	2,386	2,835	2,681	2,590	13,716	5.
lengarry	4,741	2,835	3,300	3,520	5,914	4,
r-scott	1,901	3,698	3,798	9,072	5,206	10,
lussell	10,850	23,134	13,802	25,792	60,582	33,
arleton	24,661	95,502	46,875	94,663	245,146	132,
enfrew	5,999 8,505	10,144 21,674	7,180 11,465	40,079 32,834	61,890 46,229	45, 40,
Totals	101,201	213,596	129,448	261.906	503,741	336,
ictoria	11,250	28,856	31.116	193,447	303,385	305,
eterb rough.	15,397	56,065	28,600	112,811	168,857	300, 113,
[aliburton	1,602	2,577	1,963	12,140	21,613	20.
lastings	7,993	21,427	15,404	49,462		66,
Totals	36,242	109,025	77,083	367,860	1	506,
Iuskoka	5,074	7,875		41,850		75,
arry Sound.,	3,713	3,142	2,395	50,793	53,611	46.
ipsaing	120	630	107	9,180		2,
ligoma.	2,142	1,512	2,243	28,974		37,
Totals	11,049	13,159	10,784	130,797	191,774	162,
he Province	476,752	1,326,321	932,768	6,885,345	12,042,384	9,690,

VALUES-WHEAT TO PEAS AND CORN TO TURNIPS.

E XI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate value of Wheat, ley, Oats, Rye and Peas, and of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in tacio in 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average of the first group for ten years 1882-91, and of the ond group for seven years 1885-91.

Counties.	Wheat, Bar	rley, Oats, Ry	ye and Peas.		wheat, Beans Carrots and To	
	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.
	8	8	8	\$	8	\$
	1,501,150	1,011,342	1,121,053	1,616,829	1,577,262	1,490,016
	2,412,612	1,694,724	1,834,175	2,141,211	2,289,019 1,318,334	1,907,007
	2,004,985 1,644,476	1,430,102	1,498,114 1,215,854	1,317,942	1,052,940	1,306,266 1,032,485
and	1,193,170	977,459	1,116,195	458,621	745,174	734,667
* ***************	849,423	568,669	667,572	832,291	926,767	883,488
ds	9,605,816	6,882,200	7,452,963	7,440,417	7,909,496	7,353,929
	2,222,318	1,495,491	1,578,542	1,400,323	1,190,588	1,193,70
	4,030,064 3,089,612	3,253,826 2,638,717	3,304,863 2,542,913	1,989,562 1,510,967	2,772,853 2,282,624	2,433,753 2,022,680
ds	9,341,994	7,388,034	7,426,318	4,900,852	6,246,065	5,650,14
	3,316,114	2,813,494	2,955,707	2,397,376	3,534 032	2,862,818
	3,979,965	3,084,120	3,218,542	1,818,296	2,033,435	1,859,08
ls	7,296,079	5,897,614	6,174,249	4,215,672	5,567,467	4,721,906
X	3,811,752	2,920,929	2,978,312	2,167,718	2,254,486	2,096,86
	2,692,033	2.008,807	2,096,540	1,933,498	2,153,314	1,904,46
	1,401,994	1,140,580	1,157,043	920,120	1,236,083	966, 166
on	3,131,461 3,268,297	2,361,679 2,797,704	2,438,252 2,789,528	1,467,420 2,340,998	2,064,038 3,248,001	1,732,471 2,888,153
	2,233,079	1,807,430	1,798,556	907,829	1,410,808	1,278,777
	1,515,986	1,216,714	1,167,076	900,314	1,032,141	879,486
ls	18,044,602	14,256,843	14,425,307	10,637,897	13,398,871	11,746,377
	813,171	631,367	705,247	700,558	807,721	811,416
th	1,364,040	1,115,592 927,940	1,252,497 1,017,462	1,047,020 555,464	1,478,369 769,176	1,207,247 704,101
*************	2,039,586	1,736,692	1,825,420	792,865	856,112	804,504
***************	3,801,738	2,912,201	3,366,072	1,812,792	2,028,854	1,799,840
	3,095,717 2,258,034	1,915,118 1,399,008	2,580,170 2,029,107	1,872,187	2,791,741 1,546,798	2,282,240 1,385,790
berland	1,773,994	1,511,511	1,728,135	1,179,796	1,578,366	1.372,015
dward	998,331	915,643	925, 334	758,684	752,845	704,559
8	17,235,304	13,065,072	15,429,444	9,928,346	12,609,982	11,071,712
and Addington	838,815	700,460	939,021	1,060,225	1,006,575	903,435
d Grenville	895,370 1,515,396	642,834 1,001,500	815,437 1,306,959	1,155,888 1,794,602	1,127,641 2,110,778	1,018,345 2,092,121
	700,152	444,304	621,480	757,734	735,195	816,919
	507,444	371,398	457,896	60h,828	595,393	709,096
y	697,831 708,494	441,823 560,392	567,799 552,859	500,269 881,931	619,600 727,996	783,137 759,734
	485,951	392,512	356,578	434,596	418,506	392,718
	2,226,891	1,303,895	1,529,469	1,413,818	1,462,811	1,465,035
	1,508,249 1,254,957	1,166,175	1,221,932 926,565	933,146 934,355	1,005,444	1,013,155
a	11,339,550	7,838,157	9,295,995	10,472,392	10,822,395	11,115,435
	1,920,994	1,509,823	1,694,637	846,631	1,067,730	999,344
ough	1,398,288	1,133,951	1,221,934	668,648	942,328	732,281
n	122,842	117,748.	95,505	133,686	164,001	172,000
*******	1,520,993	1,384,028	1,607,832	1,202,270	1,528,157	1,363,258
8	4,963,117	4,145,550	4,619,898	2,851,235	3,702,216	3,266,883
	213,571	189,994	163,381	277,759	501,627	447,886
ind	177,630 44,244	134,782 35,533	7,978	321,465 82,437	305,672 102,977	234,751 26,488
	304,720	244,159	250,460	228,578	348,369	251,921
s	740,155	604,468	534,157	910,239	1,258,645	961,046
THE PERSON NAMED IN		44 604 544		In the second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
ince	78,566,617	60,077,938	65,358,331	51,357,050	61,515,137	55,887,42

VALUE PER ACRE-FALL WHEAT, SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Wheat and Barley in Ontario, in 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for ten years 1882-91.

Counties.	F	all whea	t.	Sp	ring whe	at.		Barley.	
	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	'82-9I.
Gesex	\$ c. 23 87 25 01	\$ c. 15 54 18 84	\$ c. 18 24 18 13	\$ c. 16 81 17 37	\$ c. 12 14 13 06	8 c. 13 44 13 83	\$ c. 13 21 14 58	\$ c. 11 30 12 05	\$ c. 13 83 14 77
Sigin Norfolk	27 29 25 49 20 92	20 16 19 03 14 13	18 40 16 90 14 82	18 12 15 61 12 73	14 88 12 51 10 13	13 01 12 54 11 79	15 27 12 42 8 00	11 90 10 74 7 88	14 79 13 99 12 10
Group	21 68	16 01 17 68	14 89	13 19 15 36	10 77	11 79	12 77 12 46	8 23	12 75
ameton	25 30 26 15 24 63	17 14 20 72	17 85 18 18	18 58 20 72	13 79 14 88 13 88	12 98 12 38 12 72	14 48 14 09	10 44 12 70 13 10	14 24 14 98
Group	25 47	20 44 19 64	17 83 17 99	18 21 19 28	14 17	12 61	14 34 14 26	12 21	14 29
irey	23 30 23 78	16 77 17 14	18 20 19 11	17 28 19 04	12 14 12 05	12 99 13 94	13 85 14 78	12 65 11 85	13 6- 14 0
Group	23 64	17 04	18 81	18 24	12 10	13 44	14 48	12 12	13 9
Middlesex Dxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	27 77 27 39 26 34 28 24 25 20 24 54 21 68	21 38 22 23 20 63 20 25 17 99 20 16 17 14	18 67 18 78 17 39 18 31 18 17 18 87	19 14 20 07 17 65 21 55 20 81 20 62 19 97	15 79 14 97 15 43 15 89 16 07 15 25 13 88	12 79 14 11 12 53 13 69 14 01 13 46 13 58	14 98 16 45 12 82 16 40 15 52 15 46 13 94	12 30 13 75 12 30 13 96 13 75 14 91 12 55	14 66 16 55 14 65 16 25 15 44 16 65
Group	26 76	20 75	17 50 18 42	20 45	15 11	13 65	15 18	13 44	13 8
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	22 25 25 11 21 97 20 92 23 87 24 44 22 63 17 31 17 12	16 49 16 11 15 07 16 86 20 06 19 97 20 63 19 22 21 67	16 46 16 86 17 40 18 83 20 02 20 48 19 04 18 19 16 58	13 66 16 16 16 54 19 69 20 35 21 00 19 32 16 44 17 00	10 59 13 06 12 60 13 97 11 87 9 59 9 68 9 86 11 78	12 57 13 30 13 76 15 58 15 51 15 65 15 00 12 74 12 35	10 56 11 98 12 57 13 55 15 96 15 32 15 22 12 62 11 78	9 59 10 89 12 05 11 80 10 99 10 54 8 63 8 89 9 79	13 36 14 85 15 19 14 94 15 85 16 47 14 56 12 36 11 35
Group	1 20 30 1	17 66	18-23	19 30	10 85	14 75	14 12	10 30	14 25
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry Prescott Russell Carleton Renfrew Lanark	16 36 17 21 15 98 20 07 23 78 16 65 25 50 26 43 15 97 16 64	17 90 14 51 14 32 14 13 11 30 11 78 11 30 15 07 18 09 17 90 11 87	16 10 17 01 16 77 17 67 17 03 15 58 11 77 17 08 14 71 17 42 17 45	17 09 19 42 20 72 25 36 22 11 19 97 19 88 24 43 28 06 19 42 20 07	9 40 9 59 8 86 12 14 12 60 10 50 12 33 12 42 9 77 11 23 8 22	13 03 13 71 14 23 16 94 16 19 14 70 14 38 15 55 16 26 15 09 13 60	12 67 12 91 14 44 15 71 15 76 13 94 14 63 16 01 19 59 12 57 15 22	8 68 9 49 9 14 10 19 11 30 10 24 11 04 11 85 12 45 9 49 10 64	12 17 12 7 13 7 16 40 15 25 12 64 14 20 13 55 16 1 12 93 14 13
Group	16 70	15 14	16 70	21 92	10 23	14 88	14 77	9 90	13 3
Victoria Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	21 11 16 74 19 78 17 59	14 41 14 98 12 81 17 90	17 79 17 49 14 82 17 66	19 23 15 61 15 79 16 35	11 78 10 59 10 04 10 68	14 04 12 36 11 99 13 70	15 56 12 42 12 03 12 37	11 04 10 09 10 19 8 94	13 8 13 2 12 9 12 5
Group		16 37	17 62	17 26	11 14	13 34	13 92	9 98	13 1
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	15 02	14 13 11 78 13 00 18 27	15 61 14 71 13 00 19 08	17 09 14 49 16 72 19 88	12 51 10 50 13 06 14 24	13 62 14 44 14 87 18 04	12 08 11 34 12 03 13 80	10 04 10 94 11 19 10 69	11 8 12 1 11 5 14 1
Group	22 11	16 88	18 29	18 67	13 35	16 78	12 34	10 66	1000
The Province		18 66	18 00	19 49	11 66	14 12	143	3/ 11	12/1

VALUE PER ACRE-OATS, RYE AND PEAS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Oats, Rye and Peas in Ontario, in 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for the ten years 1882.91.

Counties.		Oats.			Rye.			Peas.	
	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1882 91	1891.	1890.	82-9
	8 c.	8 c.	\$ a	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
enex	13 94	10 56 11 80	13 58 14 34	15 11 15 98	8 96	11 69 12 32	11 80	10 67	11 4
ent	15 84 15 55	10 52	13 64	13 95	11 44 8 96	10 52	12 19 15 76	9 11 7 90	11 4
lgin	13 87	3 80	11 61	11 78	6 75	8 18	14 04	9 65	11 3
laldimand	9 53	8 14	11 44	9 61	7 38	9 91	9 19	9 53	10
Velland	13 07	7 23	11 23	13 52	7 91	10 08	11 10	7 54	10
Group	13 92	9 80	12 85	12 59	7 60	9 14	12 68	9 04	11 :
ambton	15 84	10 15	18 10	11 56	10 01	9 85	13 72	9 17	11 :
[uron	. 15 18	12 82	13 33	14 46	7 91	10 55	17 35	12 18	13
ruce	13 47	12 33	11 86	13 52	10 54	10 89	17 10	14 71	14 :
Group	14 74	11 95	12 78	13 60	9 93	10 55	16 86	12 78	13 7
геу	13 29	12 21	11 60	13 01	7 22	10 43	15 89	13 15	13 4
imooe	14 78	12 45	12 40	13 52	8 27	10 83	16 33	13 02	13
Group	13 89	12 31	11 94	13 41	8 01	10 75	16 08	13 09	13
	15 88	12 33	13 82	14 89	9 06	10 27	16 33	9 83	12 (
Liddlesex	17 12	12 21	14 03	14 46	8 43	9 22	16 65	9 47	13
rant	14 67	11 67	13 19	12 80	8 91	8 75	15 12	12 00	12
erth	17 48	14 63	14 95	12 14	7 91	8 69	18 25	11 82	14 (
Vellington	15 77	13 40	13 46	12 80	8 96	10 67	15 89	12 72	13
Vateri	15 95	12 21 10 85	13 72 12 39	15 33	9 22	10 46	17 10	12 54	14
afferia	14 27				7 64	10 78	14 16	12 66	13 9
Group	16 09	12 75	13 79	13 94	8 75	9 80	16 53	11 59	13
incoln	11 35	8 51	11 78	13 45	6 75	9 26	9 44	9 41	10
entworth	13 69	10 60	13 06	13 30	7 91	10 30	13 46	11 88	12
Lalton	14 09	11 47	13 05 13 71	14 82 11 28	7 01	10 33	14 29	11 88	13 2
eel ork	16 50 17 81	12 25 13 07	14 71	14 17	8 80 10 01	12 10 10 22	13 91 15 89	12 54 12 90	12 7
ntario	16 46	12 41	13 95	11 86	7 59	10 64	16 65	10 25	13
urham	15 04	10 56	12 92	11 86	7 43	9 21	15 12	10 13	12 2
orthumberland	13 58	10 36	10 88	9 11	6 64	7 97	14 10	12 30	10 1
rince Edward.	12 85	10 73	10 23	11 50	7 38	8 31	14 80	13 21	11 (
Group	15 44	11 57	13 19	10 74	7 20	8 85	14 87	11 77	12
ennox and Addington.	13 61	9 17	10 39	10 48	7 59	8 86	14 16	11 16	11 4
rontenac	13 36	9 66	10 49	11 28	7 54	10 01	14 99	10 61	11 3
eeds and Grenville	14 27	9 45	11 53	14 53	7 33	10 86	16 21	10 43	12
undas	16 13 15 07	10 40 11 51	12 93 12 61	17 14 14 46	11 28 9 22	13 78 12 60	17. 23 17. 10	14 95 13 02	13 1
tormont	14 16	9 41	11 61	14 40	7 91	10 07	14 16	10 97	lii i
rescott	13 76	10 48	11 25		7 64	10 88	17 48	10 55	10
ussell	15 70	12 04	11 86	18 08	11 07	13 25	15 50	11 46	12 3
arleton	17 56	11 71	12 97	16 12	9 54	10 90	18 25	13 75	13
enfrew	13 83	11 06	11 54	13 16	9 01	11 52	14 61	13 39	13 8
anark	15 40	11 01	11 49	13 74	8 01	11 52	17 35	12 24	13 5
Group	14 97	10 52	11 79	13 14	8 47	10 86	15 87	12 10	12 4
ictoria	14 56	12 41	12 18	13 45	9 17	10 31	15 76	13 39	12 9
eterborough	12 85	11 38	11 35	10 63	7 43	9 14	15 12	13 33	13 (
aliburton	11 72	11 10	9 95	12 94	8 59	10 13	12 44	11 46	11 1
astings		10 64	10 66	11 28	8 54	9 30	14 61	13 02	11 2
Group	13 21	11 46	11 31	11 28	8 24	9 35	15 02	13 16	12 (
Luskoka	11 90	10 93	10 54	14 03	8 85	11 28	15 95	13 33	13 1
arry Sound	10 73	11 64	10 81	14 46	12 70	12 90	14 23	12 00	13 2
lipissing	12 05	12 08	12 05	13 66	10 01	12 58	14 29	12 54	13
lgoma	1	11 30	12 47	14 17	9 22	10 21	16 21	14 05	15 7
Group	11 12	11 02	11 12	14 14	9 73	11 62	15 60	13 32	14 3
	1	ı			•	1			i .

VALUES PER ACRE-CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS AND HAY.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value of crop per acre of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans and Hay and Clover in Ontario in 1890 in 1891, with the yearly average for seven years 1885-91.

Counties.		Corn.		Br	ckwhe	at.	- K	Beans.		Hay	and Cl	over.
	1891.	1890.	'85-91.	1891.	1890.	85-91.	1891.	1890.	'85-91.	1891.	1890.	185-91.
Gssex Kent. Sigin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	\$ c. 22 49 24 04 25 88 22 70 23 76 25 88	\$ c. 22 72 22 23 18 61 15 19 14 58 14 55		\$ c. 10 54 12 04 10 80 10 72 8 60 12 52	8 c. 7 87 9 33 9 20 9 03 9 80 9 20	\$ c. 10 02 9 02 8 77 8 50 7 62 9 19	\$ c. 20 69 18 46 21 54 22 39 21 43 18 04	\$ c. 27 37 25 31 24 67 20 82 19 66 15 42		\$ c. 14 89 13 10 12 51 12 39 7 62 11 20		16 29 15 98 13 48 12 58
Group	23 68	20 44	19 79	11 13	9 06	8 78	18 89	24 83	20 01	11 91	14 58	14 8
Hurou	26 12 19 53 17 35	18 73 17 87 13 12	19 08 20 04 15 69	11 20 12 35 10 72	6 67 8 60 6 02	8 43 8 63 7 69	19 73 26 53 29 17	15 93 32 13 23 13		14 17 10 72 7 98	14 15 15 11 13 36	14 7
Group	23 82	17 81		11 27	6 80	8 21	21 85	19 88	1000	10 55	14 22	1000
Simone	12 44 21 77	15 25 18 61	17 26	8 51 8 25	8 04 7 87	7 45 7 37	23 87 22 92	25 70 23 13	.21 39			13 4
Group	17 09 27 24	16 60	1 20 00	8 36	7 94 8 69	7 41 7 56	23 44 21 86	25 23 24 42	1 100	11 33	14 23	1000
Oxford Brant Perth Wellington. Waterloo Oufferin.	24 79 25 88 22 39 19 28 23 17 15 55	17 93	18 49 19 97 18 61 17 50 18 49	10 10	7 31 8 34	7 60 8 14 8 10 9 54 8 15	18 57 19 10 23 85 21 24 21 25	21 20 23 90 32 13 25 70 25 70	23 63 17 31 24 07 19 74 21 66	16 08 14 17 12 98 12 74 10 00	17 33 18 21 17 49 15 90 15 58	16 5 14 4 16 0 15 4 15 2
Group	25 34	19 00	19 16	10 06	8 62	8 04	20 96	23 87	20 93	13 61	16 45	15.5
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	25 44 25 56 26 75 23 33 21 77 20 22 22 17 20 59 19 47	13 15 19 52 21 87 18 30 18 30 16 26 15 77 15 77 18 64	20 46 19 28 18 82 19 22 16 59 15 35 15 31	10 85 10 32 10 50	8 60 10 75 6 02 9 16 9 33 9 03	6 34 8 40 8 46 10 39 9 60 9 01	26 57 21 21 25 25 18 14 26 10 21 86	23 52 20 82	22 53 20 08 22 47 24 66 21 46 20 03 22 46	9 53 11 91 12 62 13 10 11 91 8 69	13 91 14 71 14 07 14 18 15 18 12 58	14 1 12 7 13 7 13 7 14 8 14 1 3 12 6
Group	22 55	17 13	17 44	10 41	9 55	9 46	21 75	22 72	21 28	11 50	14 49	13 7
Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville. Dundas Stormont. Glengarry Prescott. Russell. Carletou Renfrew Lanark	23 64 21 46 27 12 26 34 23 48 22 55 27 80 24 10 22 30 18 32 16 08	22 51 22 94 17 78 15 40	3 16 34 5 20 69 6 20 09 8 19 62 119 38 8 19 89 8 17 14 9 16 58 8 14 91	11 51 12 30 11 07 10 05 12 74 11 86 10 94	11 35 10 62 13 20 12 17 9 63 8 26 11 01 9 63 9 99	10 19 9 53 11 62 11 54 9 55 8 87 10 29 9 31 9 56	20 16 24 30 26 31 31 83 18 57 24 83 22 17 25 36 21 86	23 90 26 34 32 13 27 68 25 70 22 49 23 13 29 56 25 44	23 50 23 24 26 03 3 26 57 0 23 45 0 22 71 3 20 87 6 23 02 4 25 24	8 22 11 31 11 91 7 74 14 05 12 98 11 67 8 22	13 30 12 00 11 93 10 93 10 53 11 63 10 73 10 20 10 5	3 11 6 3 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 16 1 7 10 1
Group	24 17	19 00		1	1			1 200				1000
Victoria	15 55 16 48 16 05 21 77	16 01 12 20	14 09	7 88 11 38	11 22	8 62	21 85 3, 25 46	25 70 25 70	17 27 20 90	7 74 6 43	12 9	0 10
Group		150	1 30					1000				1000
Muskoka Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma	12 44 14 00 15 21 22 08	12 20 11 6	0 12 87 8 14 47	8 78	3 12 38 3 11 08	9 6	3 21 21 4 22 50	25 70	22 24	9 68	11 9	3 11
Group	14 77	11 5	3 12 40	10 89	10 27	10 2	8 21 68	26 8	6 22 69	1 -2 -2	1	
The Province	23 59	19 0	9 18 97	10 6	9 80	9 3	7 19 70	24 8	0 20 6	1/11/1	8 13	30/ 33

VALUES PER ACRE-POTATOES, CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market value per acre of Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1890 and 1891, with the yearly average for seven years 1885-91.

Counties.	1	Potatoes.			Carrots.	3		Turnips.	
	1891.	1890.	'85-91.	1891,	1890.	'85-91.	1891.	1890.	'85-91.
Rssex Kept Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	8 c.	\$ c.	8 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 c.
	31 26	35 17	36 01	33 88	106 47	65 69	23 00	96 00	59 00
	41 99	42 75	42 73	48 37	101 75	82 08	43 90	91 65	77 4
	46 39	37 30	40 15	61 62	112 46	90 27	53 50	89 60	77 4
	40 23	31 67	32 24	44 00	78 44	72 65	47 30	83 97	79 2
	32 66	31 19	41 02	29 50	100 49	73 96	32 80	89 60	60 7
	34 46	28 13	34 13	36 12	68 36	78 36	38 10	62 21	72 8
GroupLambton	38 77 41 04 53 04 56 59	35 00 35 97 52 27 50 59	37 58 39 14 51 20 51 87	45 82 44 25 52 63 45 38	95 93 104 58 120 02 106 79	78 37 81 86 100 33 84 78	44 37 42 70 56 70 53 60	79 36 115 71 109 57	75 5 64 7 90 4 90 1
Group	51 38	46 08	48 66	48 65	111 55	91 54	54 77	112 06	89 6
Grey	51 74	70 79	57 95	44 13	114 03	95 10	56 00	105 73	87 9
Simcoe	49 78	58 87	54 46	50 88	115 61	94 09	57 80	117 76	89 7
Group. Middlesex. Oxford Brant Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin	50 68	64 59	56 18	47 66	114 80	94 57	56 55	108 93	88 4
	50 89	42 09	41 66	61 88	110 88	86 31	61 60	87 81	81 2
	53 69	40 00	42 77	60 50	112 77	98 59	64 00	107 78	94 3
	49 94	48 29	44 74	58 25	142 38	112 46	65 30	113 66	96 7
	52 88	57 24	48 10	56 75	124 11	104 35	60 10	109 31	87 9
	50 99	58 96	52 14	51 75	115 29	83 23	60 50	104 96	93 8
	49 72	53 74	49 56	57 37	122 54	101 89	54 90	103 94	87 3
	52 23	61 05	57 85	39 11	98 60	92 03	55 90	101 89	82 7
Group. Lincoln Wentworth. Halton Peel York. Ontario Durham Nerthumberland	51 50 41 79 46 32 38 57 39 61 45 48 49 81 49 45 42 67	51 83 35 53 41 15 42 44 38 01 46 60 45 10 43 46 44 96	48 12 40 19 46 57 44 13 40 54 44 87 52 74 50 53 42 47	58 04 43 25 51 50 49 87 35 75 49 50 50 50 53 75 42 00	117 94 102 38 123 48 115 92 108 05 127 26 137 03 102 06 113 09 90 09	96 01 85 97 91 14 109 18 82 71 110 23 113 44 99 58 89 22	60 39 43 90 58 00 56 40 48 80 51 20 54 40 54 60 48 10	105 56 92 16 128 77 131 33 114 18 108 54 125 44 106 50 115 20	91 1 78 0 103 7 95 9 77 0 86 1 92 8 90 9 88 3 59 0
Prince Edward. Group. Lennox and Addington. Frontenac. Leeds and Grenville. Dundas. Stormont. Glengarry Prescott. Russell. Carleton Renfrew	43 42 44 98 45 05 50 79 52 58 57 38 39 38 46 00 60 99 48 77 55 58 58 42 53 63	34 64 42 78 38 23 37 21 45 14 73 10 48 73 49 04 72 25 54 49 56 79 57 77 55 95	39 58 45 25 47 71 40 80 49 99 58 15 47 37 47 05 59 63 45 12 55 16 63 43 56 39	28 13 46 86 45 25 43 00 40 12 62 37 45 88 41 25 45 26 50 00 45 25 41 37 39 38	118 47 114 35 60 17 97 65 126 00 78 75 78 75 94 82 96 39 97 65 122 22 131 36	58 97 99 51 77 02 64 60 77 19 76 54 59 58 56 90 75 96 83 14 79 99 71 09 84 93	38 00 53 26 40 70 35 50 45 10 49 20 56 30 55 00 50 40 48 30 52 30 45 70 48 50	97 54 118 79 68 35 67 58 91 90 72 45 97 24 134 40 83 97 105 73 97 28 85 25 96 51	91 3 59 6 61 2 74 9 65 7 71 4 90 5 81 4 92 4 92 6 68 8 76 0
Lan rk. Group Victoria. Peterborough Haliburton Hastings Group Muskoka.	52 51	51 75	52 23	45 38	99 76	76 24	47 46	93 98	74
	48 41	61 53	54 43	50 00	102 69	101 03	47 60	89 60	82
	43 52	48 86	49 08	44 50	129 78	85 37	48 50	102 40	73
	55 16	54 05	54 15	37 26	107 10	78 52	36 90	78 59	65
	46 29	43 19	50 84	36 50	85 87	79 40	37 70	81 41	63
	46 60	50 27	51 57	43 51	110 24	89 42	45 80	91 43	76
	55 26	56 17	59 19	44 12	78 75	67 85	38 50	96 26	70
Parry Sound	55 35	64 01	65 56	37 13	55 13	61 41	34 60	72 45	64 6
	56 04	62 02	58 47	40 00	63 00	53 50	38 90	76 80	50 8
	65 20	77 53	75 02	38 25	63 00	62 31	36 40	102 40	66 6
	57 86	64 67	64 89	40 32	68 90	64 96	36 46	88 58	67 1
	48 95	49 21	48 93	48 36	110 74	90 66	54 61	108 44	88 3

VALUES PER ACRE-ALL FIELD CROPS,

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario the average market value in 1890 and 1891 of all field crops and by groups as in Table XI; also the yearly average of the first group for ten years 1882-91, of the second group for seven years 1885-91, and a yearly average of all crops derived from the aggregate in Table XII and corresponding acreage.

Counties.		barley, o		hay, pe	otatoes, o	carrots	All	field cro	ps.
Counties.	1891.	1890.	1882-91.	1891.	1890.	1885-91.	1891.	1890.	Yearly average.
Essex Kent Elgin Norfolk Haldimand Welland	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	18 59	12 24	15 51	18 66	18 98	19 45	18 63	15 62	17 53
	20 47	14 54	16 05	18 08	20 62	18 79	19 27	17 51	17 34
	20 77	13 83	15 46	16 82	17 40	18 22	19 00	15 34	16 64
	18 07	12 10	13 48	16 13	16 02	16 30	17 25	13 67	14 64
	13 73	10 41	12 72	8 63	14 20	13 68	11 79	11 77	13 09
	16 59	10 78	12 83	13 66	15 72	14 93	15 00	13 39	13 95
Group	18 32	12 55	14 52	16 03	17 69	17 26	17 25	14 86	15 76
	18 94	11 85	14 62	17 10	16 14	17 30	18 18	13 44	15 66
	18 58	14 32	14 96	15 51	22 13	21 11	17 44	17 09	17 07
	16 99	14 55	14 21	13 12	19 90	19 52	15 49	16 62	16 16
	18 10	13 81	14 62	15 06	19 91	19 63	16 93	16 07	16 43
Grey Simcoe Group Middlesex Oxford Brant	15 35	12 80	13 19	16 01	24 16	20 48	15 62	17 34	15 99
	17 76	13 32	14 67	17 20	20 85	20 00	17 58	15 55	16 25
	16 58	13 07	13 92	16 50	22 84	20 29	16 55	16 49	16 11
	20 33	14 78	15 40	18 44	19 42	18 92	19 60	16 50	16 68
	20 03	14 55	15 55	22 18	24 61	23 43	20 87	18 45	18 51
	18 58	14 32	14 96	21 73	27 76	23 09	19 71	19 14	17 81
Perth Wellington Waterloo Dufferin Group	20 32	15 17	15 80	18 28	24 94	22 14	19 62	18 56	17 93
	17 03	13 85	14 56	20 46	28 94	27 15	18 31	19 24	19 05
	18 82	14 92	15 95	17 07	26 40	24 71	18 28	18 44	18 70
	16 02	12 42	13 52	19 99	24 98	21 50	17 30	16 15	16 09
	18 87	14 37	15 17	19 70	24 91	22 98	19 17	18 07	17 90
	15 62	11 47	13 77	14 50	16 83	16 05	15 08	13 97	14 90
Lincoln Wentworth Halton Peel York Ontario Durham Northumberland Prince Edward	16 95	12 42	14 53	17 33	26 19	21 39	17 11	17 73	17 25
	16 34	12 51	14 84	14 15	21 50	18 56	15 53	15 44	16 16
	16 76	13 00	15 22	15 69	20 38	18 22	16 45	14 76	16 03
	18 35	13 13	15 82	17 23	23 02	20 35	17 97	15 95	17 15
	17 81	11 00	14 87	23 08	33 90	30 38	19 49	18 36	19 56
	16 27	9 97	13 88	18 26	24 77	24 12	16 91	14 52	16 77
	14 09	10 68	12 02	13 56	18 83	17 99	13 88	13 71	14 09
	13 56	11 21	11 04	14 40	14 41	14 82	13 91	12 46	12 41
Group Lennox and Addington Frontenac Leeds and Grenville Dundas Stormont Glengarry. Prescott Russell Carleton	16 57	11 75	14 21	16 81	22 88	20 74	16 66	15 44	16 36
	13 67	9 53	11 60	14 39	13 31	14 24	14 06	11 44	12 76
	14 36	9 71	11 69	13 83	15 06	13 80	14 06	12 55	12 78
	15 05	9 44	12 31	12 36	14 62	15 35	13 46	12 43	14 02
	16 97	10 72	13 99	15 37	15 54	18 64	16 10	13 29	16 30
	16 05	11 68	13 35	14 35	13 62	17 82	15 08	12 80	15 75
	15 12	9 78	12 20	10 83	13 19	18 24	12 97	11 52	15 10
	15 44	10 87	11 88	17 14	14 79	17 90	16 34	12 78	14 75
	16 81	11 99	12 59	17 01	16 47	17 57	16 90	13 95	14 79
	19 93	11 48	13 86	16 44	17 91	19 11	18 41	14 17	16 01
Renfrew Lanark Group. Victoria. Peterborough Haliburton Hastings	15 19	11 41	12 80	11 83	14 19	14 12	13 70	12 54	13 37
	16 54	10 49	12 56	12 62	14 43	16 06	14 60	12 36	14 29
	16 08	10 57	12 62	13 85	14 82	16 21	14 93	12 68	14 35
	16 28	12 08	13 46	14 25	20 30	20 31	15 60	14 52	15 39
	14 22	11 42	12 51	11 81	19 47	15 79	13 34	14 06	13 57
	12 69	10 90	10 78	10 09	13 98	14 52	11 19	12 50	12 92
	13 60	11 19	11 95	11 70	16 02	15 27	12 69	13 29	13 27
Group. Muskoką Parry Sound Nipissing Algoma Group.	14 69	11 56	12 59	12 29	17 79	16 51	13 71	13 84	13 99
	13 26-	11 52	11 45	11 12	19 65	17 70	11 96	16 46	15 45
	11 87	10 97	11 94	14 15	18 22	17 69	13 25	15 15	15 30
	13 00	12 17	12 60	14 78	19 12	16 91	14 11	16 67	15 67
	15 01	13 03	15 55	11 65	20 69	18 31	13 36	16 66	16 82
	13 51	11 99	13 22	12 49	19 51	17 83	12 93	16 21	15 85
The Province	17 17	12 54	14 07	15 87	19 87	19 09	16 63	15 42	16 01

FARM WAGES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1890 and 1891.

	1		-	rarm la	borers.					
		Per 3	ear-		Per	month		king	Dom per n	
Counties,	With	board.		hout rd.	With	board.	Wit	hout rd.	with	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890
	8	8	8	8	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8 c.	8
Kent.		159 161	268 254	253 256		16 60 17 49	26 70 26 10	26 53 27 39	6 87	6 8
Elgin	165	158	259	244		16 89	25 64	25 47	6 34	
Norfolk	154	151	236	235	15 48	15 39	22 96	23 97	5 69	5
Haldimand Welland	149	145		241 250	16 79		25 18 24 28	25 67 26 93	6 44	
Group		154	253	247	16 66	16 65	25 29	25 94	6 39	
Lambton	157	160	220	263	17 46	17 18	26 73	28 21	6 55	6
Huron		154		252			26 20	26 15	6 39	
Bruce	157	153	260	256	16 99	16 56	26 00	27 08	6 01	
Group	159	155	260	256	17 13	16 72	26 28	27 04	6 30	6
Grey	150	158		253	16 56	16 58	26 53	26 32	5 80	5
Simcoe	158	152	272	263	18 37	16 92	27 24	26 10	6 22	5
Group	153	156	262	257	17 34	16 73	26 86	26 23	5 97	5
Middlesex			257	261		16 74	24 81	26 90		
Oxford	155		236	248 250		16 42 16 51	The second	25 06 25 17		
Brant	- 10 M M M	154	246				23 84 25 53	25 17 27 22		
Wellington	167	160								
Waterloo	154						25 62	25 67		
Dufferin	100000	1	200	255	172 3	75 50	130	1 00000	100000	
Group	157	10000	250	1000	700.10	DC /00	25 40	26 24	6 46	6
incoln	159									
Wentworth	153					16 72		26 59		
eel	163									
York	167	169	272	264	17 20	17 49	26 80	27 26	6 88	7
Ontario	155					17 15			4 5 55	
Ourham Northumberland	163									
Prince Edward										
Group	1 100	159	262	254	16 76	16 87	25 90	26 34	6 50	6
Lennox and Addington	-	155	231	227	1000 000	1 0000	23 66	24 03	5 08	5
rontenac	150			254	16 24	17 06	24 57	26 58		5
Leeds and Grenville										
Stormont	147									
Glengarry	139							-		
Prescott	. 158									
Russell Carleton								26 76 27 83		
Renfrew										
Lanark	149									
Group	. 154	159	254	253	15 99	17 17	25 20	26 86	5 76	6
Victoria	. 1 159	168	259	263	1 7	1000	THE PARTY	25 77	5 78	6
reterborough	178			272	17 21	16 46	27 10	25 75	6 50	6
Haliburton										
Hastings		1	1	1 5500	10000	1 12 - 17 -		1 000	1 2 6	
Group		1	1000	1 11		16 77	100000	2000	10000	1
Muskoka	166									
Parry Sound	181									
Algoma	166									
Group		174	273	THE REAL PROPERTY.		19 74	1	The State of the S	6 13	6
The Province	1 0000	10000	4	1 350	1	16 88	200	133 2	1	

PART IV.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

This report contains the returns received from seventy-one Loan, Building and Investment Companies for the year 1891. In the report for 1890 the returns of sixty-seven similar companies were given. Three companies have disappeared as follows: The Empire Loan Co. of Canada has been sold to the Dominion Savings and Investment Co. and London; the Canada Landed Credit Co. and the National Investment Co. of Toronto have amalgamated; the Dominion Investment Loan and Savings Co. of Ottawa has been wound up. Reports have been received and are here included for the first time from the following: Brockville Loan and Savings Co., Brockville; Home Building and Savings Association, Ottawa; the Industrial Mortgage and Savings Co., Sarnia; the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Co., Toronto; the Dominion Building and Loan Association, Toronto; the Toronto Savings and Loan Co., Toronto; the Toronto General Trusts Co., Toronto. Some of the companies are incorporated under Dominion and Imperial charters, and to them our thanks are specially due for reports here included.

The following table gives the subscribed capital, also the assets and liabilities of the 71 companies for 1891, arranged according to the principal headquarters. For comparison there are also given the similar totals for the previous four years:

Location of head office of company.	No. of Cos.	Capital subscribed.	Liabilities to stock- holders.	Liabilities to the public.	Total liabili- ties or assets.	Secured loan assets.	Property assets.
	_	8	. \$	*	8	8	
Hamilton	3	2,507,200	2,344,802	3,370,062	5,714,864	5,262,244	452,6 20
Kingston	2	450,000	510,302	502,580	1,012,882	844.201	168,681
London	8	10,465,500	7,880,790	9,912,231	17,793,021	16,320,900	1,472,121
Ottawa	3	622,600	469,514	48,194	517,708	410,940	106,768
St. Thomas.	5	1,958,050	1,214,163	825,176	2,039,339	1,902,136	137,203
Sarnia	3	1,160,000	1,243,309	1,126,825	2,370,134	2,217,738	152,396
Stratford	2	572,400	396,640	502,092	898,732	884,407	14,325
Toronto	30	52,276,867	25,660,597	50,085,423	75,746,020	66,11 3,10 1	9,632,919
Other places	15	6,140,200	4,659,280	6,384,566	11,043,846	10,409,358	634,488
Totals : 1891	71	76,152,817	44,379,397	72,757,149	117,136,546	104,365,025	12,771,521
1890	67	70,672,710	42,673,552	65,544,199	108,217,751	98,111,032	10,106,719
1889	71	69,694,221	41,629,987	62,967,156	104,597,143	94,666,887	9,930,256
1888	64	67,939,559	40,108,161	59,540,175	99,648,336	89,042,190	10,606,146
1887	55	56,114,310	35,910,563	51,177,104	87,087,667	79,035,804	8,051,863

Comparing the reports of 1887 and 1891 it will be seen that the tendency has been toward the formation of larger companies. The 55 companies in 1887 had an authorised capital of \$79,575,583, and the 71 of 1891 had an authorised capital of \$164,837,249. The number of companies increased by 29 per cent., while the authorised capital increased

by 107 per cent. and the subscribed capital by 36 per cent. This is due partly to the amalgamation of companies, partly to the formation of new companies larger than the previous average, and partly to the development and growth of old companies. The 54 companies that have reported for the five years 1887-91, according to a subsequent table, show an increase in capital subscribed of \$4.332,707. In 1887 out of the 55 companies, 19 had headquarters at Toronto, with a subscribed capital of \$36,434,944; in 1891 out of the 71 companies 30 had headquarters at Toronto, with a subscribed capital of \$52,276,867. The total increase reported amounted to \$20,038,507, of which the Toronto companies contributed 79 per cent, or \$15,841,923.

The amount paid on stock, fully paid and partially paid, in 1887 was 47.7 per cent of subscribed capital; in 1891 it amounted to 42.5 per cent. The capital subscribed therefore has increased somewhat more rapidly than the payment of stock. The number of companies reporting in 1891 was the same as the number reporting in 1889, but the capital subscribed has increased by \$6,458,596, the amount paid on stock by \$1,136,855 and the total liabilities to stockholders by \$2,749,440 in the same time.

Of the liabilities to the public there has been since 1887 an increase of \$21,580.045, due principally to debentures payable outside of Canada. The deposits increased \$1,073.362 during the year, but were only \$643,352 greater than in 1887. The debentures payable in Canada have increased since 1887 by \$2,410,054, those payable outside of Canada by \$14,311,179. The amount owing to banks was only \$91,480, the lowest reported to us for the five years.

The total assets show an increase of \$8,918,795 over 1890 and of \$30,047,879 over 1887. The increase in four years has been 34.5 per cent. The secured loan assets on real estate apart from that absolutely foreclosed have increased \$6,064,868 from 1890 and \$26,048,482 from 1887. The assets in the shape of municipal and school section securities have slightly increased over 1890, but are \$80,607 less than in 1887. Oash in hand and in banks was \$1.347,044 greater than in 1890, and \$1,890,987 greater than in 1887. Office premises show a steady growth in value. The real estate absolutely foreclosed, according to the returns, has decreased during the past two years, by \$194,585 during 1890 and by \$140,412 during 1891. During 1891, however, the secured loan assets of real estate held under power of sale increased by \$375,041, and the amount chargeable against mortgaged property held for sale by \$445,703.

In harmony with the general reduction in the rate of interest paid by banks and received from investments during the past year the average rate of dividend has declined; in 1887 it was 7.55 per cent.; in 1888, 7.28: in 1889, 7.06; in 1890, 7.21; and in 1891 it dropped to 7.12. Owing to the increased amount of money invested, however, the dividends declared have yearly increased from \$2,021,207 in 1887 to \$2,309,701 in 1891.

The amount of money loaned in 1891 was greater than in 1890, but less than in 1882. The table giving the returns of the 54 companies that have reported for the five years shows, however, that in 1891 they loaned less than during any other year; the increase in loans must consequently be due to the companies lately formed or to those reporting for the first time since 1887. The average amount loaned by these companies for the five years was \$17,732,133, whereas in 1891 they loaned only \$16,797,699, showing a decrease in 1891 of \$1,062,767 below the five years' average, and of \$465,329 below 1890. The decrease is entirely due to the Toronto companies. While the total decrease of loans of these 54 companies was in 1891 \$465,329 below 1890, the 20 Toronto companies decreased their loans at same time by \$1,125,781.

Charles of the Control of the Control	Tota	al loans.	Average
	1891.	1890.	1887-91.
20 Toronto Companies.	\$9,820 001	\$10,945,782	\$10,882,768
34 Other	6,977,698	6.317.246	6,849,365

From the returns of all the companies reporting it will be seen that the amount received from borrowers (principal and interest) increased \$1,626,655 over 1890. There was received from depositors during the year \$744,170 more than was repaid. The cost of management was \$30,191 more than in 1890 and \$191,206 more

than in 1887. The total amount invested and secured by mortgage shows an increase over 1890 of \$6,127,819, and over 1887 of \$25,785,513. The following statement gives the percentage growth of business from 1890 to 1891 and from 1887 to 1891, first in regard to all the companies reporting from year to year, second in regard to the 54 companies reporting every year. (By smalgamation the 54 companies of 1887 became 52 in 1891.)

	All co	mpanies.	54 con	panies.
	Increase	e over—	1890, -1.5 0.2 3.4 0.8 4.5 5.6 4.5 1.9 37.5 3.4 0.3 -2.7 4.3	e over-
	1890.	1887.	1890.	1887.
	%	۰/۵	%	%
No. of Companies	5.9	29.1		
Capital subscribed	7.8	35.7	-1.5	7.7
Amount paid on stock	0.5	17.1	0.2	7.5
Reserve Fund	6.2	36.0	3.4	27.5
Total liabilities to stockholders	4.0	26.4	0.8	11.2
Deposits at end of year	6.2	3.7	4.5	0.8
Debentures payable at end of year	6.2	51.9	5.6	32.2
Total liabilities to public	11.0	42.1	4.5	21.4
Loans secured on real estate	6.4	34.6	1.9	18.4
Cash on hand	45.4	85.9	37.5	62.3
Total assets	8 2	34.5	3.4	17.2
Dividends declared (amount)	3.0	13.7	0.3	6.3
Loans during year	3.1	11.4	-2.7	—2.1
Received from borrowers	7.9	16.4	4.3	5.0
Interest paid and accrued	5.3	29.3	4.8	15.6
Amount chargeable against mortgaged property held for sale	14.8	57.6	13.5	36.1
Cost of management	3.6	27.9	-1.2	10.6

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

List of Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Vict. 54, Chapter 38, Section 23.

	18891-
For year ending	25 1 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891 1
For	######################################
Head Office.	Barrie. Belleville Brockville Brockville Brockville Bruckville Bruckville Goderich Guelph Hamiton Hamiton Kingston London
Manager.	Robert Laidlaw J. P. C. Phillipa. R. Schell S. Schell Worker Horton William Kuss I. A. Studdart H. D. Cameron C. W. Cartwright Thomes Hriver James McArthur W. A. Lipsey H. W. Blunn H. W. Blunn H. E. Nelles H. McKom John Kent A. T. McMahen William F. Bullen D. McMillan C. A. Duuglas C. A. Duuglas W. P. Tellord Francis Irwin T. H. McMillan C. A. Duuglas W. P. Tellord Francis Irwin T. H. McMillan C. A. Duuglas W. P. Tellord Francis Irwin T. H. McMillan C. A. Duuglas W. P. Tellord Francis Irwin T. H. Wewillace George M. Furby F. F. Dwyer F. F. Dwyer George M. Furby J. W. Stewart W. E. Leonard D. M. Tait
President.	N. Dyment Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. D. B. Jones. T. S. Shenston. Archibald Sell. Joseph Williams David Stirton David Stirton David Stirton Matthew Leggat. Sir. R. J. Catwright. C. V. Price. William Glass William Glass Robert Reid John W. Little Thomas Rent John W. Little Thomas Rent John W. F. Cowan John W. F. Cowan John W. Armstrong A. Smirle W. F. C. Stewart W. F. C. Stewart W. F. C. Stewart John W. Hairbank John H. Amstrong A. Smirle John H. Fairbank John H. Fairbank John H. Fairbank John H. Samiel E. W. Gustin Hon. David Miller Samuel Eccles E. W. Gustin James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft James Flinkoft
When Organised.	April 14, 1881. January, 1876. July, 1, 1885. June, 1, 1885. June, 1, 1876. January 1, 1873. Sept., 28, 1887. June 26, 1, 74 May, 1877. April, 1877. April, 1877. April 15, 1889. April 15, 1889. April 15, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. Jan. 30, 1889. Jan. 30, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 16, 1889. April 18, 1879. May 1, 1879. May 1, 1879. Nay. 1, 1879. Nay. 1, 1879.
Name of Company.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company Haatings Loan and Savings Company Brockville Loan and Savings Company Broyal Loan and Savings Company Chatham Loan and Savings Comisany Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company Guelph and Oniario Investment and Savings Society Hamilton Provident and Loan Sweity Hamilton Provident and Loan Sweity Hamilton Provident and Loan Company Frontense Loan and Investment Sweity Frontense Loan and Investment Sweity Ontario Building and Savings Sweity Agricultural Savings and Loan Company Canadan Savings and Investment Sweity Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company Ontario Loan and Debenture Company Ontario Loan and Debenture Company Ontario Loan and Savings Company Home Building and Loan Company Orangeville Building and Loan Sweity Orangeville Building and Loan Sweity Orangeville Building and Loan Sweity Orangeville Savings Company Metropulitan Loan and Savings Company Crown Savings and Loan Company Midland Loan and Savings Company Scentist Loan and Savings Company Elgin Loan and Savings Company Elgin Loan and Savings Company Southwestern Farners' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society Star Loan Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Star Loan Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Mottgage and Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Mottgage and Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Loan Loan and Savings Company Loan Society Loan Society Loan Society Loan Loan Loan and Savings Company

1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
June 30, 10 Dec. 31, 10 Dec. 3
Scot.
Sarnia. Stratford Stratford Stratford Tristol. Eng. Toronto.
P. Robert S. Gurd William Buckingham. D. B. Burritt R. H. Tomlinson Walber Gillespie A. J. Pattison Andrew Rutherford John Herbert Mason John C. Laidlaw Joseph Blakeley. James P. Locke George S. C. Berlune Hon, S. C. Wood James Mason E. H. Kerdand Wm. Innes Mackenzie Afred M. Cosby. James L. Scarth William Smith. William Smith. Coler & Hammond J. T. Lichtbourn J. Locke William Swith William Buth J. Locke William Buth J. W. Langmuir W. C. Beddone A. E. Ameson J. W. C. Beddone A. E. Morton J. W. Langmuir William B. H. Simpson William B. H. Simpson William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. J. Swans William B. Sacken. William Grey
Charles Mackenzie, M. P. Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, W. R. Tiffin T. S. Stayner, A. H. Camubell. Larratt W. Smith, Q. C. Larratt W. Smith, Q. C. G. H. A. Williams John Hillock. C. H. A. William Sandon. M. Herbert Mason. Ambrose Kent. F. A. Hall. James Brandon. William Mulcok, M.P. C. H. Gorderham. William Sandon. William Shorderham. James Brandon. William Shorth. W. P. Howland, G. B. Hon. Frank Smith. James Thorburn, M. D. M. Jor George Greig. Sir W. P. Howland, G. B. Hon. Frank Smith. James W. Barolay, M. P. William Booth. William Booth. William Elliot. T. R. N adsworth. Robert Young. S. B. Pollard, M. D. Arthur Harvey. Arthur Harvey. Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C. Charles Morrison. Sames McGee. Hon. George W. Allan.
1874- 1877- 1877- 1870- 1870- 1886- 1886- 1886- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1877- 1878- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1876- 1877- 1876-
October, July 1, March 25, June 14, June 14, June 16, July 1, July 1, July 1, July 1, July 1, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, May 15, December, Jan. 1, J
Lambton Loan and Investment Company British Mortegae Loan Company British Mortegae Loan Company British Mortegae Loan Company Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage Bristol and West of England Canadian Loan and Investment Company Building and Loan Association. Canadian Humestead Loan and Investment Company Canada Permanent Loan and Investment Company Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Canada Permanent Loan Association. Downtonn Building and Loan Association. Downtonn Building and Loan Association. Downtoon Building and Loan Association. Downtoont Land, Building and Savings Company Freehold Loan and Savings Company London and Savings Company London and Canadian Loan Company London and Ontario Investment Company London and Ontario Investment Company. North Eritish Canadian Investment Company Control British Canadian Investment Company North of Scotland Canadian Investment Company Control Land and Loan Company of Canada. Sootish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company Toronto Land and Loan Company Coronto General Trusts Company Toronto Land and Loan Company Toronto General Trusts Company

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE I. Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 71 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1891, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisious of special charters; also a miscellaneous summary of the business transacted by each company during the year.

Schedule.	Capital Stock.			Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total 131	et de	Interest on debeniures due and accrued interest on deposits due and accrued	Other liabilities Total	of company	of water some of company on their stock	Total 170
Barrie. Hastings Loan, Belleville,	60	250,000 250,000 250,000 225,000	17,500 202,585	8,500 18,000 4,112 6,059 1,243 3,132	131,355 229,776	26,481 133,079 15,066 48,667		41,547 181,746	170,668 355,835		170,648 879,088
Koyal Loan, Brantford,	60	500,000	1,836	88,000 17,469 8,725	613,330	÷8	2,765	716,118	_ - -		1,177,861
Brockville,	90	250,000	124,145	7,007	131,662	77,407	2,023	79,430	178,321	7,205	202,158
Chatham Loan, Chatham,	60	333,300	138,862	8,400	147,262	240,880		242,303	356,489	000 °F	871,196
Нигоп влd Вглосе Гловп, Goderich,	00	233,200	122,400	5,016 2,376	175,999	99,751	4,189	108,940	259,988		200,988
Guelph and On- tario, Guelph.	00	1,000,000	343,100	15,685 15,685 2,436	637,190	483,213 524,546	12,227 8,694	1,028,680	1,615,488	3,512	1,521,085
Hamilton Provi- dent, Hamilton.	60	1,500,000	1,000,000	275,000 28,500 26,485	1, 439, 985	1,072,158	11,811	44,966	8,237,815	7,424 7,424 528 64,991	8, 466, 589
Hamilton Home- stead, Hamil- ton.	80	1,000,000	75,722	81,735	107,457				102,363		108,963
Landed Bank- ing, Hamilton.	00	700,000	627,700	118,000 18,769 8,838	797,360	560,166 293,230 133,723	5,867 763	1,794	1,662,864	36,226	1,692,849

13,505 14,146 86,283 25,000 3,930 7,700	100,564	1,792,913	39,126	385,308 477,941 1,196,440 1,219,503 139,403 76,557 76,557	4.82	21,060	12,905	1,429,610	48,809	6.78	58,806	36,226	
200 721 721 1,400 1,400 1,773	4,094	107,457		17,364 5,936 +24,861 +32,399		***************************************	1,360	±103,363	103,363				ly.
5,77.8 41,083 100,000 89,000 7,500	347,962	3,814,494	77,000	747,150 901,032 965,071 945,231 15,180 89,373 198,958	4.18	54,731	32,133	3,275,321	2,340,334	6.42	127,025	165,779 165,779	In City of Hamilton only.
88,129	44,785	1,565,870	30,602	356,906 274,230 934,404 836,258 149,244 127,183 36,955	4.73	24,798 17,519	8,548	1,515,433	204,032	6.28			City of H
1,859 14,644 2,865	19,951	279,939	9,941	29,143 36,468 108,950 103,218	4.25	4,189	1,465	259,988	259,988	6.30			11
2, 198 6,690 9,062	18,440	389,565	9,129	90,957 79,234 479,551 470,182 400 1,000	4.00	9,131	4,305	371,125	64,281	6.90	14,382	16,800	awals
293 364 8,264	8,924	211,082	7,372	41,427 45,827 51,733 50,273		8,014	1,433	194,710	28,372	6.50	3,391	22,100	and withdr
231 1,841 18,256 130,000	152,087	1,329,448	34,860	155,242 286,544 631,653 671,451 111,844 101,069 98,590	4.75	17,051	6,585	1,169,147	23,379	6.20	27,009	18,874	ly for dues
1,638 1,557 9,223 20,068	32,487	411.523	11,982	96,396 94,181 140 882 133,879	5.00	2,433	2,925	378,335	378,335	6.85		32,000	+Members only for dues and withdrawals
2,057	2,234	172,902	8,225	9,085 30,784 35,757 40,268 15,000	4.00	329	186	170,668	170,140	6.75			41
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value. Office furniture and fixtures. Cash on hand. Cash in banks. Special deposit in banks. Office premises. Real estate absolutely foreclosed. Real estate otherwise acquired. Other property.	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Dividends declared in year Amount	Loaned during the year. Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors. Repaid depositors Debenures issued Debenures repaid Debentures repaid	Average rate of interest [For debentures.	Interest paid and accrued	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalments.	Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	Mortgages on which compulsory Number proceedings have been taken Amount	Value of mortgaged property held for sale	*Including \$378,383 debenture stock.

Royal Standard, London,		1,000,000		180 550	8,6 9,6 9,0		210,060	178,67: 17,400		196,507	319,405 2,083 21,400 18,617
Onterio Losm, London.	•	Unlimited 2,000,000		1,009,000	400,000	42,000 266	1,642,266	470,233 117,280 1,364,889 16,957		1,968,359	3,855,967 724 25,539 2,327 10,606
Ontario Investment, London,	•	3,000,000 2,665,600		699 957		: :	699,257	1,881	+136,525	438,406	293,201
London,	•	Unlimited 679,700		646.600	67,000	828	716,080	615,848 100,476 68,863 8,072		788,259	1,332,553 8,340 21,179 33,646 61,425
Haron and Frie Loan, London,		2,500,000		1,000,000	_:	3,483	1,963,960	1,296.990 531,819 1,240,959 19,868		3,090,133	4,754,119
Dominion Savings, London,		1,000,000		:	10,000	25,225	967,192	669,357 90,911 874,709 7,223	225	1,612,425	2, 291, 682 206, 369 65, 248
Canadian Savings, London.	•	Unlimited 750,000		:	5,819 187,500	22,214	929,233	691,095 127,286 36,500 3,413	63	858,357	1,638,197 27,493 60,759 2,609
Agricultural Savings, London.	69	1,000,000,1		618.500	6,179	1,426	752,752	559,641 204,670 159,680 4,343	1,461	929,785	1,517,024 24,485 17,751
Ontario Building, Kingston,	69	250,000 250,000		250,000		6,330 14,278	270,608	226,162	1,515	227,677	352,882 3,995 49,172 6,412 10,115
Frontense Losn, Kingston,	•	Unlimited 200,000		200,000	30,000	5,082 4,612	239,694	274,876	27	274,903	329,699 3,561 42,632 10,216 24,921
Schodale.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised	Liabilities.	Liabilities to Stockholders: Stock fully paid up Clock on Which has been paid	Accumulating stock R. Serve fund	Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Diabilities to the public: Deposits Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Letterst un debentures due and accrued Interest on debentures due and accrued	Owing to banks. Other liabilities.	Total	Assets: Real setate of General burnwers Directors and excutive officers of company Held under power of sale Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of company Otherwise secured

300 215 30,737	31,312	3	6. 10,967	86,940 98,813 242,225 201,069	5.00 4.38	888 839 839	2,238	342,868	1,845 841,043	6 to 9 6.13	3,029	21,400
3,928 128,546 72,000 10,250	215,463		84,000	645,023 778,243 556,335 306,358 306,358 806,358 806,358	4.4 22.23	61,238	24,239	3,382,230	1,418,090	8.8 8.8	18 59,640	25,539
8,962 6,100 27,014	673,267		: :	3,493			3,586	295,480	810,994		9,728	17,708
10,132	52,197		7. 44,916	506,713 391,883 981,352 815,169 86,460 86,900 89,700	4.82	9,903	5,559	1,367,072	986,258 370,814	8.8 9.9	34,363	24,107 21,179
67,506 6,443 74,719 125,807 19,000	293, 474		9.	706,606 733,238 1,183,721 1,137,970 581,862 366,563 369,370	4.27	72,006	30,330	4,760,619	745,846	6.27	18 52,6 6 0	29,270 196,885 6,500 27,496 206,369 6,500
1,000 342 23,251	25,243		6. 55,941	847,696 839,168 1,470,996 1,348,366 79,749 98,141 154,147	4.46	42,769 27,710	18,670	2,498,041	2,498,041	6.43 6.43	18 42,975	196,885
938 31,983 24,968	57,889		7.	218,478 329,408 939,460 901,402 82,500 72,500 87,300	* 4 8 2	8,572 26,400	10,574	1,665,692	12,879	6.41	8,625	29,270
1, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,	128,277		43,697	179,060 251,462 605,871 628,178 161,507 111,387	4.71	16,260 22,126	10,737	1,541,509	21,426	6.34	10,398	24,485
5,237 87 41 63,677 5,672	65,113		5. 12,500	90,639 79,882 426,196 382,663	8	8,288	2,842	406,049	155,809 250,240	6.07		42,800
23,880 23,880 3,716 31,694 1,576 42,513	103,568		10,000	147,916 120,343 401,448 389,045	.8	9,500	0101€	280,708 95,184	875,892	6.10 8.30		42,632
Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures. Cash on hand Cash in banks Special deserti in banks Office prenites absolutely foreclosed Kess extare otherwise acquired Other property	Total	Miscellancous.	Dividends declared in year { An.ount	Loaned during the year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest For debenures	Interest paid and accrued	Cost of management	Invested and secured by morkage . { Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalmenta	verge interest on total amount secured by mortgage	orgages on which compulsory pro. { Number	ue of mortgaged property held for sale 43,000 42,830 49,172

TABLET. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES .- Continued.

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Security Loan, St. Catharines,	*	300,000 275,000	274,266	8,229 8,951	286,435	307, 833 21, 379	329,111	491,006 62,986 4,876 11,724
Midland Loan, Port Hope,	•	465,000	310,000	71,000	429,399	248, 905 563, 828 15, 168	827,301	1,102,323 42,891 10,474 6 100 1,685
Grown Savings, Petroles.		1,000,000	28,974	11,500 4,281 422	160,177	44,873 18,900 488	64,261	198,639
Central Canada Loan, Peterborough.	90	2,000,000	200,000 300,000	20,000	1,044,000	470,565 419,250 1,185,763 21,214	2,119,878	2, 220, 876 18, 374 * 849, 777
Owen Sound, Grey and Bruce Loan, Owen Sound,	•	300,000 269,500	38,200 60,845	2,605	101,748	24,513 297 3,563 8,866	31,729	133,028
-bling awatto awatto agi	•	Unlimited 178,600	99,012	27.0	99,290	2,000	2,158	66,900 34,200 830 101,430
Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa.	۱ 🗪	320,000	310,560	30,000 9,319 13,335	363,245	45,396	45,396	281,758 287,758 10,420 301,976
Home Building and Bavinge. SawaitO	66	1,000,000	6,844	135	6,979	640	0+9	7,360
nso I ortano ewadsO	••	300,000	299, 296	75,000	380,235	293,517 170,300 63 55,710	519,590	709, 646 2, 642 75, 000 8, 041 13, 454
Orangeville Briding, Orangeville,	80	24,550	15,450 6,234	351	23,131		53	22,735.
Sohedule.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities.	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid	Accumusating stock Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Disbilities to the public: Deposits Debentures payable in Canada. Debentures payable elsewhere. Interest on debentures due and accrued. Interest on deposits due and accrued. Owing to banks. Other liabilities.	Total	Secured loan assets: Real estate of General bord General bord Connectors and xecutive officers of company. Held under pawer of sule. Shackors and officers of company. Directors and officers of company of their stock. Otherwise secured. Total.

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230	18	44,972	615,546	6,452	115,396 125,748 298,763 262,496 7,000	4.00	1,297	4,290	558,974	379,771	6.60	36,663	62,966	
784 800 68,130	14,157	93,227	1,256,700	23,100	223,738 196,813 453,984 433,048 356,363 365,573 310,547	4.72	15,919	7,300	1,145,214	1,131,869	6.60	28,663	37,061	
4,772		25,899	224,438	8,384	29,758 40,290 55,841 9,925 11,300 2,000	5.00 4.00	1,549	1,184	198,539	198,539	6.70			
6,514	9,748	74,846	3,163,873	48,000	500,840 536,067 339,172 269,941 439,026 313,929 342,027	4.75	66,735	21,953	2,239,250	2,239,250	6.26	12 45,225	23,200	
250	273	449	133,477	6, 4,722	52,988 12,642 113,584 106,640	4 to 5	1,398	1,065	133,028	11,145	6 to 8			
18		18	101,448		7,137			518	101,100	101,100	6.50			ntures.
528 460 6,089	16,816	106,666	408,641	6.	39,363 62,727 66,932 57,756	4.00	1,447	2,045	281,758	7,400	6.50	15,436		bonds and debentures
		84	7,619		7,360			335	7,350	7,350	8.00			
2,972 2,972	11,000	87,512	889,885	7.	71,147 116,121 281,660 256,314 137,700 153,592	4.00	6,015	5,536	787,288	300,000	6.25		75,000	*On collateral of stocks,
697		449	23,184	1,064	4,867			113	22,736	3,293	5.60			*On coll
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value. Office formiture and fixtures. Cash on hand. Cash in banks:	Office premise a course of the course of the course about the foreclosed Real estate about the foreclosed of the property of the course of the	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellaneous. Rate per cent.,	Loaned during the year. Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debrutures issued Deben ures repaid Deben ures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest (For depending	Interest paid and accrued On debentures	Cost of management.	Invested and secured by mortgages. (Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalments.	Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year.	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number ceedings have been taken	Value of mortgaged property held for sale Amount chargeable against such property.	

brottert8 Building brottert8	•	Unlimited 122,400	14,424	1123	15,047	:	. : : \$ 6.	169	15,325	15,820
Britleb Mortgege, Stretford.	•	5,000,000 480,000	139,800 166,397	62,000 10,775 621	\$81,593	483,883	18,519	501,401	842, 4,874 15,300	860,083
,nao.I nosdma.I ainras	•	1,000,000	496,011	2,326	720,336	435,720 174,700	3,580	617,318	1,207,737 5,199 14,633 22,448 4,524	1,264,541
laintenbal Mortgago, Ainnas	••	500,000 160,000	114,700	2,004	141,539	143,682 19,110	900,4	169,004	283,068	244,193
Huron and Lembton Loan, Sarnia,	**	1,000,000	289,960	54,200	381,434	340,508		340,508	663,684	477,004
Star Loan, St. Thomas.	•	270,000 241,500	154,400 28,821	3,115	197,336	142,785	314	143,099	284,732 17,500 14,870 868	317,1970,
Southwestern, I'armers' and Mechanics', St. Thomas.	••	Unlimited 141,550	135,600	9,700 4,1.40 856	153,051	111,652		111,662	216,112	914,768
Southern Loan, 52. Thomas.	•	Unlimited 400,000	400,000	63,000	467,306	266,406		266,406	673,541 14,710 6,434 822	600,507
Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.	••	625,000	188,792	19,000	208,641	126,552		126,352	247,375 2,575 14,300 3,937 517	30K,734
*Atlas Loan, St. Thomas.	*	2,000,000	184,657	2,500	187,829	154,667		177,467	360,847	34.1,182
Schedule.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabitities	Liabilities to Stockholders: Strok fully paid up Stock on which has been paid	Accumulating stock Hearve fund Dividende d-clared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Liabilities to the public: Deponts Debentures payable in Canada	Debendures layable risewittes Interest on debentures due and accrued Interest on deposits due and accrued Owing to banks Other liabilities	Total	Secured loan waters: Real estate of— General borrowers Directors and executive officers of company Held under power of sale Shareholders' stock Directors and efficers of company Chherwien secured	Total

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES-Continued.

166	418	15,738	5. and 6. 530	8,225 2,210			255	15,325	14,325	6.50		
13,912	18,912	882,994	7.	186,127 215,986 609,293 569,672	4.00	18,519	5,509	866,522	866,522	6.22 6.05	26,884	15,200
67,988 1,000 6,153 8,000	83,108	1,337,649	39,448	133,649 211,198 532,576 539,247 72,230 86,969 75,110	3.88	7,315	4,989	1,227,569	1,227,569	6.25 6.25	14,321	15,850
8,500	24,350	310,543	6. 7,391	136,411 52,710 242,476 200,454 17,410 1,500	7. 4. 88	4,265	1,891	283,068	283,068	6.13	2,400	
1,200	44,938	721,942	7.	80,352 158,690 355,439 340,143	4.57	14,437	4,008	563,684	563,684	6.25	: :	
3,025	22,465	340,435	6.	54,967 59,673 131,051 116,924	4.25	5,274	1,918	302,231	302,231	6.35	24,000	21,000 I7,500
32, 253 32, 253 5, 236 8, 209	45,950	264,703	6 § . 8,932	35,337 46,581 115,433 96,167	4.11	3,771	2,038	216,112	153,797 61,315	6.60	340	
1,212 12,610 20,383 4,000	38,205	733,712	28,000	93,859 130,525 300,672 285,419	4.8	10,069	4,322	688,251	342,157 346,094	6.40	11,117	14,710
2,462	26,469	335, 193	6. 11,190	37,400 70,764 228,772 230,776	4.25	5,693	2,023	304,250	214,250	6.25	3,939	15,000
4,	4,114	365,296	6.	143,468 53,400 373,130 333,649 17,800	5.00 4.36	4,104	1,843	360,847	323,042 37,805	6.38	7,525	
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures Cash on hand Cash in banks Special deposit in banks Cash in control of the cash of the cash in banks Cash in banks Special deposit in banks Cash in cash cash cash cash cash cash cash cash	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellancous. Dividends declared in year	Loaned during the year. Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors. Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest	Interest paid and accrued (On debentures	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage { Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalments. Mortgages at stated period.	Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number ceedings have been taken Amount	Value of mortgaged property held for sale

* St. Thomas Loan Co. in 1890.

TABLE I.-LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.-Continued.

Toronto.		500,000		63,650	25,000 2,227 11,103	101,979	3,000	17,082	19,094	69,756		256	70,01
Dovercourt Lend,	•				.8 ² 1	101	: 61 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17	19			<u>:</u> 	
Dominion Build- ing and Loan, Toronto.	•	5,000,000		500 105,803	8,155	109,458			:	92,673		1,659	94,933
City and County Loan, Toronto.	••	500,000		7,200	1,120	24,737		315	315	23,061	8		28,861
Canada Perma- nent, Toronto.	တ	5,000,000		2,000,000 600,000	1,445,000 156,053 117,252	4,318,305	911,879 417,602 86,251,715 40,713 141,222	10,937	7.773,468	10,938,671	389,753	25,000	4,000,356 11,376,328
Canada Landed lational lational lational lational lational latingent, outcoro L	•	4,000,000		1,004,000	325,000 37,798 149	1,366,947	162,087 2,634,280 19,464	32,269	2,848,100	8,723,499	256,714	20,143	4,000,356
Canadian Mutual Loan, Toronto.	•	50,000,000 1,296,800		16,835	857	38,155			:	33,386	908		83,686
Canadian Home- stead, cornoror	•	1,000,000		97,400	18,114	115,514	15,484		15,484	123,125		202	123,330
Building and Loan, Toronto.	•	750,000		•	112,000 22,500 45,221	929,721	178,984 150,075 536,795	855	866,709	1,448,921	7,812		1,466,788
British Cana-	*	5,000,000		322,629	90,000 11,291 9,378	433,298	10,430 184,383 1,321,640 15,960	2,820	1,536,233	1,771,921	118,785		1,892,006
Brietol and West of England, Toronto.	•	2,433,333		136,023	19,467	164,470	1,087,021	8,434	1,107,182	1,216,988	38,401	: :	1,255,392
Schedule.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised	Liabelities.	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid Accumulating stock	Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Coutungent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Liabilities to the public: Deposits Deposits Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Inter st on debentures due and accued Interet on deposits due and accued	Other liabilities	Total	Secured loan assets: Real estate of General borrowers Treators and executive officers of commany			Total

Municipal and school section securities, cash value. Office furniture and fixtures Cash in banks Special deposit in banks. Office premises Real estate absolutely foreclosed Real estate otherwise acquired Other property	16,237	1,945 446 2,891 56,184 15,059	38,558 15,000 80,000 *204,106	7,543	318 4,002 149	784 124,120 40,000 49,787	197,484 851 302,150 90,000 123,445 1,515	64. 565. 565.	56 143 115,027	1,072 5,045 80,040 14,904
Total	16,260	76,525	339,697	7,668	4,469	214,691	715,445	1,191	15,226	51,061
Grand total assets or liabilities	1,271,652	1,968,531	1,796,430	130,998	38,155	4,215,047	12,091,773	25,052	109,458	121,073
Miscellancous. [Rate per cent Amount	8.	7.	6.		7,026	70,280	12 312,000	1,120		4,456
Loaned during the year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	114,406 176,796 73,000 69,277 211,043	320,826 320,826 170,964 37,820 181,244	153,826 290,860 430,294 494,015 136,157 101,878 143,285	44,600 6,269 +54,536 +30,807	33,686	681,800 723,500 545,000 387,000 561,000	1,612,056 2,424,970 250,049 820,546 775,924 486,845 1,329,508	17,214	92,673	1,500
Average rate of interest. For deposits	4.26	4.48	8.40	5.00		4.43	3.91			5.00
Interest paid and accrued On debentures	46,559	68,374	30,724	1,840		117,400	322,375 62,241			149
Cost of management	19,423,	13,533	13,703	2,054		28,221	90,947	536		1,868
Invested and secured by mortgage { In Ontario	1,255,392	1,890,706	1,328,818	123,125	33,386	3,111,50C 868,713	9,821,524	23,861	92,673	69,756
Mortgages by instalments Mortgages at stated period.	1,242,697	1,175,860	1,390,440	123,125	33,386	3,797,639	10,042,356	19,154	92,673	69,756
Average interest on total amount secured by mortgage. Average interest on amount loaned on mortgage in year	6.53	6.36	6.69	6.00	10.80	6.50	6.70	7.00	6.90	
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings Number.	16,273	27,025	30,322			55,790	182			
Value of mortgaged property held for sale Amount chargeable against such property	38,404	120,000		***************************************		256,714	440,425			

People's Loan, Toronto.	•	000,000	000,000	112,000 21,000 9,928	742,928	426, 469 163,100 21,900 2,604	614,417	229,113 1,219,526 6,467 6,927 238 156 234,KIN 1,290,261
Ontario Industrial, Toronto.	•	500,000 466,800	58,000 256,317	190,000 11,001 10,132	525,450	71,398	183,889	229,113 6,467 238 238
North of Scotland, Toronto.	•	3,650,000	230,000	311,467 36,500 6,516	1,084,483	++2,800,411	2,806,580	3,625,462
North British Canadian, Toronto.	**	2,433,333 2,433,333	486,667	87,600 17,542 §38,666	630,475		6,569 1,854,330	2,198,244 120,347 2,313,501
London and Ontario, Torono.	•	2,500,000	200,000	140,000	657,500	1,82	2,311,998	2,676,951 104,402
London and Canadian, Toronto.	66	5,000,000	700,007	375,300 28,000 16,522	1,119,522	<u>\$</u>	3,492,027	3,597,701 247,524 160,765 4,006,990
Land Security, Toronto.	•9	5,000,000	548,498	550,000 27,415 41,901	1,167,814	194,563 471,535 176,514 4,006 3,614	133,920	946,708 23,443 39,653 1,009,804
Imperial Loan, Toronto.	99	1,000,000	626,350	135,000 21,962 5,459	789,910	47,210 203,900 961,061 25,854 3,126	1,242,153	958.133 1,964,188 23,799 8,000 1,123 8,000 4,732 5,224 3,932 970,222
Home Savings, Toronto.	M.	2,000,000	175,000	135,000 6,125 16,542	332,667	8 : : : :	2,300	
Freehold Loan, Toronto.	96	3,800,000 3,223,500	843,000 476,100	648,918 52,764 58,533	2,079,315	744,846 638,613 2,596,146 66,371 15,115	4,061,091	1,810,612 5,293,763 55,570 312,751 7,736 35,662
Farmers' Loan, Toronto.	•	1,057,250 1,057,250	500,000	137,249	770,079	445,166 249,789 455,374 15,994	1,166,323	1,810,612 55,570 7,736
Schedule.	Capital Stock.	Capital authorised	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully pard up Stock on which has been paid	Accomplaing stock Rescale fund Fividend decl red and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	Total	Liabilities to the public: Deposits Debeutures payable in Canada Debeutures payable elsewhere Interest on debeutures due and accrued Interest on deposite due and accrued Owing to bank	Uther habitutes	Secured loan assets: Real estate of— General borrowers Directors and executive officers of company Held under power of sale Bhareholders' stock Directors and officers of company on their stock Otherwise secured

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES .- Continued.

450 1,500 65,134	67,084	1,357,345	41,989	145,446 270,501 593,635 605,483 86,033 13,900 51,300	5.14	8,549	8,515	1,283,179	1,265,533	6.29	13 59,593	70,500 63,65 stock,
10,798	547,624	782,442	7.	36,142 50,580 28,140 27,828	5.00	3,396	4,944	{ 229,113	229,113	6.25	1,450	debenture
165,304 1,587 1,21 10,741 68,057 18,741	264,551	3,890,063	10.	476,000 373,000 11721,610 11605,496 11611,394	4.00	108,252	45,242	3,625,462	3,625,462	6.75	51,850	368,728 of
10,371 243 778 14,765 43,800 **60,019	171,214	2,484,805	99,200	396,672 440,003 51,805 52,229 222,263 124,432 443,325	4.48	85,206	18,868	2,313,591	2,311,669	6.75	22,439	2 120,347 66 Including \$368,728 of debenture stock.
2,179 2,179 127,903	188,145	2,969,498	35,000	- 2000	4.53	99,585	31,512	2,781,353	2,781,353	6.69	28,895	4,64
315,586 50,356 120,000 116,767 2,851	605,559	4,611,549	8.	495,126 867,550 933,496 879,405 308,045	4.17	143,256	43,616	3,845,235	3,845,225	6.39	90,877	1,0
52,953	1,142,167	2,151.971	10.	238, 483 313,745 166,526 153,569 614,814 470,000 272,100	4.83	29,786	18,354	1,031,649	291,902	6.75	5,935	,615 ,443 ht p
1,422 58,229	59,651	2,032,063	13,924		4.85	53,138	18,031	1,508,036	495,915	6.75	50,377	304,751 1,500 3,000 23 312,751 1,123 3,000 23 ‡ Six per cent. on land sales, eig
44,523 1,800 4,825 63,928 15,850	130,926	2,092,867	11,715	1,935,977 1,937,922 4,422,858 4,387,675	1.00	62,640	16,827	983,055	247,098	6.05	6,000	1,500 1,123 per cent. or
2,028 1,716 1,769 124,612 143,335 126,068 65,812 2,040	498,290	6,140,406	8, 105,528	866,559 1,252,096 478,589 550,548 561,216 560,516 719,020	3.98	31,369	46,113	4,632,756	925,300	6.64	193,161	02 02
2,508 2,508 57,679 2,001	62,484	1,936,402	42,800	309,709 437,288 402,082 450,330 92,662 17,540 41,207	4.25	30,830	11,274	1,850,441	1,866,182	6.50	18,965	70,000 55,570 ebentures.
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures. Cash on hand. Cash in banks. Special deposits in banks. Office premises. Real estate absolutely foreclosed. Real estate absolutely foreclosed. Real estate otherwise acquired. Other property	Total	Grand total assets or liabilities	Miscellancous. [Rate per cent Amount	Loaned during the year Received from borrowers (principal and interest). Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid Debentures to mature within one year	Average rate of interest For deposits	Interest paid and accrued On deposits	Cost of management	Invested and secured by mortgage. (Elsewhere	Mortgages by instalments. Mortgages at stated period.	Average int. on total amount secured by mortgage.	Mortgages on which compulsory pro- f Number ceedings have been taken Amount.	value of mortgaged property held for sale 70,000 Amount chargeable against such property. 55,570 On the collateral security of bonds, stocks and debentures.

TABLE I. LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.-Continued.

			200	=		_		** **	_	=
Oxford Perma- nent Loan, Woodstock,	\$ \$ 3,000,000 Unimited 3,000,000 242,450	•	20,000 7,812 6,615	267,531	98,487	98,884	316,560	8,254 12,3,5		888, 189
Western Canada, Loan, Toronto.	3,000,000	1,000,000	770,000 75,000 100,652	2,445,652	1,110,198 423,250 2,885,737 36,440 22,000	4,507,462	6,399,998	275,785 12,501	999	0,688,850
Union Loan, Toronto.	1,000,000 1,000,000	79,680	245,000 26,963 17,620	969,143	408,160 134,967 966,019	1,509,146	2,184,656	105, 460	1,000	2,303 671
Trust and Loan, Totonto.	\$ 14,60C,000 7,300,000	1,581,667	792,664	2,465,688	4,750,155	4,901,335	5,908,025	68,424	4,570	6,981,019
Toronto Savings and Loan, Toronto.	2,000,000	400,000	000,000 12,000 18,22,000 18,22,000	465,323	28,976 329,500 9 062 2>5	554,137	63,550			68,650
Toronto Lend and Lenn, Toronte.	1,000,000	76,369	10,015	87.427	3,043	65,994	90,433			90,433
leriene General pararT connoroT	1,000,000 1,000,000	128,611	206,000 6,431 17,675	358,717	16,579	3,473,241	3,469,993		11,059	3,481,052
Sons of England Building, Toronoco.	\$ 1.000,000 40,000	2,000	443	0,840		:	6,400	150		6,550
Scottish Ontario Send Manitoba, Coronto.	\$ 2,433,333 1,216,667	608,333	38,933 122 *242,470	889,858	11,972 329,674 2,280 75	355,975	170,013	62,218	14,564	246,795
Heal Estate Loan, Toronto.	2,000,000 732,600	401,050	1,339	469, 222	08:2	280	88,218	134,000	: :	223,529
Schedule,	Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities.	Liabilities to stockholders: Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid Accumulating stock	Keerre fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profite	Total	Lebosis Debosis Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable enwhere Inbertures on debentures due and accrued Inbertures on debentures due and accrued Owing to banks Other liabilities	Total	Secured loan assets: Keal refaite of General betwees Directors and executive officers of company	heir atook	Otherwise tecured	Total

Municipal and school section securities, cash value					:					
Office furniture and fixtures Cash on hand Cash in banks	150 128 11,635	180 446 28,114	230	737 1 182,324	262	11,827	968 1,971 45,084	1,39 148 41,334	2,454 459 136,758	276 265 18,683
operated present in Danks Office premises Real seafule absolutely forectosed	128,919			130,000			83,110 83,110 83,056	61,223	113,478	7,762
Real estate otherwise acquired	16,449 69,477	954,810 15,188		37,844	61,883	536,426 ++ 416,575	. coo	629	11,116	1,250
Total	245,973	999,038	290	350,906	62,988	965,910	1,389,004	174,618	264,264	28,226
Grand total assets or liabilities	469,503	1,245,833	6,840	3,831,958	153,421	1,019,460	7,370,023	2,478,289	6,953,114	366,415
Miscellancous.										
Dividends declared in year				12,861	4,558	24,000	64 102,808	8,	152,513	15,140
Loaned during the year Received from borrowers (principal and interest) Received from depositors Repaid depositors Debentures issued Debentures repaid	75,800 42,963	4,031 4,226 25,161 47,693 50,711	2,950	717, 143	3,022 14,872 3,451 1,462	110,691 113,141 63,909 34,648 27,000 46,200	809,438 816,638 549,301 109,417 544,434	449,661 876,421 447,009 467,970 284,476 57,600 90,457	900,052 1,198,423 387,281 366,056 343,843 325,600 400,595	19,874 52,113 80,157 78,282
Average rate of interest For debentures		5.00			5.00	4.25	4.04	4.50	3.95	4.50
Interest paid and accrued On debentures.		16,964			129	15,332	217,520	43.045	136,631	3,821
Cost of management	4,565	5,406	83	30,621	1,778	8,582	66,763	16,284	53,931	1,892
Ipves ed and secured by mortgage (Elsewhere	61,544	97,260	6,400	‡3,526,457	90,433	53,550	3,283,376	2,290,316	4,829,475	325,814
Morgages by instalments Morgages at stated period. Forest interest on total amount secured by morgage	222,218 6 50 6 50	232,231 6.50	6,400	3,526,457	90,433	6.45	5,976,449	790,316 ,500,000 6.75	6,675,783	8,064 317,750 6.75
Mortgages on which compulsory pro- (Number		10,000		53	15,617		110,597	35,800	45 45 115,366	4,277
Value of mortgaged property held for sale	145,367	74.723		63,100			61,046	105,660	300,000	9,500

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE II. Summary statement showing totals of all companies reporting for the five years 1887-91

Schedule.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Number of companies reported	11		11	1 29	123
Capital Stock.	œ	•	•	•	••
Capital authorised Capital subscribed Liabilities.	164,837,249 76,152,817	102,782,249 70,672,710	99,824,249 69,694,221	96,246,249 67,989,559	79,575,583 56,114,310
Stock fully paid up Stock on which has been paid Acumulating stock Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	13,727,930 18,608,795 100,688 9,866,475 940,995 1,134,514	12,498,330 18,688,667 99,836 9,2×8,796 952,907 1,145,117	12,149,509 18,569,883 107,335 8,711,107 985,602 1,105,951	11,617,271 18,470,836 200,836 8,080,118 960,644 828,463	11,342,861 15,429,167 222,602 7,254,108 885,736 776,092
Total	44,879,397	42,673,552	41,629,987	40,108,161	35,910,563
Liabilities to the public: Deposits Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere Interest on debentures due and accrued Interest on deposits due and accrued Owing to banks Other liabilities	18,176,765 7,910,676 41,023,249 433,964 283,310 91,480 4,837,715	17, 103, 403 7, 654, 504 88, 435, 990 837, 599 296, 847 289, 094 1, 386, 762	16,942,965 7,622,256 36,712,825 683,322 214,046 791,742	16,560,766 6,578,122 84,857,050 619,070 131,903 789,284	17,533,413 5,500,622 26,722,070 587,484 155,336 678,189
Total	72,757,149	65,544,199	62,967,156	59,540,175	51,177,104
Secured loan assets: Real estate of— General borrowers Hold under prower of state Directors and executive officers of company	97,780,207 3,881,150 94,158	92,001,824) 8,006,109 182,734	91,536,309	86,578,983 189,777	74,864,076

Shareholders' stock Directors and officers of company on their stock Otherwise secured	521,659 158,507 2,429,344	609,797 147,110 2,163,468	602,587 149,375 2,170,661	708,187 126,482 2,458,801	8 63, 367 177, 465 2, 799, 039
Total.	104,365,025	98,111,032	94,666,887	89,042,190	79,085,804
Property assets: Municipal and school section securities, cash value Office furniture and fixtures Cash on hand.	1,072,558 24,690 109,684	892,101 24,424 101,785	936,271 27,182 101,376	1,159,113 30,885 63,768	1,153,165 27,372 74,063
Special deposit in banks	2,637,761	2,002,822	2,501,983	2,316,875	2,127,308
Office premises. Real estate absolutely foreclosed	1,270,095	1,028,296	1,001,508	869,650	751,971
Other property	3,400,404 2,086,226	1,926,792	1,982,922)	6, 166, 356	3,917,994
Total	12,771,521	10,106,719	9,930,256	10,606,146	8,051,863
Grand total assets or liabilities	117,136,546	108,217,751	104,597,143	99,648,336	87,087,667
Miscellaneous. Rate per cent Rate per cent	7.12 2,309,701	7.21	7.06	7.28 2,152,377	7.55
Loaned during the year. Received from borrowers (principal and interest). Received from depositors. Repaid depositors. Debentures issued Debentures repaid.	19, 124, 870 22, 096, 610 23, 968, 569 23, 224, 389 9, 404, 632 6, 783, 889 8, 286, 001	18,542,000 20,469,955 23,347,971 23,416,074 10,564,009 8,523,124 7,856,937	21,795,945 21,853,871 24,734,347 24,583,550 11,387,988 7,578,661 10,230,949	18.567,954 20,393,404 23,001,584 24,261,630 8,736,777 5,7388 10,527,983	17,162,412 18,987,927 25,283,071 25,283,441 6,283,884 4,346,294 5,777,979
Interest paid and accrued	2,147,903	2,035,921	2,015,084	1,906,741	1,552,621 685,138
Cost of management.	877,141	846,950	843,390	838,906	685,905
Invested and secured by mortgage	101,373,476	95,245,657	91,574,215	86,728,523	75,494,963
Mortgages by instalments.	29,388,316 71,985,160	28, 285, 503 66, 960, 154	29,233,503 62,340,712	32, 337, 689 54, 390, 834	30,001,162 45,493,801
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken. { Amount	892 2,081,354	805 1,899,209	767 1,850,647	820 1,834,890	688 1,419,012
Value of mortgaged property held for sale Amount chargeable against such property.	3,564,646	3,199,209	3,026,619	3,196,160 2,969,480	2,491,788 2,190,465

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE III. Showing comparative statistics of 54 companies reporting for the five years 1887-91.

Schedule.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Dapital subscribed	60,381,017	61,280,660	60,331,132	57,335,159	56,048,31
Liabilities.	I	1		†	
Liabilities to stockholders:		1			
Stock paid in and accumulating stock.	28,939,751	28,871,418	28,468,476	27,511,217	26,932,43
Reserve fund Dividends declared and unpaid Contingent fund and unappropriated	9,230,931 867,292	8,927,162 893,632	8,369,624 929,638	7,666,384 899,906	7,241,79 885,73
profits	796,109	832,667	801,055	773,730	774,50
Total	39,834,083	39,524,879	38,568,793	36,851,237	35,834,43
isbilities to the public:		1	İ		
Deposits	17,658,123	16,893,287	16,823,175	16,519,063	17,533,41
Debentures payable in Canada Debentures payable elsewhere	6,873,944 35,736,764	7,047,214 33,291,108	7,089,355 31,601,564	5,949,676 29,078,893	5,500,6: 26,722,0
Interest on deposits and debentures	, ,			20,010,000	20,122,0
due and accrued Owing to banks	656,673 62,290	648,231 217,175	638,689 171,320	570,858 114,852	587,4
Other liabilities	1,165,976	1,355,309	749,789	714,753	156,3 678,1
Total	62,153,770	59,452,324	57,073,892	52,948,095	51,177,1
Assels.				Į.	
ecured loan assets: Real estate of—		1	1	1	
General borrowers Directors and executive officers of	88,909,392	87,164,087	84,046,586	77,786,343	74,907,0
company	59,158	158,724	188,565	164,977	252,9
Shareholders, directors and officers of company on their stock Otherwise secured	668,951 2,399, 999	755,307 2,141,204	748,632 2,125,691	829, 150 2 , 413, 756	1,028,5 2,799,0
Total	92,037,500	90,219,322	87,109,474	81,194,226	78,987,58
Property assets:		i			
Municipal and school section securi-	1 000 000	000 051	057 174	1 070 400	1 001 11
office premises, furniture and fixtures.	1,003,388 1,159,643	820,251 1,049,333	857,174 1,025,157	1,078,462 896,501	1,061,18 779,84
Cash on hand and n banks	3,554,344	2,585,755	2,399,847	2,102,288	2,189,67
Real estate absolutely foreclosed or	2,674,349	2,493,194	2,468,151	2,528,241	a 000 C
Other property	1,558,629	1,809,348	1,782,882	1,999,614	2,203,67 1,790,11
Total	9,950,353	8,757,881	8,533,211	8,605,106	8,023,95
Grand total assets or liabilities.	101,987,853	98,977,203	95,642,685	89,799,332	87,011,53
Miscellancous.				-	
Dividends declared in year	2,144,548	2,138,647	2,097,321	2,032,336	2,017,47
oaned during the year	16,797,699	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,536	17,160,05
teceived rom borrowers (principal and nterest	19,945,157	19,114,906	19,941,262	18,820,162	18,987,93
Received from depositors	22,977,548	22,856,709	-24,419,674	22,918,698	25,283,07
tepaid depositors	22,372,20	23,028,209	24,357,831	24,188,350	25,283,44
Debentures issued	8,554,899 6,266,158	9,908,610 7,974,017	10,505,870	7,958,544	6,263.89
Debentures repaidDebentures to mature within one year.	7,463,630	6,966,372	6,868,817 9,080,986	5,123,871 $9,033,705$	4,346,29 5,777,97
nterest paid and On debentures	1,860,951	1,764,534	1,741,483	1,592,484	1,552,62
accrued (On deposits	725,271	702,140	676,871	708,708	685,13
ost of management	757,619	767,158	765,390	748,327	684.90
lortgages on which compulsory [No]	845	738	716	735	68
proceedings have been taken \ Amt.	1,956,779	1,779,796	1,746,794	1,670,733	1,419,0
Value of mortgaged property heldfor sale	3,059,736	2,799,363	2,611,812	2,719,277	2,475,56
mou'tchargeable against such property	2,959,009	2,606,651	2,416,634	2,493,399	2,174,2

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE IV. Comparative statement showing the amount loaned in each year, with a yearly average for the five years 1887-91, by the 54 companies that have reported for the full period.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
('ompanies.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	Average 1887-91.
	8	8	\$	8	8	
Toronto:	114,406	238,143	234,073	229,431	258,202	214,851
Bristol and West of England Building and Loan	153,826	285,400	331,079	289,973	263,431	264,742
Canada Landed Credit		211.297	252,550	237,547	291,325	` ·
National Investment Association.	681,800	1 218,440	316,076	299,236	274,303	} 557,115
Canada Permanent Loan	1,612,056	2,115,055	2,276,984	2,122,103	1,416,069	1,908,453
Dovercourt Land and Building			001 507	900 110	veo 009	363,617
Farmers' Loan	309,709	440,425 1,122,186	391,567 1,459,559	308,119 823 144	368,263 1,289,036	1,112,097
Freehold Loan Home Savings	866,559 1,935,977	1,461,299	1,586,866	823,144 1,387,119 469,764	1,222,707	1,519,394
Imperial Loan	526,498	351,599	453,068	469,764	661,421	492,470
Land Security	238,483	290,735	619,854	476,965	354,049	396,017
London and Canadian Loan	495,126	627,732	608,605	603,581	774,782	622,365
North of Scotland Mortgage	476,000	456,892	841,811	486,653	481,203	548,512
Ontario Industrial Loan	36,142	59,575	174,431	108,974 242,067	75,948 248,62 8	91,014 219,034
People's Loan Real Estate Loan.	145,446 75,800	161,824 170,748	297,205 72,894	20,504	7,484	69,486
Toronto Land and Loan	3,022	15,259	64,695	9,528	42,107	26,922
Trust and Loan.	809,438	1,080,875	776,601	917,430	641,985	845,266
Union Loan	449,661	530,242	672,855	435,998	429,371	503,625
Western Canada Loan	900,052	1,105,056	1,224,811	1,303,682	1,105,339	1,127,788
London:	179.060	122 709	901 470	216,853	303,557	226,949
Agricultural Savings	248,478	133,798 185,487	301,479 242,036	190,843	300,418	233,452
Dominion Savings	1 '	് വരവ ഉള്ള	276,468	391,896	458,215	` ·
Empire Loan	847,696	68,369	69,694	53,844	81,092	5 011,020
Huron and Erie Loan	706,605	737,013	937,176	736,594	540.713	731,620
London Loan.	506,713			200,805	218,814	283,466
Ontario Investment Association	3,493 645,023	5,002	6,099 588,325	42,496 619,880	412,346 618,381	93,837 586,039
Ontari: Loan Royal Standard Loan,	86,940	458,585 41,472	52,106	23,670		55,731
St. Thomas :	00,310	23,712	02,100	20,010	,1,100	00,,01
Elgin Loan Southern Loan Southwestern Farmers' Loan	37,400	30,124	123,682	19,701	68,283	55,838
Southern Loan	93,859	42,912	101,977	83,532	94,062	83,274
Southwestern Farmers' Loau	35,337	15,957		36,767	48,638	38,584
Star Loan	51,967	65,314	46,299	44.924	65,543	55,409
Hamilton: Hamilton Provident and Loan	747,150	621,370	624,245	751,309	816,136	712,042
Hamilton Homestead Loan	17,364	14,814	10,718	17,032	23,584	16,702
Landed Banking and Loan	3 85,308	258.147	371,083	341,688	324,486	
Kingston:	, í					
Froutenac Loan	147,916		70,080	70,772	56,076	79,377
Ontario Building	90,639	31,703	64,173	135,367	138,130	92,002
Sarnia : Hu on and Lambton Loan	80,352	142,677	156,072	94.386	131,657	121,029
Lambton Loan	133,619			212,760		
Other places:	<i>'</i>					
Hastings Loan Belleville.	96,396	72,004	26,140	40,571	71,312	61,285
Royal Loan Brantford.	155,242	154,666	203, 467	214,873 47,544	200,638	185,777 71,2 26
Chatham Loan Chatham. Huron and Bruce Goderich.	90,957 29,143	48,743 46,415	94,627 29,854	34,024	74,257 57,054	39,298
Guelph and OntarioGuelph.	356,906	248,962	287,584	316,010	337,054	309,303
Orangeville Building. Orangeville.	4,867	2 388	93	6,477	705	2,906
Ontario Loan Ochawa.	71,147	98,561	102,045	88,895	114,518	95,033
Ontario Loan Oshawa. Metropolitan Loan Ottawa.	39,363	50,408		57.777	34,354	45,795
Central Canada Peterborough.	500,840 20,752	741,276		713,401	317,401	791,458 34,232
Crown Savings Petrolea. Midland Loan Fort Hope.	29,753 223,738	47,565 180,519	51,606 202,514	24,231 153,444	18,005 171,591	186,361
Security Loan St Catharines	115,396	135,937		149,603	190,876	
British Mortgage Stratford.	186,127	157,449	223,988	127,811	253, 195	189,774
Oxford Permanent Woodstock.	19,874		45,278	14,938	72,789	36,475
M 4-16 - 64 - 12	10 707 000	17 000 000	00 901 940	17 040 500	17 160 050	17 720 100
Total for 54 companies	16,797,699	17,263,028	20,391,348	17,048,036	17,100,003	17,732,133
						<u> </u>

[•] No loans stated in returns, but mortgages are given for balances due in land purchased. † In liquidation.

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PART V.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The second annual returns of chattel mortgages required to be made by Clerks of the unty Courts to the Minister of Agriculture have been received. The compilation of ese has as usual been entrusted to this Bureau. After considerable correspondence and ther dilatory replies to our endeavors to eliminate apparent discrepancies in several turns, the reports are all complete. They have been summarised in two ways, (1) by unty court divisions, and (2) by occupations or callings of the mortgagors. Great diffilty seems to be experienced in classifying the instruments by occupations, each Clerk acing his own construction upon it. The general term, for instance, as manufacturer used by many instead of the specific industry such as is adopted by the majority. Not ving access to the instruments themselves, we have therefore of necessity followed the assification given in the return as far as amended by correspondence.

In all cases instructions were given that "the returns shall not include instruments ich have lapsed by reason of non-renewal."

Table I classifies the aggregate of instruments by counties, while the following mmary shows the number and amount of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged the province on December 31, of the years 1889, 1890 and 1891:

Chattel mortgages on record and	1	891.	1	890.	18	889.
undischarged.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
To secure existing debt or present advance	18,902 516	\$,595,417 908,971	17,271 632	8,121,316 857,542	15,629 585	\$ 6,973,837 518,071
Total	19,418	9,504,388	17,903	8,978,858	16,214	7,491,908

will be seen that the number of chattel mortgages has increased in 1891 by 1,515 as inpured, with an increase of 1,689 in 1890, while the amount increased in 1891 by 25,530 against \$1,486,950 in 1890. The increase in 1890 was due chiefly to the large vances required by lumbermen in that year, while in Table II it will be found that the bility of this class on their chattels in 1891 was greatly diminished. The average attel mortgage on record at the end of 1891 was \$489 as compared with \$502 in 90 and \$462 in 1889.

In the following table the compilation is by county groups:

	1	891.	1	890.	1	839.
Districts.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		8		8
Lake Erie	2,790	980,671	2,625	936,817	2,087	696,471
Lake Huron	1,993	657,862	1,872	618,978	1,593	414,642
Georgian Bay	2,006	723,291	1,919	694,746	1,932	569,414
West Midland	2,800	1,233,456	2,463	1,201,424	2,321	1,095,364
Lake Ontario	4,479	2,552,273	4,306	2,280,734	4,084	2,539,027
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	2,930	1,379,862	2,475	1,067,231	2,218	1,120,099
East Midland	1,619	610,665	1,576	752,620	1,470	679,519
Northern Districts	831	1,306,308	667	1,426,308	596	377,372
The Province	19,418	9,504,388	17,903	8,978,858	16,214	7,491,908

The number of mortgages has increased in every group of counties, but only in the it two his the amount been diminished.

Our investigations, however, lead us to particularise the class 'farmers,' and the following table shows the growth or falling off of the chattel debt of this class by groups of counties and for the province as it stood on December 31, 1889, 1890 and 1891:

Districts.	1891.		1890.		1889.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		8		8		8
Lake Erie	1,788	400,273	1,674	443,172	1,108	261,788
Lake Huron	1,354	326,030	1,429	397,627	1,097	269,245
Georgian Bay	1,570	395,805	1,481	357,255	1,474	283,348
West Midland	1,362	477,591	1,434	528,131	1,250	464,283
Lake Ontario	1,776	708,373	1,666	729,368	1,564	732,676
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,518	384,306	1,376	352,903	1,090	273,182
East Midland	1,107	320,606	1,123	355,005	952	313,196
Northern Districts	519	84,617	378	59,836	302	49,840
The Province	10,989	3,097,601	10,561	3,223,297	8,877	2,647,558

The number of instruments has increased but not to such an extent as in 1890. On the other hand the aggregate value has diminished so that the average chattel mortgage outstanding against the farmer so borrowing was \$282 in 1891 against \$305 in 1890 and \$298 in 1889. Nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of instruments on record in 1891 are classed as farmers, the ratio ranging from 40 per cent. in the Lake Ontario counties to 78 per cent. in the Georgian Bay group (Grey and Simcoe).

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BY COUNTY DIVISIONS.

ABLE I. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1891.

	Chattel mortgages on record January 1, 1891.				Chattel mortgages on record December 31, 1891.			
Counties or Districts.	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation,		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount,
ma and Nipissing	317	\$ 727,398	8	8 414,786	413	\$ 516,140	11	\$ 420,478
****************	404	170,872	23	7,656	443	180,767	2	402
*** ****** ******* . *******	877	286,698	13	5,299	847	289,576	13	2,052
on	587	362,310	9	28,447	627	426,144	11	14,643
in	194	65,330	19	9,311	246	73,130	13	6,15
	387	124,206	34	8,884	399	145,871	28	8,147
	540	168,639	44	13,215	501	196,985	40	18,510
enac	341	126,729		**** *****	420	154,003	,	
*****************	1130	314,759			1220	329,982		********
mand	196	57,443	1	250	222	50,051	1	310
arton	95	74,576		********	84	12,492		or Second
n	126	56,017			166	62,448	2	1,518
ngs	775	232,731	48	20,598	835	259,215	40	19,801
1	467	148,987	111	48,809	541	173,191	32	16,374
	877	310,326	29	18,257	956	285,074	38	8,845
ton	363	117,879	41	11,306	497	145,225	63	31,44
k	196	67,314	1	3,906	201	104,417	11	8,984
and Grenville	347	132,883	13	5,698	414	152,248		
x and Addington	195	80,857	5	4,120	210	91,719	7	4,755
n	276	188,333	9	2,956	257	124,417	20	17,60
esex	549	284,367	1	3,000	760	302,517	6	6,200
oka and Parry Sound	340	252,904	2	31,220	396	260,719	11	108,976
ik	232	57,106	10	1,941	268	78,301		
umberland and Durlam	697	355,896	43	18,716	740	369,444	6	5,07
io	435	164,275	35	15,608	459	209,745	27	12,41
d	309	135,725	2	38,000	323	141,038	3	14,34
	159	137,257	1	202	171	115,554		
	305	143,292	14	8,061	280	167,172	10000	6,54
orough	286	166,264	100	7,296	292	150,998	17	6,40
ott and Russell	232	77,849			258	107,009	1	150
Edward	287	81,817	5	1,964	234	71,774	17	7,49
ew	253	86,926		3,704	298	71,375		17,65
e	789	379,987	1 2		786	393 309	1	11,00
ont, Dundas and Glengarry	289	82,438	4	4,050	423	205,187	8	21,58
ria	349	231,655	3	19,500	350	157,755	1	4,00
rloo	131	74,499	5	28,110	169	112,010	ł	
nd	259	146,803		29,747	326	173,539	1	15,04
ngton	469	209,686	!	23,515	509	214,970	18	1
worth	455	303,932	1	19,410	523	320,016	1	28,09
WOFUI	1,746	934,351	22	19,410	1,838	1,199,890	1	24,03
	, ·	•			' '		1	10,85
he Province	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,97

^{*}Including Manitoulin, Rainy River and Thunder Bay.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES-BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE II. Showing by occupations or callings of mortgagors the number and amount of Chattel.

Mortgages and Renewals on record and undischarged on January 1 and December 31, 1891 respectively in the province of Ontario.

Resisting debt. Indooration. Existing debt. No. Amount. No.	Chattel mortgages on record December 31st, 1891.			
Agent	t. Fo	To secure existing debt.		
Agent	nt. No.	Amount.	o. Amount	
Bailiff Baker and confectioner 92 31,016 2 500 103 Barber 65 16,494 5 762 80 Barrietr and solicitor 50 62,775 3 2,677 59 41 Billiard room Billiard Room Billiard room Billiard Room B			\$	
Baker and confectioner	302 7	101,302	7 10,13	
Barber	980 457	1,986 38,457		
Barrister and solicitor 50 62,775 3 2,677 59 48 Billiard room 20 9,160 9 3 Black mith 86 15 794 5 810 97 18 Book keeper 15 2,764 20 9 3 Book keeper and accountant 48 23,478 67 22 Brickmaker 43 23,221 2 365 39 33 Builder and contractor 101 43,681 3 1,412 164 19 Butcher 155 43,083 5 1,270 175 44 19 Butcher 157 32,005 3 280 155 30 Barriage maker 20 13,628 4 1,849 26 11 Barriage maker 48 38,155 1 116 61 30 Barriage maker 48 38,155 1 116 61 30 Barriage maker 22 3,669 1 15 56 11 Barriage maker 22 3,669 1 15 56 11 Barriage maker 22 3,609 1 15 56 11 Barriage maker 210 72,970 239 73 Booper 10 2,391 18 50 Boaryman 38 17,098 2 541 43 50 Borryman 10,163 3,090,664 389 132,633 10,748 3,033 Barriage maker 9 3 3,090,664 389 132,633 10,748 3,033 Barriage maker 9 3 3,090,664 389 132,633 10,748 3,033 Barriage maker 9 3 3,090,664 389 132,633 10,748 3,033 Barriage maker 46 7,074 3 250 67 14 Bentleman 221 134,872 9 5,784 201 14 Barriage maker 46 7,074 3 250 67 14 Bentleman 221 134,872 9 5,784 201 14 Barriage maker 46 7,074 3 250 67 14 Bentleman 128 1,096,697 7 474,465 124 124 Barriage maker 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 129 Barriage maker 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 129 Barriage maker 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 129 Barriage maker 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 129 Barriage maker 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 129 Barriage maker 140 140 140 140 140 Barriage maker 150 140 140 140 140 Barriage maker 150 140 140 140 140 140 Barriage maker 150 140 140 140 140 140 Barriage maker 150 150 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 Barriage maker 150 150 140 140 1		14,545	5 1.800	
Blacksmith	400 1	41,400	1 2,500	
Soarling house keeper 15	898	3,898		
Sock keeper and accountant		18,378 4,727	2 30	
Sticknaker 43 25,221 2 366 33 33 33 34 32 34 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 34 35 35		24,111	1 7	
Steher		31,393		
Dabinet maker		194,471	7 6,97	
Designan 52 15.59 59 12		44,147 11,667	1 17 2 36	
Darpenter		15,204	1, 15	
Darter 22 3,609 1 15 56 14 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17	782 1	30,782	1 17	
Dergyman 23 5.062 14 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		30,372	3 57	
Derk		10,017	4 66	
Doal and wood dealer		4,916 72,121	1 1.30	
Dopper 10		4,805		
Druggist 60 63,147 63 75	145;	3,145		
Engineer 14 2,020 50 10 11 10 10 10 10 1		9,925		
Farmer (including yeoman). 10,163 3,090,664 398 132,633 10,748 3,035 320 18 330 33		74,679	[5] = 2.3	
Gurniture dealer 9 3,308 32 18 Sardener 46 7,074 3 250 67 14 Sentleman 221 134,872 9 5,784 204 94 Inness maker 36 8,577 1 100 36 10 deweller and watchmaker 61 59,022 2 2,564 52 40 aborer 409 43,359 8 1,318 415 45 aundryman 12 4,960 2 1,000 21 15 aundryman 128 1,096,697 7 474,465 124 727 fachinist 55 35,025 52 31 famberman 128 1,096,697 7 474,465 124 727 fachinist 55 35,025 52 31 53 58 51 72 44 465 144 20 famicaturer 257 408,733	342, 241	19,011 $3,035,342$	241 62.2	
Sardener		18,827	1 4	
Inness maker	399 1	14,399	1	
Hotel-keeper and liquor shop 536, 510,911 10 9,504 554 639 689 689 689 681 59,022 2 2,564 52 408 43,359 8 1,318 415 458 499 43,359 8 1,318 415 458 496 22 1,000 21 158 496 697 7 474,465 124 727 480		94,091	8 17,0	
eweller and watchmaker 61 59,022 2 2.564 52 40 aborer 409 43,359 8 1,318 415 45 aundryman 12 4,960 2 1,000 21 15 aumberman 128 1,096,697 7 474,465 124 727 fachinist 55 35,025 52 31 fachinist 55 35,025 52 31 farried woman 317 108,557 6 2,465 441 207 ferchant 519 701,111 32 76,337 584 682 filler 53 38,999 5 4,215 71 29 foolder 12 2,358 1 108 9 12 failer 53 38,999 5 4,215 71 29 fainter 51 8,550 63 12 cainter 56 26,568 <td< td=""><td></td><td>10,491 636,473</td><td>18 6.0</td></td<>		10,491 636,473	18 6.0	
aborer 409 43,359 8 1,318 415 45 aundryman 12 4,960 2 1,000 21 15 aivery keeper 139 86,133 3 2,242 181 123 aumberman 128 1,096,697 7 474,465 124 727 Machinist 55 35,025 52 31 Marched dealer 5 922 1 80 13 Married woman 317 108,557 6 2,465 441 207 Merchant 519 701,111 32 76,337 584 682 Moulder 12 2,358 1 108 9 1 Painter 51 8,550 5 4,215 71 29 Moulder 12 2,358 1 108 9 1 Painter 51 8,550 5 4,215 71 29 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 </td <td></td> <td>40,399</td> <td>3 1,6</td>		40,399	3 1,6	
139 86,133 3 2,242 181 123 1	$177^{\circ}_{\circ} = 5$	45,177	5, 4	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		15,617	1 3	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		123,304 727,318	$\begin{array}{c c} 6 & 6.7 \\ 16. & 519.0 \end{array}$	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		31,612	16, 519,0	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		517,411	23 67.1	
Merchant 519 701,111 321 76,337 584 682 Miller 53 38,999 5 4,215 71 29 Moulder 12 2,358 1 108 9 1 Painter 51 8,550 1 100 39 9 Photographer 35 10,940 1 100 39 9 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Plasterer 21 3,124 1 249 22 2 Pumber 12 5,023 3 1,811 186 227 Printer and publisher 188 180,063 3 1,811 186 227 salesman 16 2,883 1 750 11 4 saw-mill man 43 22,439 4 3,150 67 58 Failor 62 21,707 1 3,000 75 25 <td></td> <td>2,623</td> <td>3</td>		2,623	3	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		207,343 682,166	12 13.7 62 13.56	
Moulder 12 2,358 1 108 9 1 ainter 51 8,550 63 12 Photographer 35 10,940 1 100 39 9 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Pasterer 21 3,124 1 249 22 2 2 1 Pumber 12 5,023 13 3 1 31 3 Printer and publisher 188 180,063 3 1,811 186 227 ialesman 16 2,883 1 750 11 4 iaw-mill man 43 22,439 4 3,150 67 58 calior 62 21,707 1 3,000 75 25 camster 22 23,707 1 3,000 75 25 camster 22 27 43,879 7 3,910 30		29,851	62 135 t 6 12.1	
Photographer 35 10,940 1 100 39 9 Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Plasterer 21 3,124 1 249 22 2 2 Plumber 12 5,023 13 3 Printer and publisher 1881 180,063 3 1,811 186 227 Salesman 16 2,883 1 750 11 4 saw-mill man 43 22,439 4 3,150 67 58 Shoemaker 43 14,314 50 13 Cailor 62 21,707 1 3,000 75 25 Ceamster 273 43,879 7 3,910 300 43 Taylor 42 13,244 59 14 Judertaker 35 16,767 1 300 24 14 Judertaker 35 16,767		1,120	12,,	
Physician 56 26,568 1 880 64 33 Plasterer 21 3,124 1 249 22 22 12 22 12 22 13 3 1,811 186 227 32 33 1,811 186 227 32 33 1,811 186 227 32 33 1,811 186 227 33 10 67 58 36 34 3,150 67 58 36 34 3,150 67 58 36 34 3,150 67 58 36 34 3,150 67 58 36 34 3,150 67 58 36 36 75 25 25 25 22 27 73 3,900 43 36 <td></td> <td>12,100</td> <td></td>		12,100		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		9,978	3 :	
Plumber 12 5,023 13 3 Frinter and publisher 188 180,063 3 1,811 186 227 salesman 16 2,883 1 750 11 4 saw-mill man 43 22,439 4 3,150 67 58 choemaker 43 14,314 50 13 callor 62 21,707 1 3,000 75 25 camster 273 43,879 7 3,910 300 43 camster 22 9,237 22 7 raveller 42 13,244 59 14 Judertaker 35 16,767 1 300 24 14 Junnarried woman 61 14,189 3 1,949 46 19 Vidow 137 44,986 5 1,256 187 56		$\frac{33,774}{2,687}$	• •	
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Callor 62 21/707 1 3,000 75 25 leamster 273 43,879 7 3,910 300 43 linsmith 22 9,237 22 22 l'raveller 42 13,244 59 14 Judertaker 35 16,767 1 300 24 14 Junnarried woman 61 14,189 3 1,949 46 19 Vidow 137 44,986 5 1,256 187 56		58,401	2 17	
		13,876 $25,834$	·1 ···· i	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		43,725	4 4	
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Jnmarried woman 61 14,189 3 1,949 46 19 Vidow 137 44,986 5 1,256 187 56		14,378	1 5	
Vidow		14,200 19,498	5 19	
		56,174	$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 1.9 \\ 2_1 & 4 \end{array}$	
All others		1,008,651	43 24,5	
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